2009 LEGISLATIVE YEAR

California Environmental Scorecard

california league of conservation voters

37 YEARS OF POLITICAL ACTION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The California League of Conservation Voters is the political action arm of California's environmental movement. For 37 years, CLCV's mission has been to defend and strengthen the laws that safeguard the wellness of our neighborhoods and the beauty of our great state. We work to elect environmentally responsible candidates to state and federal office who will join us in our mission. And, once they're elected, we hold them accountable to a strong environmental agenda.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01 A Message from the Executive Director
02 What CLCV Does
04 The Year in Review
10 Best and Worst of 2009
14 Snapshot of the Numbers
18 Bill Descriptions
24 Know the Score, Take Action
25 Explanation of Icons
26 Governor and Senate Scorecard
28 Assembly Scorecard
32 Board, Staff, and Thanks

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dear Conservation Voter:

There's just no way to sugarcoat it: 2009 was a tough year for California's economy and for the environment. One of the few positive things we can say about the legislative session of 2009 is that it could have been much, much worse.

The good news is CLCV and our allies successfully blocked several of the most outrageous attempts by some elected officials and Governor Schwarzenegger to undermine California's bedrock environmental laws. The vast majority of these attempts took places behind closed doors, when the governor and a radical minority of legislators held the state's budget process hostage to extract concessions on the environment. Thanks to a powerful outcry from the environmental community, most of those attempts were unsuccessful.

In the meantime, CLCV was able to work with the legislature and dozens of partner organizations in the CLCV Education Fund-led process known as Green California to pass priority legislation and send it to the governor's desk. The governor then used his veto pen to reject two-thirds of those bills, earning him his lowest score yet.

The bills that survived the governor's veto frenzy include: AB 94 (Evans), which restores an innovative program to help citizens donate open space and habitat lands; AB 920 (Huffman), which allows owners of net-metered wind and solar systems to sell their excess electricity to utilities; and SB 670 (Wiggins), which stops the destructive practice of suction-dredge mining in stream beds. Bills to increase the state's supply of renewable electricity to 33 percent in 2020; to prohibit cancer-causing chemicals in infant bottles and cups; and to stop state park lands from being used for non-park purposes without proper approvals, were among those that went down in defeat.

Environmentalists played defense more than offense in 2009. Voters like you told legislators that gutting bedrock environmental laws, closing down our state parks, and endangering our pristine coast with new offshore oil drilling were unacceptable. For the most part, they listened, even when the governor did not. However, we expect more of these kinds of challenges in 2010.

Protecting the environment is more difficult than ever in California's—and our nation's—challenging economic climate. But next year is an election year. Our campaigns are already underway to re-elect environmental hero Senator Barbara Boxer, to elect new champions to the state Assembly and Senate, and to elect a new governor. And that's where you come in. CLCV has launched a new online campaign to "Build a Greener Governor" for California at www.GreenGov2010.org. Visit the Web site and join the effort to make protecting the environment and creating a thriving green economy priorities for all of the candidates in the 2010 gubernatorial election.

As you know, environmental champions don't happen by accident. CLCV identifies them, helps elect them, and holds them accountable to their pro-environmental promises. You, too, can be a champion by adding your voice to the conversation that will determine how "green" the next governor will be. Together, Californians can build a greener governor, a greener legislature, and a greener, more sustainable California for all of our future generations.

Sincerely,

Warner Chabot, CEO

HOW CLCV PROTECTS

California's families

and natural beauty

We Elect Environmental Champions

The single most important contribution CLCV makes to enhance the lives of Californians is helping elect candidates into office who are committed to protecting the environment. CLCV conducts rigorous research on candidates and concentrates on the races in which our resources can make a difference. We back our endorsements with expertise, assisting candidates with the media, fundraising and grassroots organizing strategies they need to win. We educate voters and then get out the vote on Election Day.

We Fight for Environmental Laws

Each year, we aggressively lobby on the most important environmental bills in Sacramento and work to make sure lawmakers hear from environmental voters. Our targeted Member Action Campaigns, in which we call our members and pass them directly through to their legislators, help swing key votes at crucial moments. CLCV convenes Green California—a coalition of over 60 organizations that together represent **more than 1 million Californians**—to maximize the effectiveness of California's environmental community. Green California identifies priority legislation, communicates priorities to our legislative colleagues, and marshals our collective resources in support of strong legislation that addresses the state's most pressing environmental issues.

