19th Annual
Legislative Voting Chart
An Environmental Guide to the Members of the State Legislature

California League of Conservation Voters
The California League of Conservation Voters

The California League of Conservation Voters (CLCV) is the non-partisan political arm of the environmental community in California. The League works to protect the environmental quality of our state by electing candidates to office, holding them accountable and passing environmentally sound ballot propositions.

With 52 Congressional districts and 120 state legislative seats, California clearly presents a formidable challenge to any grassroots organization. To meet this challenge, CLCV conducts early research on candidates for office and concentrates on environmental races where our campaign resources can be expected to make a difference in the outcome of a race.

We back our political endorsements with campaign expertise, assisting candidates with the media, fundraising and grassroots organizing strategies they need to win their races. Each year we assign experienced campaign organizers (known as the Grizzly Corps) to the closest environmental contests in the state. On Election Day we comb the precincts, getting environmental voters to the polls for our candidates.

Each year we publish our Legislative Voting Chart to help voters distinguish between the rhetoric and the reality of a legislator’s environmental record. In recent years as more and more candidates have sought to appeal to California’s “environmental vote,” this information has become increasingly important. For more information about CLCV please contact us at one of our two statewide offices:

965 Mission Street, Suite 750
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 896-5550

10951 West Pico Blvd., Suite 201
Los Angeles, CA 90064
(310) 441-4162

CLCV Sweeps Environmentalists Into Office

California's Post Election Environmental Tally

Below is a tally of the number of environmentalists in the California state legislature and Congressional delegation after the November 1992 elections. CLCV-endorsed candidates and incumbents who consistently score more than 80% on the League’s annual voting charts are counted as “environmentalists”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmentalists in elected Office in CA</th>
<th>Before Election</th>
<th>Best Case</th>
<th>Worst Case</th>
<th>After Election</th>
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<td>Assembly</td>
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<td>State Senate</td>
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<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Senate</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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The California League of Conservation Voters’ 1992 EarthVote campaign combined grassroots field organizing with targeted media and fundraising assistance and played a critical role in helping to elect candidates to state and federal office.

In the state legislature, CLCV targeted 13 races, 12 in the Assembly and 1 in the State Senate. On Election Day environmentalists emerged victorious in 12 of these races. All 9 of our “endangered incumbents” won: Assembly members Byron Sher, Dan Hauser, John Vasconcellos, Jack O’Connell, Terry Friedman, Tom Umberg, Mike Gotch and Deidre Alpert and State Senator Lucy Killea. In addition, all three of our candidates running for open seats were victorious: Valerie Brown, Margaret Snyder and Debra Bowen. Only Jim Beall, who was campaigning to defeat incumbent Santa Clara County Assemblyman Chuck Quackenbush, fell short of the votes he needed.

Environmentalists also had three bonus wins in longshot races that were not targeted for EarthVote campaigning: Julie Bornstein in the 80th AD; Betty Karnette in the 54th AD and Tom Connolly in the 77th AD.

We had anticipated an overall weakening of our position in the legislature after we lost a number of crucial allies to bids for higher office (Lempert, Connelly, Becerra, Roybal-Allard and others). However, our position has actually been strengthened. These victories leave environmentalists with 15 environmental allies in the state Senate (the same number we had going into the election). In the Assembly, we now have 41 environmental allies- 5 seats better than our “best case scenario” of 36!
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Acknowledgements
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Registrar of Voters
Below is a full list of County Registrar of Voters phone numbers to help you determine who your elected representatives are and where your polling place is located. One local call is all it takes to confirm your district and where to cast your vote on Election Day!

Alameda (510) 272-6933
Alpine (916) 694-2281
Amador (209) 223-6463
Butte (916) 538-7751
Calaveras (209) 754-6310
Colusa (916) 458-5146
Contra Costa (510) 646-2955
Del Norte (707) 464-7205
El Dorado (916) 621-6414
Fresno (209) 488-3375
Glenn (916) 934-6407
Humboldt (707) 445-7503
Imperial (619) 339-4217
Inyo (619) 878-2411
Kern (805) 861-2621
Kings (209) 582-3211
Lake (707) 263-2372
Lassen (916) 257-8311
Los Angeles (213) 721-1100
Madera (209) 675-7720
Marin (415) 499-6416
Mariposa (209) 966-2005
Mendocino (707) 463-4370
Merced (209) 385-7366
Mendocino (209) 233-6201
Mono (619) 932-5242
Mono (408) 755-5085
Napa (707) 253-4481
Nevada (916) 265-1293
Orange (714) 567-7620
Placer (916) 889-7099
Plumas (916) 283-6305
Riverside (714) 275-8700
Sacramento (916) 366-2051
San Benito (408) 637-3786
San Bernardino (714) 387-2083
San Diego (619) 694-3400
San Francisco (415) 554-4390
San Joaquin (209) 468-2885
San Luis Obispo (805) 549-5241
San Mateo (415) 363-4988
Santa Barbara (805) 568-2215
Santa Clara (408) 299-2161
Santa Cruz (408) 201-3800
Shasta (916) 225-5731
Sierra (916) 289-3698
Siskiyou (916) 842-8084
Solano (707) 421-6675
Sonoma (707) 527-2611
Stanislaus (209) 558-6419
Sutter (916) 741-7120
Tehama (916) 527-3287
Trinity (916) 623-1222
Tulare (209) 733-6421
Tuolumne (209) 533-5551
Ventura (805) 654-2266
Yolo (916) 666-8264
Yuba (916) 741-6341
### Environmental Statistics

#### HIGHEST SCORES

**Assembly**
- Alpert (D) 100%
- Bane (D) 100%
- Bates (D) 100%
- Broznan (D) 100%
- Campbell (D) 100%
- Chacon (D) 100%
- Connelly (D) 100%
- Eastin (D) 100%
- Elder (D) 100%
- Farr (D) 100%
- Freidman B. (D) 100%
- Freidman T. (D) 100%
- Hayden (D) 100%
- Isenberg (D) 100%
- Katz (D) 100%
- Klehs (D) 100%
- Lee (D) 100%
- Lempert (D) 100%
- Margolin (D) 100%
- Roybal-Allard (D) 100%
- Sher (D) 100%
- Speier (D) 100%
- Vasconcellos (D) 100%

**Senate**
- Hart (D) 100%
- McCorquodale (D) 100%
- Rosenthal (D) 100%
- Torres (D) 100%
- Marks (D) 95%
- Roberti (D) 95%
- Petris (D) 94%
- Watson (D) 93%

#### LOWEST SCORES

**Assembly**
- Allen (R) 0%
- Bentley (R) 0%
- Boland (R) 0%
- Conroy (R) 0%
- Ferguson (R) 0%
- Knowles (R) 0%
- McClintock (R) 0%
- Mountjoy (R) 0%
- Nolan (R) 0%
- Quackenbush (R) 0%
- Seastrand (R) 0%
- Wright (R) 0%
- Wyman (R) 0%

**Senate**
- Leonard (R) 0%
- Royce (R) 0%
- Rogers (R) 5%
- Lewis (R) 6%
- Leslie (R) 15%
- Russell (R) 15%

#### MOST IMPROVED

**Assembly**
- Canella (D) 70 to 94
- Areais (D) 74 to 92

**Senate**
- Hill (R) 50 to 75
- McCorquodale (D) 85 to 100

#### BIGGEST DECLINE

**Assembly**
- Quackenbush (R) 31 to 0
- Felando (R) 42 to 13
- Umberg (D) 91 to 67
- Hunter (R) 48 to 31

**Senate**
- Killea (I) 92 to 67
- Leonard (R) 23 to 0
- Alquist (D) 84 to 65
How To Use This Chart

The CLCV Legislative Voting Chart evaluates the 1992 California Legislature on a broad range of environmental issues. The votes tabulated in the chart are considered by the environmental community to be the most significant votes for each bill. They are not necessarily the final roll call votes for each bill. Pro-environment votes are designated with an "x" while anti-environment votes are denoted with an "o". Members who were absent or not voting at the time the vote was taken receive an “a” for that vote.

The scores to the right of each legislator’s voting record represent the percentage of pro-conservation votes cast, excluding absences. Every legislator who voted on more than half of the key environmental legislation in 1992 is given a score. Members who voted on less than half of the bills listed receive an “a” for “absent”. Legislators with four or more cumulative committee votes are given committee scores in addition to their floor scores. We encourage our readers to check their legislators’ attendance records and ask them for an explanation if they have missed an unreasonable number of votes. To find out which district you are in and who your state legislators are please call your county registrar of voters. Their numbers are listed on page 1.

Speak Out!

You have the power to express your approval or disapproval of your representative’s performance by casting an environmental vote on Election Day. It is also important to remember that legislators rarely hear from their constituents. Because so few people take time to contact their representatives, one letter is often counted as representing the opinion of 500 other voters. District office phone numbers are listed in the Assembly and Senate Rosters beginning on page 21. During the legislative session (January through September) letters to representatives can be sent to:

California State Assembly or State Senate
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 322-9900

The Legislative Process

RULES COMMITTEE An Assembly member or Senator introduces a bill on the floor. The Rules Committee of the house in which the bill is introduced assigns it to specific committees for consideration. Most bills are assigned to one policy committee (like Natural Resources) and one fiscal committee (like Appropriations).

FISCAL & POLICY COMMITTEES Once the bill reaches a committee it is up to the committee chairman to decide what to do with the bill. The chairman can allow amendments to be suggested and debated, order studies on various parts of the bill, and refer portions of it to other committees. The chair also has the power to kill a bill singlehandedly by preventing any action from taking place on it. Legislators will often try to weaken, strengthen or kill a bill by attaching amendments to it. Amendments may also be added in order to make the bill palatable to the Governor, thus avoiding a potential veto. Once the bill is in its final form a vote is taken on whether to send the bill out of committee. A bill must receive a majority vote of all members of the committee, not just those present, to move forward. Legislators who abstain from voting are essentially voting “no”. If the bill does not pass this vote, it is dead, and must be amended so that it can acquire the votes necessary to move out of committee.

THE FLOOR Once a bill has moved through the committees it was assigned to, it reaches the floor and is scheduled for debate and for a vote. Once again legislators have the opportunity to attach amendments to-the bill. In order for an amendment to be added to a bill it must pass by a majority of all members in each house (41 votes in the Assembly, 21 votes in the Senate). Once debate has ended and amendments have been added or defeated, the bill is voted upon. If the bill passes, it is then sent to the other house, where the process (steps 1-3) is repeated and the bill can be passed in identical form, defeated or amended.

CONCURRENCE If the bill is amended in a way that is not satisfactory to members of the first house, they can kill the bill in a concurrence vote. As a final step, three members of each house can form a conference committee to work out an acceptable compromise version of the bill. If a compromise cannot be worked out the bill dies. If a compromise is worked out, the bill goes to the governor.

THE GOVERNOR The Governor can sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without his signature, or veto it. If the Governor vetoes the bill, it returns to the legislature for a possible vote to override the veto. The bill must receive a two-thirds majority in both houses in order to override the Governor’s veto. If there are not enough votes to override, the bill dies for that year, and may be introduced again the following year.
Environmental Legislation

The following pages contain brief descriptions of the environmental community’s priority bills in 1992. The votes tabulated in the chart are considered by the environmental community to be the most significant votes for each bill. We do not record votes on anti-environmental bills after they have been amended if the environmental community drops its opposition. The last sentence of each bill description explains the final outcome of the bill. The symbols below are used to indicate the governor’s action on bills that reached his desk.

= Pro-conservation bills that were signed  = Pro-conservation bills that were vetoed

1992

The second half of the 1991-1992 legislative session was marked by a series of legislative attacks on California’s environmental programs. Environmentalists spent much of the year defending the state’s recycling, clean air and toxics laws. The lengthy budget process, combined with severe partisan splits in the legislature also prevented several good conservation bills from reaching the Governor’s desk including bills to protect park and wildlife habitat, control urban sprawl and finance groundwater clean up. Although Governor Wilson signed two good coastal protection measures and a water conservation bill, his vetoes demonstrate a lack of support for many other environmental issues. Wilson vetoed a wide range of environmental bills including proposals to increase markets for recycled materials, protect school children and minority communities from toxics, and spur the development of inter-city high speed rail.

The good news from the ’92 session was that the legislature managed to withstand several attacks from oil, chemical and real estate interests who were using the recession as an excuse to gut environmental laws. Among other things, the legislature rejected proposals to drastically weaken the California Environmental Quality Act and roll back air quality laws.

1993

Assembly Speaker Willie Brown set the tone for the 1993-94 session by holding an economic summit in February. Many participants at the summit made environmental regulations the scapegoat for California’s economic woes. Once again the environmental community will be bracing for new legislative efforts to compromise California’s environmental standards. Legislation will include proposals to apply economic criteria to the Endangered Species Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Environmentalists will also be seeking to broaden the state’s recycling laws, stop the Auburn Dam and once again pass a Drive Plus program that would encourage Californians to purchase cleaner burning vehicles.
**AIR QUALITY**

Urban areas in California have the most persistent air quality problems in the nation. In spite of the landmark California Clean Air Act of 1988, Los Angeles still fails to meet health-based air standards roughly 200 days per year. At least 12 million people in Southern California suffer from health problems which are the direct result of regular exposure to dangerous levels of air pollution.