We Tally the Votes

At the end of the legislative year, we publish the *California Environmental Scorecard*, which cuts through political rhetoric and records each year's most important environmental votes. Now in its 36th year, the *Scorecard*—distributed to CLCV members, friends, partner organizations, and the news media—is the authoritative source on the state's environmental politics.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW 2009

Breaking Point

Last year's *Scorecard* noted that the legislative session was dominated by one issue: the state budget. This year, in an economic game of piling on, the state's chronic budget deficits continued and were compounded by a historically weak economy that produced a California jobless rate above 12 percent. This fiscal and economic one-two punch, combined with erratic leadership from Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and a deeply polarized legislature, has brought the state to a breaking point.

In the only state that requires a two-thirds vote both to pass a budget *and* to raise taxes, budgetary sleight-of-hand and "robbing Peter to pay Paul" tactics have become cynical but accepted tools of the budget-writing trade. But at some point the tricks get all used up, the smoke clears and all that's left is the mirror. California reached that point in 2009. The economic crisis added a genuine fear factor, which cast a pall over the entire 2009 legislative session.

Economic fear is never good for environmental protection. The false dichotomy of "jobs versus the environment" gets severely tested, and that was certainly true in 2009. The year began with the governor using the state budget to insist on exemptions to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for highway projects and ended with the legislature and the governor enacting a CEQA exemption for a billionaire developer of a new football stadium in Los Angeles. In between, they also granted CEQA exemptions for new power plants and came perilously close to allowing new oil drilling off the California coast. In every case the stated motivations were jobs and increased revenues to the state.

The *Scorecard* will show that 2009 was a meager year for new environmental legislation, but the same is true across the legislative landscape. The legislature and governor retrenched and hunkered down, focusing their energy on weathering the economic storm and getting the state through the year. One could argue that simply doing that in such an inhospitable environment is an achievement that deserves grudging praise, but no one is stepping forward to offer it. Instead Californians are asking: "Can't the state do anything right?" Amid calls for a constitutional convention and an overhaul of the state's tax system, the credibility of California's governance structure is being challenged as never before.

And the legislature and Governor Schwarzenegger know it. As the year ended, and after months of behind-the-scenes negotiating, they enacted a historic set of bills designed to reform an essential part of the state's infrastructure that has itself reached a breaking point: the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. By enacting policies to restore the delta's ecosystem and provide a more reliable water supply, the legislative leaders and the governor seemed bound and determined to prove they could act decisively on a big, complicated issue, and there is no issue in California more complicated than water. Their almost desperate effort to get a deal on water bespoke a need not only to fix a broken water supply system, but also to heal a broken system of governance and to prove to voters that, even though pushed to the breaking point, California will make it through.

The Endless Budget Cycle

The California Constitution says the state has an annual budget cycle. One of the commonly proposed governance reforms is to move to a two-year budget cycle, to allow longer-term planning and to flatten out the normal dips and swells in revenues. Instead, California is now in an almost endless budget cycle.

In 2008 the budget, due in July, was signed in late September after a record-long holdout by Republicans to put up the needed votes to achieve two-thirds passage. By November 2008 the bottom had fallen out of the state and national economies, and the remainder of the 2008–2009 budget faced an $11 billion shortfall. Worse yet, between November 2008 and February 2009 the projected deficit in the 2009–2010 budget year ballooned from $13 billion to $30 billion. In February the legislature and governor finally reached a tortured agreement on an 18-month spending plan that included deep spending cuts and new revenues as well as a package of budgetary and spending changes that required voter approval on the May 2009 ballot.

Alas, the voters rejected the package of ballot measures; meanwhile the economy continued to decline. In July the governor and legislature reached agreement on the state's third budget in a ten-month period, with an additional $16 billion in spending cuts and $8 billion in various new revenues, fund shifts and various other gambits.

With the distance of a little time, this saga may seem merely unfortunate. In fact, it represents the most sustained and destructive challenge to the ability of the state to meet its obligations since the Great Depression. And the emotions of the involved elected officials were rubbed raw. This is the setting in which the California League of Conservation Voters and its environmental colleagues and legislative allies fought to protect and advance environmental progress in 2009.

Playing Defense

In this perfect storm of economic and budget meltdown, environmentalists played defense more than offense in 2009.