Unfortunately, environmentalists spent most of 1992 fighting legislation which would weaken California’s air quality agencies and air toxics programs. Several threats to clean air laws came in the form of bills to “streamline” the permitting process.

**1 Air Toxics**

SB 1731 (Calderon) would have weakened California’s air toxics programs, restricting state and local authorities from controlling toxic air emissions

**Initially opposed by conservationists. Amended in Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxics Materials Committee. Environmentalists withdrew their opposition. Signed into law.**

**2 Air Districts**

AB 2871 (Polanco) would have referred regulatory decisions to agencies which do not have expertise in air quality issues. The bill would have added a costly layer of bureaucracy to environmental regulation and humpered progress toward meeting air quality standards.

**Opposed by conservationists. Killed in Assembly Consumer Protection Committee.**

**3 Ride Sharing Regulations**

SB 1352 (Lewis) would have stripped air quality districts of the authority to implement ride-sharing regulations for employers with less than 100 employees.

**Opposed by conservationists. Amended in Assembly Transportation Committee. Environmentalists withdrew their opposition. Killed on Senate Floor (in concurrence).**

**COASTAL PROTECTION**

The California coastline is one of America’s premier natural features. It is also a resource under constant threat from off-shore oil drilling, toxic discharges and illegal development. In 1990 the legislature passed the landmark Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act to prepare for and guard against oil spills. In 1991 the legislature increased the powers of the Coastal Commission to halt illegal construction along the coastline.

In 1992 both Assembly Speaker Willie Brown and Governor Wilson backed away from the opportunity to strengthen the Coastal Commission by refusing to replace developer-backed members with more environmentally oriented commissioners. However, the Governor did sign two coastal sanctuary bills both of which ban untreated ocean discharges and prohibit any new oil or gas leases in state waters along the Northern and Central California coast. The enactment of these bills, AB 10 and AB 854, represents a milestone in coastal protection for California.

**4 North Coast Sanctuary**

AB 10 (Hauser) establishes a coastal sanctuary between the Farallon Islands and the Oregon border. The bill bans all future offshore oil and gas leases in state waters, and mandates the treatment of all municipal discharges into the ocean. The bill also grants cease and desist authority for the Coastal Commission and the State Lands Commission.

**Supported by conservationists. Signed into law.**

**5 Central Coast Sanctuary**

AB 854 (Lempert) establishes a coastal sanctuary from San Simeon Point in San Luis Obispo County north to the Farallon Islands. The bill bans all future offshore oil and gas leases in state waters, and mandates the treatment of all municipal discharges into the ocean. The bill also grants cease and desist authority for the Coastal Commission and the State Lands Commission.

**Supported by conservationists. Signed into law.**

**ENERGY**

Energy efficiency is critical if the U.S. is to compete in international markets. The U.S. could save as much as half of what it currently spends on energy by improving its energy efficiency. In 1991 the governor signed a bill to promote fuel efficiency. That same year he vetoed a bill which would have required state-owned vehicles to be low emission or alternative fuel vehicles by 1995.

1992 was not a productive year for energy legislation. Environmentalists succeeded in eliminating the worst excesses of AB 2742 (Peace) which, in its early form, would have allowed utilities to keep highly polluting equipment operating longer than under pre-
Tropical Hardwoods

AB 2469 (Friedman, T.) would have prohibited the state from purchasing tropical hardwoods or hardwood products unless the trees were harvested using sustained yield practices.

Supported by conservationists. Vetoed by the Governor.

Native Oaks

AB 1556 (Friedman, T.) would have protected California’s native oak trees which are being decimated by development. The bill’s planting and protection program would have been funded by penalty fees.

Supported by conservationists. Killed on Senate Floor.

LAND USE

As the population of California continues to grow, the number of bills to protect open space and agricultural land also continues to increase. One achievement in 1992 was the enactment of SB 1866 (Johnston), the Delta Protection Act. The Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta contains California’s largest remaining wetlands, the breeding and migration grounds for many species of fish and birds and a recreation area used annually by tens of thousands of people. The Act creates the Delta Protection Commission to oversee the preservation of natural and human resources, agriculture and water quality. The 21 member Commission was to include one environmental representative, but Governor Wilson demanded that this seat be removed from the Commission as a condition for his signature. Senator Johnston acceded to this request and amended the bill to remove the environmental representative.

Although the governor promised during his campaign to make growth management a priority, he and the legislature had trouble agreeing which form the legislation should take. Many land use bills which environmentalists supported failed to get to the governor's desk, making 1992 a disappointing year for land protection efforts.

Delta Protection Act

SB 1866 (Johnston) creates a Delta Protection Commission to oversee protection of the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta. The Commission will ensure that development plans in the region do not damage environmentally sensitive areas or hurt agricultural productivity in the Delta region.

Supported by conservationists. Signed into law.

Agricultural Land

AB 395 (Costa) would have authorized local governments to establish “habitat maintenance districts” to pay for the long-term costs of operating...
and maintaining wildlife habitat areas. These areas are set aside to offset the impacts of development projects. Supported by conservationists. Vetoed by the Governor.

**Bay Area Growth Management**

SB 797 (Morgan) was an effective growth management plan for the San Francisco Bay Area. It called for linking urban growth with mass transit systems and protecting, agricultural land and open space around cities. The plan would have required county-level planning to keep decision-making local. Supported by conservationists. Killed on Senate Floor (in concurrence).

**Agricultural Planning**

SB 161 (Thompson) would have required an inventory of agricultural, open space and watershed lands and the adoption of urban growth lines to protect agricultural land from urbanization. Supported by conservationists. Killed on Senate Floor (in concurrence).

**Environmental Quality**

AB 3681 (Friedman, T.) would have prohibited private project proponents from writing their own Environmental Impact Reports. This safety measure would have helped to ensure the accuracy of such documents. Supported by conservationists. Killed on Assembly Floor.

**PARKS & WILDLIFE**

1992 was a very disappointing year for parks and wildlife habitat protection. Earlier in the session, Governor Wilson and legislative leaders pledged to place a major legislative park and wildlife bond measure on the 1992 ballot and urged conservationists to suspend their efforts to qualify a ballot initiative for those purposes. In deference to the new governor and the legislature, the conservation community suspended the initiative and worked hard to pass AB 72 (Cortese) which included the governor's $628 million bond proposal.