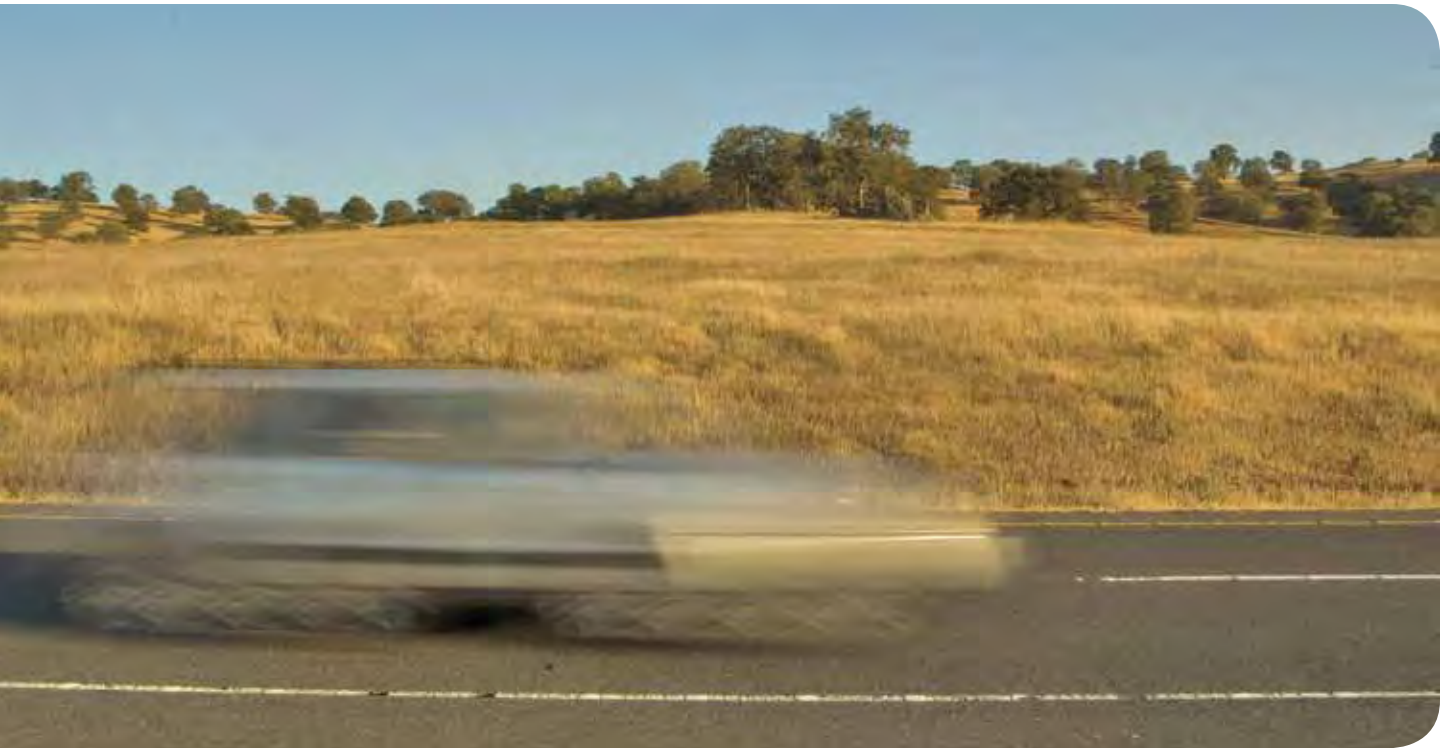
CEQA exemptions for highway projects: In December 2008 the governor demanded that ten road and highway projects, including two major projects that were the subject of ongoing litigation, be exempted from CEQA review as a way to create jobs in a rapidly declining economy. Environmentalists, led by CLCV, convinced Senate President *pro Tempore* Darrell Steinberg to delay a vote and force Caltrans and the other parties to the table to try to settle the

lawsuits. The strategy was successful and the cases were settled, removing a dangerous precedent of legislative interference in court cases. The legislature did, however, approve CEQA exemptions for the minor projects in **AB 8 x2 (Nestande)**.

Rollback of environmental rules: The trucking and oil industries also seized the opportunity to use the budget as leverage to weaken environmental rules, even though they had nothing to do with reducing the state's budget deficit. Although environmental groups and legislative allies derailed some of the worst proposals, **AB 8 x2** also weakened and delayed implementation of several hard-fought rules to reduce diesel emissions from off-road vehicles and heavy equipment.

State parks closure: The threat to close state parks has been bandied about in recent years as a high-visibility action designed more to illustrate the dire budget situation than to save money. In May the governor played the state parks card, proposing to close all 279 state parks in 2009–2010. Parks advocates responded with a plan to sustain funding with an annual parks access pass paid through the vehicle license fee, but Republicans predictably opposed the parks fee, preventing the needed two-thirds support. Instead the legislature cobbled together loans from other state funds, which must be repaid in future years, thereby passing on current costs to future generations. Even with the borrowing, hours and maintenance at many state parks will be severely reduced in 2010.

New offshore oil drilling: Proposing new oil drilling in Santa Barbara is like offering Ralph Nader a sweet deal on a Corvair. Yet that's what the governor did this summer in final budget negotiations. Back in January 2009, the State Lands Commission considered an oil company proposal to allow new slant oil drilling from platforms in federal waters off the Santa Barbara coast into state lands within three miles of shore. In exchange, the oil company promised to remove four platforms by 2022, years earlier than required under their federal lease, and to transfer 4,000 acres of land to protected open space on the Santa Barbara coast. When the commission rejected the proposal on a 2–1 vote, Governor Schwarzenegger went directly to the legislature, promising $100 million in new revenues to the General Fund from the deal.



After weeks of battle, the Senate approved the bill. Fortunately it was defeated in the Assembly, led by the hard work of Santa Barbara Assemblyman Pedro Nava and other allies such as Assemblymembers John Pérez and Hector De La Torre. Unfortunately the plan is far from dead. With the special election of Lt. Governor John Garamendi to represent the 10th Congressional District, the governor will be able to appoint a replacement, who will wield the critical vote at the State Lands Commission.

CEQA exemptions for power plants: In 2007 the courts found that the South Coast air district, responsible for protecting air quality in southern California, violated CEQA when it allowed power plants to use air pollution offset credits that were designed only for small businesses and essential public services. Rather than comply with CEQA, the district decided to sponsor legislation, **SB 827 (Wright)**, to abrogate the court's decision. Even worse, the final version of the bill creates "paper" credits that run the risk of air pollution actually increasing, rather than declining. The legislature also approved **AB 1318 (V.M. Pérez)**, which waives the court's CEQA finding to allow a power plant to be built near Palm Springs. Both bills were signed by the governor.

CEQA exemptions for football stadium: If CEQA exemptions for highway projects were one bookend of the 2009 session, **AB 81 x3 (Hall)** was the other. Introduced only 48 hours before the final day of the session, the bill exempts a proposed 75,000-person football stadium in the City of Industry from any further environmental review and from the two pending lawsuits filed under CEQA. Promises of new construction jobs and a new NFL football team trumped respect for the rule of law, and the bill passed the Assembly. As he did with the highway projects in January, Senator Steinberg first refused to hear the bill, and gave the parties to the lawsuits thirty days to settle their differences. The city of Walnut settled, but the other plaintiff, a group of eight citizens, did not, forcing Steinberg to follow through on his commitment to the Senate to hear the bill. It passed with the minimum number of votes needed and was ceremoniously signed by Governor Schwarzenegger.

Modest Results . . .

Not surprisingly, the *Scorecard* can only report modest results for 2009. Of the fifteen priority environmental bills that made it to the governor, he signed only five, including:

- **AB 94 (Evans)** — Re-establishes the successful Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit program to reduce the state's cost of buying recreation and habitat lands by 45% while using federal tax credits to fully compensate the land seller.
- **AB 920 (Huffman)** — Allows owners of net-metered wind and solar systems to sell their excess electricity to the utility at the end of the year.
- **SB 670 (Wiggins)** — Prohibits the destructive practice of suction dredging stream beds in search of gold.

But most of the priority environmental bills scored this year were either vetoed by Governor Schwarzenegger or defeated or held by the legislature, including:

- **SB 14 (Simitian) & AB 64 (Krekorian)** — Would have increased the state's supply of renewable electricity (known as Renewable Portfolio Standard) from 20% in 2010 to 33% in 2020 and made numerous adjustments to improve the law. Despite strong support from environmentalists, labor and renewable energy providers, the governor vetoed the bills and instead issued an Executive Order directing the Air Resources Board to adopt RPS regulations. **(Vetoed.)**

- **SB 372 (Kehoe) and SB 679 (Wolk)** – Would have prohibited state park lands from being used for non-park purposes without approval of the State Park and Recreation Commission and the legislature or from being disposed of without being replaced by other lands with equal park value. **(Vetoed.)**
- **SB 402 (Wolk)** – Would have expanded the types of containers included in the state's Bottle Bill, increased the redemption value for large containers and reduced the program's insolvency caused by borrowing from the fund to help balance the state budget. **(Vetoed.)**
- **AB 1404 (de León)** – Would have capped the use of out-of-state greenhouse gas emission reductions in order to encourage pollution reduction and green jobs in California. **(Vetoed.)**
- **SB 797 (Pavley)** – Would have prohibited the use of bisphenol-A, a cancer-causing chemical, in infant bottles and cups after 2011, unless the chemical is regulated under the state's Green Chemistry program. **(Defeated on Assembly Floor.)**
- **AB 226 (Ruskin)** – Would have given the Coastal Commission limited administrative penalty authority to reduce enforcement costs and court backlogs. **(Held on Senate Floor.)**
- **SB 772 (Leno)** – Would have eliminated the requirement that infant strollers and other infant products found not to pose a fire hazard be treated with cancer-causing flame retardant, provided that was included on the product label. **(Defeated in Assembly Appropriations Committee.)**

This year's *Scorecard* also includes three bills–**SB 827 (Wright), AB 8 x2 (Nestande), and AB 81 x3 (Hall)**–that were passed and signed into law despite the opposition of the environmental community, as described above in "Playing Defense."