Despite the governor's pledges and continued support from many legislators, AB 72 died as a result of partisan bickering over unrelated issues, lukewarm support from the Administration and an historic delay in approving the State Budget. As a result, we will lose the opportunity to save critical park and wildlife areas because key state agencies are nearly out of acquisition funds. Efforts to protect endangered species have also been hamstrung and state and local parks will continue to deteriorate.

**Park Bond Act**

AB 72 (Cortese) would have placed Governor Wilson's $628 million "Resourceful California" bond act on the 1992 ballot to fund a variety of projects to acquire and restore parks, fish and wildlife habitat, and ancient redwood forests. Supported by conservationists. Killed in Senate Natural Resources Committee.

**Endangered Species Act**

AB 2450 (Baker) would have delayed the process of adding plants and animals to the list of threatened or endangered species. Opposed by conservationists. Killed in Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee.

**RECYCLING**

In 1992, environmentalists successfully fought off an attack on the landmark Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) of 1989 which requires California cities and counties to reduce their waste 50% by the year 2000. SB 1955 (Morgan) would have removed some of the key components of the Integrated Waste Management Act such as its emphasis on local government responsibility for implementing waste reduction strategies.

The greatest disappointment of 1992 was the veto of AB 2446 (Eastin), which would have significantly increased the state's purchasing requirements for recycled products and strengthened markets for recycled materials. Manufacturers of recycled products are reluctant to increase their manufacturing capacity without being certain that demand for their products will increase. The veto of AB 2446 sent a signal to manufacturers that the state does not support the expansion of markets for these products.

**Recycled Materials**

AB 2446 (Eastin) would have required state agencies to purchase increasingly higher percentages of products made from recycled materials, including
paper, plastic, glass, oil, paints, solvents, compost, tires and asphalt.
Supported by conservationists. Vetoed by the Governor.

17 Integrated Waste Management Act
SB 1955 (Morgan) was an attempt to rewrite California's Integrated Waste Management Act in ways that would have seriously compromised the goals and objectives of the landmark 1989 recycling legislation.
Opposed by conservationists. Killed in Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

TOXICS & HAZARDOUS WASTE
There appears to be a growing concern about toxic pollution and public health, perhaps in part because of the devastating pesticide spill above Lake Shasta in 1991. Although legislators introduced a large number of toxics bills in 1992, none of them were successful.

One of the biggest disappointments of the year was Governor Wilson’s veto of a bill to combat the problem of “toxic racism,” or the tendency to locate hazardous waste facilities in low-income or minority areas.

Another important issue in 1992 was a proposal to locate a low level radioactive waste facility at Ward Valley, near Needles. Environmentalists launched a package of bills to address the safety issues arising from the proposal. Although all the Ward Valley bills failed passage, we have tracked the one which received the most opposition in the legislature. Following the legislative session, plans for the site were delayed for one year due to pressure from the public.
The Department of the Interior, under former national League of Conservation Voters president Bruce Babbit, will review the proposal later this year.

18 Permit Streamlining
SB 1596 (Maddy) would have given unprecedented authority to the Secretary of Cal-EPA to approve or disapprove environmental permit applications when any state or local lead agency has failed to act on a permit application within a short period of time. The Secretary would have had complete discretion to act on a wide range of permits - from air and water quality permits to those issued by local health officers and fire departments.
Opposed by conservationists. Killed in Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

19 Environmental Equity
AB 3024 (Roybal-Allard) would have required plans for any new toxic facility to include a site demographics statement in order to prevent toxic racism, or the construction of hazardous waste facilities near or in minority and low-income communities.
Supported by conservationists. Vetoed by the Governor.

20 Ward Valley
AB 3811 (Friedman) is one of a package of bills which addressed, issues associated with the proposed siting of a low level radioactive waste facility at Ward Valley, in the California desert. AB 3811 would have required the Department of Health Services to hold an adjudicatory hearing before issuing a license.
Supported by conservationists. Killed in Senate Appropriations Committee.

21 School Children
SB 926 (Petris) would have prohibited the use of cancer causing pesticides in schools and day care centers.
Supported by conservationists. Vetoed by the Governor.

22 Farmworkers
SB 520 (Petris) would have strengthened protection for farmworkers from toxic pesticides. The bill prohibits the spraying of 27 well-known, extremely toxic pesticides, including parathion, unless alternatives are unavailable.
Supported by conservationists. Killed in Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

23 Public Health Information
SB 711 (Lockyer) would have prevented the sealing of court documents which contain information on environmental hazards and public health and safety, in order to protect individuals who may be unwittingly exposed to environmental hazards.
Disclosure of the information would be restricted to serious hazards only.  
**Supported by conservationists. Vetoed Governor.**

**TRANSPORTATION**

The main transportation question facing the legislature in 1992 was how to discourage private automobile use through transportation pricing. The governor vetoed the two most significant bills of the year which would have increased funding for alternative methods of transportation: travel by bicycle and rail. However, the governor signed AB 2109 (Katz) which is a step in the right direction for transportation pricing legislation. AB 2109 provides economic incentives which, it is hoped, will encourage commuters to carpool or use mass transit.

**24 Commuter Incentives**

AB 2109 (Katz) requires employers who lease parking space for employees to offer, as an alternative, the cash equivalent of the monthly cost of the parking space to any employee who carpools or rides mass transit to work.  
**Supported by conservationists. Signed into law.**

**25 Bicycles**

SB 1141 (Killea) would have increased state funding for local bicycle lanes from $360 thousand to $2.4 million per year, and updated existing bicycle laws to establish bicycle use as an integral part of California’s transportation system.  
**Supported by conservationists, Vetoed by the Governor.**

**26 Inter-City Rail Commission**

AB 3600 (Costa) would have established a new California Rail Commission to bypass the highway-biased California Transportation Commission and to spur development of inter-city high speed rail.  
**Supported by conservationists. Vetoed by the Governor.**

**27 Gasoline Sales Tax**

AB 3800 (Bates) would have doubled the sales tax on gasoline and diesel fuels and allocated the proceeds to mass transit, bicycle and pedestrian programs.  
**Supported by conservationists. Killed in Assembly Transportation Committee.**

**WATER**

At the beginning of this legislative session, most observers of California water policy expected the sixth year of drought to bring a flood of water reform legislation. Senator David Roberti announced his intention to oversee the formation of a major water policy proposal before the end of the two year session. However, no substantial proposal was developed.

The defeat of SB 959 (Presley) was another disappointment. SB 959 would have allowed voters to raise their water rates slightly to pay for safe drinking water, pollution clean-up, and fish and wildlife restoration. SB 959 was defeated with the help of a local utility district, which mailed a flyer to its customers alerting them to the supposedly dire fiscal impacts of the bill.  
On the positive side, SB 1224 (Killea) was enacted. The bill requires the installation of Ultra Low Flush toilets every time commercial or residential property is transferred.

**28 Low-Flow Toilets**

SB 1224 (Killea) requires the installation of ultra Bow flush (ULF) toilets whenever residential or commercial property is transferred. ULF toilets use only 1.5 gallons per flush. Their use could save upwards of 700,000 acre feet of water per year, which is equivalent to the amount of water used annually by 700,000 families of five.  
**Supported by conservationists. Signed into law.**

**29 Groundwater**

SB 959 (Presley) would have imposed a small fee on urban water users to clean up groundwater pollution and to restore water-related fish and wildlife resources. The “pollution fund” would have paid for grants to urban districts unable to meet safe drinking water standards.  
**Supported by conservationists. Killed in Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee.**
WETLANDS & RIVERS

In 1992 the Bush administration recommended that the definition of a wetland be rewritten in such a way as to define up to 50% of California’s remaining wetlands out of existence. Scientists and conservationists opposed the recommendations, as did William Reilly, then head of the Environmental Protection Agency. The California legislature responded by sending a joint resolution to the president urging him to retain the wetlands definition in current use. To his credit, the governor signed the resolution on July 1, 1992.

However, the governor vetoed the year’s most important wetland and river protection measures. SB 463 (McCorquodale/Baker) would have created a wetlands mitigation bank program to ensure the creation and protection of off-site wetlands when development projects remove or impact existing wetlands. Former Governor Deukmejian vetoed this wetlands mitigation bill three times. Despite hopes that he might sign it, Governor Wilson chose to veto the bill again.

Local Initiatives

SB 27 (Kopp) would have lowered the number of signatures required to qualify a city or county initiative. The bill would have based the signatures required on the number of people who voted in the last gubernatorial election, as opposed to the number of registered voters.

Supported by conservationists. Killed in Assembly Elections and Reapportionment Committee.
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**Legend:**
- X = pro-conservation vote
- o = anti-conservation vote
- a = absent/not voting
- * = no longer in office

'C' or 'S' before a new district indicates the member has moved to Congress or the State Senate. Uppercase names = committee chairs.
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\(x\) = pro-conservation vote  \(o\) = anti-conservation vote  \(a\) = absent/not voting  \(*\) = no longer in office

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During her first term in office, Barbara Friedman (D-43) earned an excellent 100% environmental voting record.
Doris Allen (R-71) earned the lowest score in her ten year career in the Assembly by posting an abysmal 0% voting score.
Jim-Brulte (R-65), the newly elected Minority Floor Leader did not demonstrate any environmental leadership with his 6% voting score.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th># of pro-conservation votes</th>
<th># of anti-conservation votes</th>
<th>Committee Score</th>
<th>New District #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alquist (D-13)</td>
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<td>Ayala (D-34)</td>
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<td>Bergeson (R-37)</td>
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<td>Beverley (R-29)</td>
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<td>Calderon (D-26)</td>
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<td>Craven (R-38)</td>
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<td>Johnston (D-5)</td>
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<td>Leslie (R-1)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*x* = pro-conservation vote  
*o* = anti-conservation vote  
*a* = absent/not voting  
* = no longer in office  
"C" or "S" before a new district indicates the member has moved to Congress or the State Senate. Uppercase names = committee chairs.
Lucy Killea (I-39) sponsored several conservation bills, unfortunately, her environmental voting score was a disappointing 67%.

Patrick Johnston (D-5) authored the Delta Protection Act and increased his environmental score to 90%.

Bill Leonard (R-31) became one of only two members of the Senate to receive a 0% environmental voting score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>New District #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McCourt (D-12)</td>
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<td>Mello (D-17)</td>
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<td>Morgan (R-11)</td>
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<td>Petris (D-9)</td>
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<td>Presley (D-36)</td>
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<td>Russell (R-21)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watson (D-28)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

x = pro-conservation vote  o = anti-conservation vote  a = absent/not voting  * = no longer in office
C or S before a new district indicates the member has moved to Congress or the State Senate. Uppercase names = committee chairs.
Although Senate Appropriations Committee Chair Robert Presley (D-36) authored a bill to fund groundwater cleanup, he earned a mediocre 67% environmental voting score.

Senator Calderon (D-26), who did not vote enough times to earn a score, authored a bill to weaken air toxics laws.
Senator Becky Morgan (R-11) earned a 50% environmental score and authored a good growth management bill and a bad recycling bill.

Minority Floor Leader Ken Maddy (R-14) exercises great influence over GOP votes, unfortunately he could only muster a 30% environmental voting score.
Below is a district-order listing of Assembly Members for the 1993 Legislative Session. These are the new district numbers, which are different from those of the 1992 Legislative Session. The description for each Assembly Member includes a listing of their environmental committee assignment(s) and a recent history of their environmental scores on the floor (F) and in committee (C). Assembly members are up for re-election every 2 years. To contact your Assembly Member about his or her environmental voting record please write to:

Assembly Member ________________
California State Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

1. Hauser, Dan (D)
District Office: (707) 445-7014
Elected in 1982.
Chair of Housing and Community Development.
Member of Transportation; Water, Parks & Wildlife.
1992: 88% F, 100% C
1991: 78% F, 100% C
1990: 94% F

2. Statham, Stan (R)
District Office: (916) 223-6300
Vice Chair of Local Government; Consumer Protection.
Member of Natural Resources; Water, Parks & Wildlife.
Environmental Safety.
1992: 100% F, 100% C
1991: 100% F, 100% C
1990: 100% F

3. Richter, Bernie (R)
District Office: (916) 445-7298
Chair of Natural Resources; Water & Commerce.
District Office: (916) 362-4161
Member of Utilities and Commerce.

4. Knowles, David (R)
District Office: (916) 676-5953
Elected in 1990.
Member of Natural Resources; Environmental Safety.

5. This seat is vacant, and will be filled by special election in Spring 1993.

6. Bronshvag, Vivien (D)
District Office: (415) 492-4920
Vice Chair of Water, Parks and Wildlife.
Member of Utilities and Commerce; Consumer Protection.

7. Brown, Valerie (D)
District Office: (707) 546-4500
Vice Chair of Local Government.

8. Hannigan, Thomas (D)
District Office: (707) 429-2383
Elected in 1978.
Majority Floor Leader.
Member of Local Government; Ways & Means.
1992: 88% F, 79% C
1991: 88% F, 83% C
1990: 95% F, 100% C

9. Isenberg, Phil (D)
District Office: (415) 961-6031
Elected in 1986.
Chair of Consumer Protection.
Member of Natural Resources; Transportation.
1992: 100% F
1991: 100% F, 100% C
1990: 100% F, 100% C

10. Bowler, Larry (R)
District Office: (916) 324-4676
Member of Utilities and Commerce.

11. Campbell, Robert J. (D)
District Office: (510) 352-2673
Elected in 1980.
Member of Water Parks & Wildlife; Utilities & Commerce.
Environmental Safety.
1992: 100% F, 100% C
1991: 96% F, 97% C
1990: 100% F, 100% C

12. Burton, John (D)
District Office: (209) 544-9992
Vice Chair of Water, Parks & Wildlife.
Chair of Water, Parks & Wildlife.