. . . And Lower Scores

In his first five years, Governor Schwarzenegger's *Scorecard* record ranged from 50% to 63%–hardly an environmental superstar, but far better than his Republican legislative counterparts. In 2009, however, Schwarzenegger vetoed ten of the fifteen priority environmental bills that reached his desk. Combining that abysmal record on good bills with the three bad bills he signed, his score plummeted to 28 percent.

In the legislature, scores also declined, though not as dramatically. Senators Lou Correa and Rod Wright earned historically low scores for Democrats of 29% and 38% respectively. Two first-year Democrats, Alison Huber and V.M. Pérez, who won very close elections in swing districts in 2008, scored 48% and 52% respectively, joined by perennial low-scoring Democrat Cathleen Galgiani at 48 percent. Though the core membership of the Democratic "Mod Caucus" in the Assembly seemed to decline in 2009, job losses tied to the bad economy created a much larger pool of unreliable votes for the environment in the Assembly. But legislative Republicans provided the greatest contrast, as they continued their reflexive opposition to almost all proposals to protect the environment. The average Republican score in this year's ***Scorecard*** hovers around 10 percent.

Legislature Enacts Historic Eleventh Hour Water Package

Almost two months after the regular session adjourned and just as the *Scorecard* went to press, the legislature voted to enact the most far-reaching overhaul of state water policy in decades. After years of seemingly endless stakeholder processes such as Cal-Fed, the Bay Delta Conservation Plan and Delta Vision, and driven politically by a multi-year drought and court-ordered restrictions on water supplies, the legislature produced a package of bills that strengthen environmental standards in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, increase urban and agricultural water conservation, require monitoring of groundwater use and beef up the State Water Resources Control Board's water rights enforcement capabilities. It also passed a controversial $11.1 billion bond measure, which if approved on the November 2010 ballot, will help fund water storage, water conservation and delta environmental improvements.

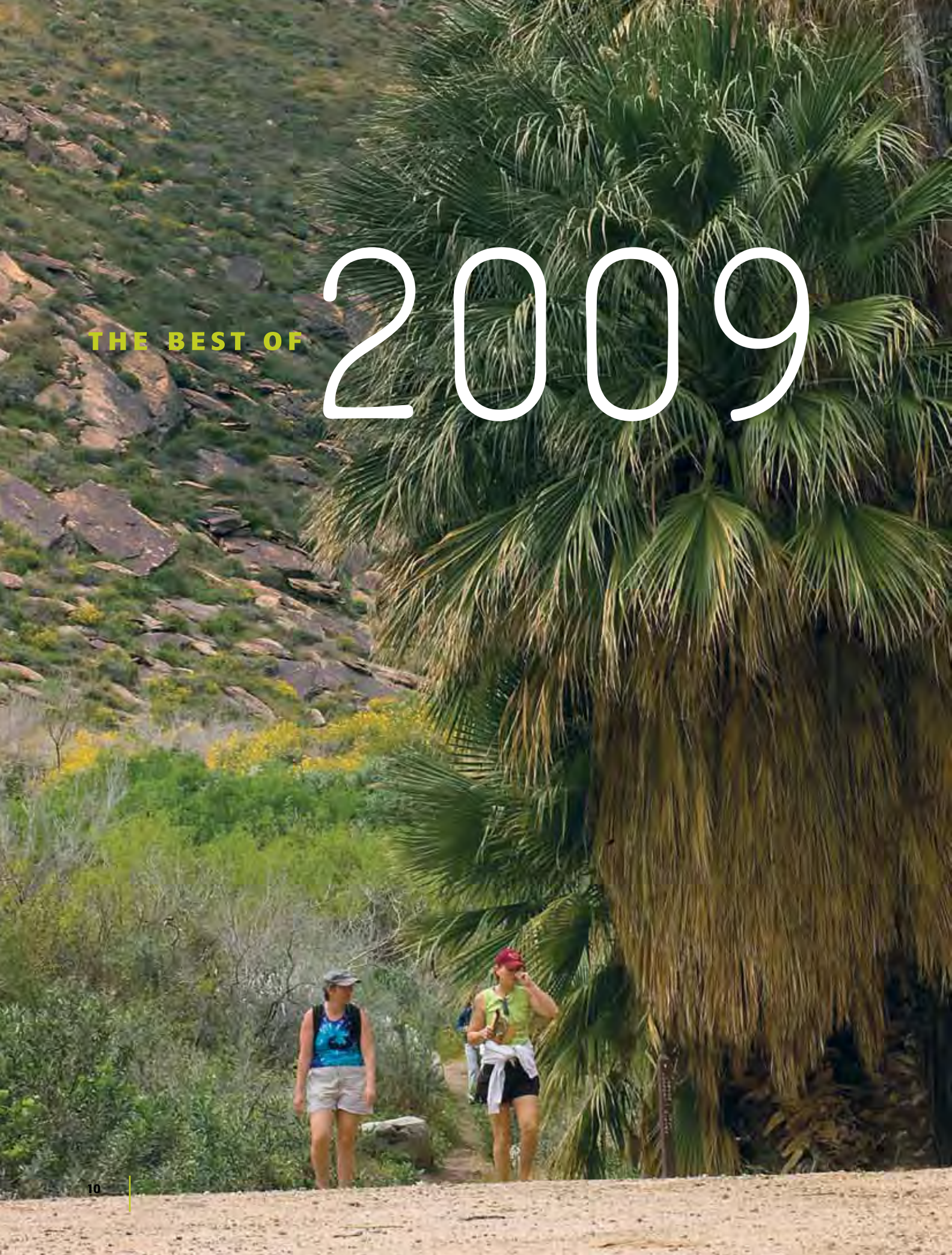
Unlike in 1982, when the peripheral canal ballot proposal was strongly opposed by environmental groups, this policy reform package had environmental supporters as well as opponents. In the end, after weighing the many factors at play in the complicated proposal, CLCV threw its support behind the policy package. We believe that, taken together, the significant new environmental criteria for delta protection and the advancements in water conservation and groundwater management create a new model for water management and will help reverse the steep decline of the delta ecosystem that has resulted from the status quo.