13. Brown, Willie L. (D)
District Office: (415) 557-0784
Elected in 1964.
Assembly Speaker since 1980.
The Speaker is a member of all Assembly committees.
1992: 94% F
1991: 92% F
1990: 95% F

14. Bates, Tom (D)
District Office: (510) 428-1423
Elected in 1976.
Member of Natural Resources; Environmental Safety.
1992: 100% F
1991: 100% F, 100% C
1990: 100% F, 100% C

15. Rainey Richard (R)
District Office: (415) 933-9196
Former Assemblyman Bill Baker was elected to Congress.
Member of Environmental Safety; Utilities & Commerce.

16. Lee, Barbara (D)
District Office: (510) 286-0339
Elected in 1990.
Member of Ways & Means; Transportation.
1992: 100% F
1991: 100% F, 100% C
1990: 100% F, 100% C

17. Andal, Dean (R)
District Office: (209) 948-7479
Member of Consumer Protection; Transportation.
1990: 95% F, 100% C
1991: 96% F, 60% C
1992: 90% F

18. Klehs, Johan (D)
District Office: (415) 871-4100
Member of Labor & Employment; Transportation; Environmental Safety.
1992: 13% F

19. Speier, Jacqueline (D)
District Office: (209) 948-7479
Member of Labor & Employment; Transportation; Environmental Safety.
1992: 100% F
1991: 96% C

20. Eastin, Delaine (D)
District Office: (510) 791-2151
Elected in 1990.
Member of Consumer Protection; Transportation.
1992: 100% F
1991: 96% F, 60% C
1990: 90% F, 100% C

21. Sher, Byron (D)
District Office: (415) 961-6031
Elected in 1980.
Chair of Natural Resources.
Member of Environmental Safety; Consumer Protection.
1990: 100% F, 99% C
1991: 90% F, 99% C
1992: 90% F, 94% C

22. Vasconcellos, John (D)
District Office: (408) 288-7515
Elected in 1996.
Chair of Ways & Means.
1992: 100% F
1991: 91% C
1990: 90% F, 100% C

23. Cortese, Dominic L. (D)
District Office: (408) 269-6500
Elected in 1980.
Chair of Water, Parks & Wildlife.
Member of Housing & Community Development.
1992: 94% F
1991: 85% F
1990: 89% F

24. Quackenbush, Chuck (R)
District Office: (415) 446-4114
Elected in 1986.
Member of Ways & Means.
1992: 0% F
1991: 32% F, 53% C
1990: 37% F, 20% C

25. Snyder, Margaret (D)
District Office: (209) 544-9992
Member of Judiciary.

26. Cannella, Sal (D)
District Office: (209) 669-6115
Elected in 1990.
Member of Natural Resources.  1992: 94% F, 100% C
1991: 70% F  1990: 93% F

Member of Environmental Safety; Ways & Means.  1992: 92% F, 75% C
1991: 74% F  1990: 100% F

Member of Natural Resources.  1992: 100% F, 100% C
1991: 88% F, 100% C  1990: 95% F, 92% C

Member of Water, Parks & Wildlife; Elections, Transportation; Ways & Means.  1992: 81% F, 67% C
1991: 74% F, 61% C  1990: 89% F, 57% C

31. Bustamante, Cruz (D)  Elected in April of 1993
No district office number available.
Member of Transportation; Consumer Protection; Housing & Community Development.

32. Harvey, Trice (R)  Elected in 1986.
Member of Water, Parks & Wildlife.  1992: 13% F, 0% C
1991: 8% F  1990: 5% F, 8% C

33. Seastrand, Andrea (R)  Elected in 1990, to replace her deceased husband, Eric Seastrand.
Member of Consumer Protection; Ways & Means.  1992: 0% F  1991: 8% F

Member of Natural Resources.  1992: 100% F
1991: 100% F, 100% C  1990: 100% F, 100% C

Speaker Pro Tempore.
Member of Ways & Means.  1992: 94% F, 90% C
1991: 92% F, 83% C  1990: 95% F, 100% C

Member of Transportation; Consumer Protection.

District Office: (805) 987-5195
Member of Consumer Protection; Environmental Safety.
1992: 0% F, 0% C  1991: 11% F

Member of Utilities & Commerce; Housing & Community Development; Environmental Safety.
1992: 0% F, 0% C  1991: 96% F, 9% C  1990: 95% F

Chair of Transportation.
Member of Utilities & Commerce.  1992: 100% F, 100% C
1991: 96% F, 73% C  1990: 100% F, 100% C

Member of Environmental Safety; Ways & Means.
1992: 100% F

41. Friedman, Terry (D)  Elected in 1986.
Chair of Labor & Employment. Member of Natural Resources; Judiciary.
1992: 100% F, 100% C  1991: 100% F, 100% C  1990: 100% F, 100% C

42. Margolin, Burt (D)  Elected in 1982.
Member of Natural Resources.
1992: 100% F  1991: 100% F, 100% C  1990: 100% F, 100% C

Chair of Transportation; Environmental Safety; Ways & Means.
1992: 0% F, 10% C  1991: 8% F, 4% C  1990: 15% F, 0% C

Member of Natural Resources; Labor & Employment.

Member of Ways & Means; Utilities & Commerce.

Member of Judiciary; Consumer Protection.

Member of Utilities & Commerce.
1992: 94% F, 50% C  1991: 96% F  1990: 95% F

Chair of Utilities and Commerce.
1992: 95% F, 75% C  1991: 96% F  1990: 95% F

Member of Consumer Protection; Local Government.

Chair of Labor & Employment. Member of Natural Resources; Judiciary;
1992: 100% F, 100% C  1991: 100% F, 100% C  1990: 100% F, 100% C

Member of Natural Resources; Labor & Employment.
1992: 92% F, 90% C  1991: 100% F, 100% C

Member of Ways & Means; Utilities & Commerce; Local Government.
1992: 81% F, 75% C  1991: 73% F, 77% C  1990: 95% F

Vice-Chair of Consumer Protection. Member of Natural Resources; Housing & Community Development; Natural Resources.

Karnette ousted incumbent Gerald Felando.
Vice-Chair of Labor & Employment. Member of Transportation; Environmental Safety.

Member of Housing & Community Development; Transportation.

Member of Ways & Means; Judiciary.
1992: 92% F, 77% C  1991: 87% F, 81% C  1990: 94% F

Member of Labor & Employment; Utilities & Commerce.

Vice-Chair of Housing & Community Development. Member of Transportation.

Member of Utilities & Commerce.
1992: 0% F  1991: 8% F  1990: 26% F

Majority Floor Leader.
Member of Natural Resources; Labor & Employment.

Member of Natural Resources; Labor & Employment.

Member of Natural Resources; Labor & Employment.

Member of Natural Resources; Labor & Employment.

Member of Natural Resources; Labor & Employment.
Elected in 1990.
Vice-Chair of Ways & Means.
Member of Judiciary.
1992: 19% F
1991: 11% F

61. Aguiar, Fred (R)
District Office: (714) 946-7537
Member of Housing & Community Development; Local Government.

62. Baca, Joe (R)
District Office: (909) 885-2222
Member of Utilities & Commerce.

63. Brulte, Jim (R)
District Office: (714) 466-9096
Elected in 1990.
Republican Minority Leader.
1992: 6% F
1991: 12% F, 10% C

64. Weggeland, Ted (R)
District Office: (909) 369-6644
Member of Consumer Protection; Transportation; Judiciary.

65. Woodruff, Paul (R)
District Office: (909) 242-6588
Member of Ways and Means.
1992: 6% F, 18% C
1991: 16% F, 22% C
1990: 24% F

66. Haynes, Ray (R)
District Office: (909)699-1113
Member of Water, Parks & Wildlife.

67. Allen, Doris (R)
District Office: (714) 821-1500
Elected in 1982.
Member of Ways & Means.
1992: 0% F, 0% C
1991: 9% F, 35% C
1990: 35% F

68. Pringle, Curt (R)
District Office: (714) 539-7605
Member of Local Government.

69. Umberg, Tom (D)
District Office: (714) 537-4477
Chair of Environmental Safety. Member of Transportation.
1992: 67% F, 75% C
1991: 91% F, 100% C

70. Ferguson, Gil (R)
District Office: (714) 756-0665
Elected in 1984.
Member of Housing & Community Development.
1992: 0% F, 0% C
1991: 5% F
1990: 17% F

71. Conroy, Mickey (R)
District Office: (714) 998-0980
Member of Utilities & Commerce.
1992: 0% F

72. Johnson, Ross (R)
District Office: (714) 738-5853
Elected in 1978.
Member of Ways & Means.
1992: 0% F
1991: 5% F
1990: 0% F

73. Morrow, Bill (R)
District Office: (619) 727-0920
Member of Natural Resources.

74, Frazee, Robert (R)
District Office: (619) 438-5665
Elected in 1978.
Member of Transportation; Local Government; Water, Parks & Wildlife.
1992: 6% F, 0% C
1991: 15% F
1990: 22% F, 7% C

75. Goldsmith, Jan (R)
District Office: (619) 486-5191
Member of Consumer Protection; Judiciary; Transportation.

76. Gotch, Mike (D)
District Office: (619) 294-7600
Elected in 1990.
Vice-Chair of Natural Resources. Member of Ways & Means; Local Government.
1992: 88% F, 100% C
1991: 100% F, 100% C

77. Connolly, Tom (D)
District Office: (619) 465-7723
Vice-Chair of Judiciary.

78. Alpert, Deidre (D)
District Office: (619) 457-5775
Elected in 1990.
Member of Utilities & Commerce; Ways & Means.
1992: 100% F
1991: 100% F, 100% C

79. Peace, Steve (D)
District Office: (619) 426-1617
Elected in 1982.
Member of Utilities & Commerce; Environmental Safety.

1992: 80% F, 20% C
1991: 79% F
1990: 95% F, 88% C

80. Bornstein, Julie (D)
District Office: (619) 773-0558
Member of Housing & Community Development.
Senate Roster

Below is a district-order listing of State Senate Members for the 1993 Legislative Session. These are the new district numbers, which are different from those of the 1992 Legislative Session. The description for each Senate Member includes a listing of their environmental committee assignment(s) and a recent history of their environmental scores on the floor (F) and in committee (C). State Senators are up for re-election every 4 years. To contact your Senator about his or her environmental voting record please write to:

Senator__________
California State Senate
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

1. Leslie, Tim (R)
   District Office: (916) 969-8232
   Member of Natural Resources & Wildlife.
   1992: 15% F, 17% C
   1991: 19% F, 20% C

2. Thompson, Michael (D)
   District Office: (707) 224-1990
   Assembly Member 1990-92
   Elected to the Senate in 1993.

3. Marks, Milton (D)
   District Office: (415) 479-6612
   Elected in 1966.
   Member of Natural Resources & Wildlife.
   1992: 95% F, 100% C
   1991: 95% F, 100% C
   1990: 88% F, 83% C

4. This seat is vacant, and will be filled by special election in Spring 1993.

5. Johnston, Patrick (D)
   District Office: (209) 948-7930
   Member of Natural Resources & Wildlife; Transportation.
   1992: 90% F, 100% C
   1991: 78% F, 100% C

6. Greene, Leroy (D)
   District Office: (916) 481-6540
   Elected in 1982.
   Member of Appropriations; Governmental Organization.
   1992: 63% F, 70% C
   1991: 74% F, 80% C
   1990: 83% F, 80% C

7. Boatwright, Daniel (D)
   District Office: (510) 689-1973
   Elected in 1980.
   Member of Transportation.
   1992: 67% F
   1991: 77% F
   1990: 85% F

8. Kopp, Quentin (I)
   District Office: (415) 952-5666
   Elected in 1986.
   Chair of Transportation.
   Member of Local Government.
   1992: 62% F, 83% C
   1991: 71% F, 90% C
   1990: 76% F, 87% C

9. Petris, Nicholas C. (D)
   District Office: (510) 286-1333
   Elected in 1967.
   Member of Judiciary.
   1992: 94% F
   1991: 91% F
   1990: 88% F

10. Lockyer, Bill (D)
    District Office: (510) 582-8800
    Elected in 1982.
    Chair of Judiciary.
    Member of Appropriations; Toxics & Public Safety; Governmental Organization.
    1992: 90% F, 84% C
    1991: 86% F, 87% C
    1990: 88% F, 87% C

11. Morgan, Rebecca (R)
    District Office: (415) 688-6330
    Elected in 1984.
    Member of Energy & Public Utilities.
    1992: 50% F
    1991: no score
    1990: 27% F