Like almost all environmental organizations, CLCV did ***not*** support the bond measure. Although it will provide funding for water conservation and delta habitat restoration, it also includes the opportunity for funding of expensive and inefficient new dams and reservoirs, which CLCV does not support.

Looking Forward to 2010

We look forward, with trepidation, to 2010, if for no other reason than to close the book and move on. But the challenges remain. The state budget will face more deficits in 2010 and the legislature will probably remain in an endless budget cycle. The deficit will be reduced, but not eliminated, if the economy improves in 2010, which is hardly assured. We expect a frontal assault on CEQA and continued efforts to limit or suspend implementation of California's landmark climate change law, AB 32. And a spate of governmental reform initiatives aimed at the legislature and its governance will likely be on the ballot in 2010, which will preoccupy legislators even more than in the normal election year.

But 2010 is also a gubernatorial election year. Environmentalists have an opportunity to help elect a greener governor who will support a new generation of environmental leadership in California and reject the urge to reverse course (as at least one candidate has already suggested, in calling for the suspension of AB 32). To that end, CLCV has launched a new online campaign for Californians to "Build a Greener Governor" at **www.GreenGov2010.org**. We also have an obligation to re-establish the essential importance of CEQA as a tool for sustainable economic growth and to make green jobs a tool for economic recovery, by enacting and implementing policies that will enhance environmental and economic progress. We'll have our work cut out for us.



THE BEST OF 2009

Club 100 Three CEQA exemption bills **(AB 8 x2, AB 81 x3, and SB 827)** that won legislative approval thinned the ranks of 100% pro-environmental voting records in 2009. Compared to 2008, when 19 Assembly members and 9 Senators had perfect scores, in 2009 only 12 members of the Assembly and seven Senators scored 100 percent. Kudos to Assembly newcomers Tom Ammiano (San Francisco), Bonnie Lowenthal (Long Beach), Bill Monning (Santa Cruz), and Nancy Skinner (Berkeley), as well as Assemblyman and former Senator Wes Chesbro (Eureka). Continued thanks to Assembly veterans Julia Brownley (Santa Monica), Mike Feuer (Los Angeles), Jared Huffman (San Rafael), Paul Krekorian (Burbank), Pedro Nava (Santa Barbara), Mary Salas (Chula Vista) and Lori Saldaña (San Diego). Three newly elected Senators—Loni Hancock (Berkeley), Mark Leno (San Francisco), and Fran Pavley (Santa Monica)—moved from the Assembly and joined Senators Ellen Corbett (San Leandro), Alan Lowenthal (Long Beach), Joe Simitian (Palo Alto), and Patricia Wiggins (Santa Rosa) with perfect scores. Thanks to all of them for unflagging support in a difficult year.