12. McCorquodale, Dan (D)
    District Office: (209) 576-6231
    Elected in 1982.
    Member of Natural Resources & Wildlife; Vice Chair of Transportation.
    Chair of Agriculture & Water Resources.
    1992: 100% F, 83% C
    1991: 85% F, 79% C
    1990: 100% F, 75% C

13. Alquist, Alfred (D)
    District Office: (408) 286-8318
    Elected in 1966.
    Member of Appropriations; Energy & Public Utilities; Governmental Organization.
    1992: 65% F, 62% C
    1991: 84% F, 79% C
    1990: 87% F, 78% C

14. Maddy, Kevin (R)
    District Office: (209) 445-5567
    Elected in 1979.
    Minority Floor Leader.
    Vice Chair of Governmental Organization.
    1992: 30% F, 14% C
    1991: 17% F, 43% C
    1990: 35% F

15. Mello, Henry (D)
    District Office: (468) 373-0773
    Elected in 1980.
    Majority Whip.
    Member of Natural Resources & Wildlife; Appropriations; Governmental Organization.
    1992: 89% F, 100% C
    1991: 80% F, 73% C
    1990: 87% F

16. Wyman, Phil (R)
    Assembly member 1978-92
    Elected to Senate in 1993.

17. Rogers, Don (R)
    District Office: (805) 385-2927
    Elected in 1986.
    Member of Natural Resources & Wildlife.
    1992: 5% F, 25% C
    1991: 5% F, 0% C
    1990: 12% F, 0% C

18. Hart, Gary (D)
    District Office: (805) 966-1766
    Elected in 1982.
    Vice Chair of Natural Resources & Wildlife.
    Member of Energy & Public Utilities.
    1992: 100% F, 75% C
    1991: 95% F, 100% C
    1990: 94% F, 83% C

19. Wright, Cathie (R)
    District Office: (805) 522-2920
    Elected to the Senate in 1992.
    Member of Toxics & Public Safety.

20. Roberti, David (D)
    District Office: (818) 901-5588
    Elected in 1971.
    President Pro Tempore.
    Chair of Rules.
    Member of Judiciary.
    1992: 95% F
    1991: 91% F, 71% C
    1990: 94% F

21. Russell, Newton R. (R)
    District Office: (818) 247-7021
    Elected in 1974.
    Minority Whip.
    Vice Chair of Energy & Public Utilities.
    Member of Local Government; Transportation.
    1992: 15% F
    1991: 33% F
    1990: 18% F

22. Rosenthal, Herschel (D)
    District Office: (310) 479-5588
    Elected in 1982.
    Chair of Energy and Public Utilities.
    Member of Governmental Organization.
    1992: 100% F, 100% C
    1991: 91% F, 94% C
    1990: 100% F

23. Hayden, Tom (D)
    District Office: (213) 620-2529
    Elected in 1982.
    Assembly Member 1982-92.
    Elected to the Senate in 1992.
    Member of Natural Resources & Wildlife; Toxics & Public Safety; Transportation.

24. Torres, Art (D)
    District Office: (213) 620-2529
    Elected in 1982.
    Member of Appropriations; Governmental Organization; Natural Resources & Wildlife; Toxics & Public Safety; Management.
    1992: 100% F, 90% C
    1991: 90% F, 95% C
    1990: 100% F, 100% C
25. Hughes, Teresa (D)
District Office: (310) 412-0393
Assembly Member 1975-92,
Elected to the Senate in 1992.
Member of Local Government;
Governmental Organization.

26. Calderon, Chuck (D)
District Office: (2 13) 724-6175
Assembly Member 1982-89.
Elected to the Senate in 1992.
Chair of Toxics & Public
Safety. Member of Local
Government.
1992: 82% F
1991: 87% F
1990: 71% F

27. Beverly, Robert (R)
District Office: (310) 540-1611
Elected in 1976.
Vice Chair of Appropriations.
Member of Governmental
Organization.
1992: 53% F, 59% C
1991: 50% F, 60% C
1990: 56% F, 58% C

28. Watson, Diane (D).
District Office: (213) 295-6655
Elected in 1978.
Chair of Health & Human
Services. Member of Judiciary.
1992: 93% F
1991: 89% F, 100% C
1990: 93% F

29. Hill, Frank (R)
District Office: (310) 947-3821
Elected in 1975.
Chair of Health & Human
Services. Member of Appropriations.
1992: 50% F, 33% C
1991: 25% F, 60% C
1990: 50% F

30. Dills, Ralph C. (D)
District Office: (213) 324-4949
Assembly Member 1982-89,
Elected to Senate in 1990.
Member of Governmental
Organization.
1992: 59% F, 38% C
1991: 73% F, 80% C
1990: 56% F, 50% C

31. Leonard, Bill (R)
District Office: (909) 946-4889
Assembly Member 1978-88,
Elected to the Senate in 1988.
Member of Appropriations;
Toxics & Public Safety.
1992: 0% F, 22% C
1991: 23% F, 26% C
1990: 24% F, 38% C

32. Hurt
Elected in a special election in
1993.

33. Lewis, John (R)
District Office: (714) 939-0604
Assembly Member 1980-90.
Elected to the Senate in 1991.
Member of Natural Resources
& Wildlife.
1992: 6% F
1991: 14% F

34. Ayala, Ruben (D)
District Office: (909) 466-6882
Elected in 1974.
Chair of Toxics & Public
Safety. Member of Local
Government.
1992: 50% F, 71% C
1991: 14% F
1990: 80% F, 60% C

35. Bergeson, Marian (R)
District Office: (714) 640-1137
Elected in 1984.
Chair of Local Government.
Member of Appropriations;
Transportation.
1992: 45% F, 44% C
1991: 50% F, 64% C
1990: 54% F, 50% C

36. Presley, Robert (D)
District Office: (909) 782-4111
Elected in 1974.
Chair of Appropriations.
Member of Agriculture &
Water Resources.
1992: 67% F, 73% C
1991: 80% F, 90% C
1990: 71% F, 62% C

37. Kelley, David (R)
District Office: (619) 675-8211/(619) 346-2099
Elected in 1978.
Chair of Appropriations.
Member of Agriculture &
Water Resources.
1992: 67% F, 73% C
1991: 80% F, 90% C
1990: 71% F, 62% C

38. Craven, William (R)
District Office: (619) 438-3814
Elected in 1978.
Member of Appropriations;
Transportation.

39. Killea, Lucy (I)
District Office: (619) 696-6955
Assembly Member 1982-88
Elected to Senate in 1989.
Member of Appropriations;
Transportation.
1992: 67% F, 100% C
1991: 92% F, 93% C
1990: 100% F

40. Deddeh, Wadie P. (D)
District Office: (619) 427-7080
Elected in 1982.
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