Would You Drink This Water? Local water agencies have repeatedly told the residents of Maywood, a poor, densely populated, 97 percent-Latino city near Los Angeles, that its tea-colored water is perfectly safe. They have even blamed the residents, saying the problem is in the water pipes in their homes, although dozens of homeowners who have changed their pipes can attest otherwise. Freshman Assemblyman and former CLCV Board member John Pérez cut to the chase by bringing bottles of Maywood water to the Assembly with a simple question for his colleagues: would you drink this water? Pérez, who demonstrated uncommon skill and savvy in his first year, introduced **AB 890 (J. Pérez)** to force water suppliers to provide drinkable water, and he navigated the drinking water bureaucrats and the Senate Appropriations Committee to get his bill signed into law.

Alternative Fuels Advance It's not easy for clean alternative transportation fuels to break into a market completely dominated for the last 100 years by the oil industry's gasoline and diesel products, even when they offer multiple benefits, including lower air pollution, lower greenhouse gas emissions, lower costs, and greater fuel security. But California took two big steps this year to create an opportunity for alternative fuels to gain a foothold, by adopting a low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) and implementing the first round of AB 118 grants, designed to incentivize the commercialization of clean alternative fuels and vehicles. The LCFS will require all fuels, including gasoline and diesel, to reduce their carbon intensity by ten percent by 2020 and recognizes low carbon fuels that meet that standard today. The LCFS is a major part of the plan to achieve the state's 2020 and 2050 greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

AB 32 withstands attacks AB 32, California's landmark Global Warming Solutions Act, has been in the crosshairs of its industry opponents since the day it was enacted in 2006. The most audacious legislative proposal, to simply repeal AB 32, went nowhere. But there were also several attempts to delay its implementation indefinitely by requiring more analysis of its economic impacts. The Air Resources Board, which conducted just such an analysis, will present additional economic data at its December 2009 board meeting. Those of us who believe AB 32 will produce a more efficient energy sector that will improve productivity and benefit the economy will continue to defend AB 32 and push for its timely implementation.

Lowenthal Shows the Way As chair of the Senate Transportation and Housing Committee and chair of the Budget Subcommittee on Natural Resources and the Environment, Senator Alan Lowenthal holds an unparalleled leadership position on environmental issues in the state Senate. And he demonstrated it during the Senate's tense debate on **AB 81 x3**, the controversial bill to grant a CEQA exemption for a Los Angeles football stadium. Amid giddy calls for a new football team in LA and irrelevant claims about a "green" football stadium, whatever that is, Lowenthal soberly got to the heart of the matter and told the Senate they had lost their way, by overturning the rights of citizens to seek legal redress and substituting the legislature's judgment for that of the courts. Not many on the Senate floor took Lowenthal's message to heart, but we did. Thank you, Senator Lowenthal.

Without Rhyme or Reason
Governor Schwarzenegger earned his lowest score ever in 2009—28%—by vetoing ten of the fifteen pro-environmental priority bills to reach his desk and signing three more opposed by environmentalists. In several cases he seemed to go out of his way to thwart progress. He vetoed **AB 64 (Krekorian)** and **SB 14 (Simitian)**, the companion bills to increase California's renewable electricity standard, despite twelve months of hard work on a comprehensive suite of issues by the legislature and a full range of stakeholders, including environmentalists. The governor chose instead to issue a dubious executive order that lacks the force of law and cannot achieve many of the reforms in the bills. He also vetoed **SB 402 (Wolk)**, another stakeholder-constructed fix to the state's ailing beverage container recycling program—ailing, by the way, mainly because the governor and legislature have borrowed the program's funds for other purposes. **AB 666 (Jones)** would have improved fire safety in new subdivisions built in high fire areas. It was supported by firefighters statewide and unopposed by the real estate and home building industries, two common opponents of similar measures. The governor's boiler-plate veto message gave no glimpse of the reason for this veto.

Football Fever Trumps Rule of Law This is not a complaint about a LEED-certified "green" football stadium, which would be cool, or about 18,000 jobs, which would be a great thing. This is a complaint about a billionaire developer who cynically waited until the last week of the session to present his self-created crisis to the legislature, claiming only a full exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act, embodied in **AB 81 x3 (Hall)**, would allow him to bring a football team to Los Angeles. Never mind that he first sought to leverage the exemption through the February budget deal, and when he failed, then ignored the regular legislative process for six months until his next moment of maximum leverage.

This is even more a complaint about a legislature and governor that willingly succumbed to the billionaire's influence; that chose to subvert the rule of law by stripping away the legal right of citizens to challenge the billionaire's project and have that challenge decided in a court of law instead of by politicians. This complaint is about a lack of imagination and nerve—the imagination to figure out a way to build a stadium, create jobs, and respect the law, and the nerve to say no, even to a billionaire.

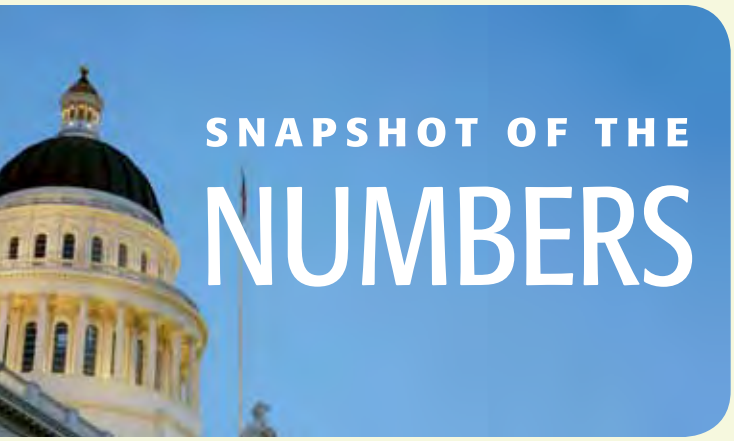
Waste Board Gets Wasted In its twenty years of operation, governors and legislative leaders have made it easy to lampoon the Integrated Waste Management Board by appointing a series of staffers, ex-legislators and even their spouses to the well-paid Board. So when the governor's chronic desire to reorganize government flared up again this year, he found an easy target and a compliant legislature. Operating with the precision of an apprentice butcher with a dull knife, they didn't improve the Board or reduce the salaries of Board members; they eliminated it altogether and even cut it out of the California Environmental Protection Agency, grafting it into the hodge-podge of programs known as the Department of Conservation. Lost in the blood-letting was the fact that the current roster of Waste Board members includes two of the *Scorecard's* 2008 heroes, former legislators Sheila Kuehl and John Laird, who have deep relevant policy expertise, and that the Waste Board has successfully overseen a statewide transformation of solid waste management from a "throw away" to a "recycle and reuse" culture.

Fire Safety Phonies Front for Chemical Industry The chemical industry knew just whom to turn to when it needed to kill **SB 772 (Leno)**, a bill to eliminate the use of toxic fire retardant chemicals in infant products that do not pose a fire risk. They hired the Capitol's most prominent tobacco industry lawyer, who turned to his well-used playbook by swamping legislators with reams of data to raise doubts about the danger of the chemicals—never answering why fire retardants are needed in products that don't pose a fire risk—and then created Citizens for Fire Safety, a phony front group populated by strategically chosen individuals who could charitably be described as well-meaning but whose main purpose was to proffer the canard that the bill's supporters were unconcerned about fire safety. It would have been laughable had enough wide-eyed legislators not lapped it up.

No Day in the Park Faced with drastic cuts to California's state park budget, the legislature refused to consider a State Park Access Pass that had broad public support and would have kept the parks open to the public. The governor first proposed closing two-thirds of all state parks, then ordered the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to prepare a plan to close one-third of the parks. After DPR director Ruth Coleman dutifully prepared a closure list to much public displeasure, Schwarzenegger left her twisting in the wind by publicly rejecting the idea of closing parks. Instead, days and even seasons of operation will be closed, and maintenance and access will be cut back across the state park system.

This is How You Treat Your Friends?
The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is governed by some of California's original environmental laws, dating back to the 19th century. It is under-staffed and under-appreciated, and its ability to carry out its essential duties is in peril. The environmental community has been DFG's most ardent supporter in the halls of the Capitol, but it may be time to re-think that relationship.

DFG seems to go out of its way to thwart environmental efforts to help DFG. How else to explain its hostility to **AB 444 (Caballero)**, which would have reduced DFG's costs and streamlined its duties in working with nonprofit land trusts to manage mitigation lands? The bill passed both houses with no No votes, and even the governor's own Department of Finance publicly rebuked DFG in a hearing over its grossly inflated cost estimates for the bill, yet the bill was vetoed. Or the veto of **AB 571 (Saldaña)**, a bill sponsored by lobster fishermen to assess a fee on themselves to help DFG establish a long-term plan to manage the lobster fishery. After Assemblywoman Saldaña accepted the very amendments insisted on by DFG, the department and governor blind-sided fishermen and environmentalists with a veto.



SNAPSHOT OF THE NUMBERS

Californians' Approval Ratings[1]

President Obama	**63% favorable**
Congress *(29% in 2008)*	**39% favorable**
Governor Schwarzenegger *(38% in 2008)*	**30% favorable**
State Legislature *(21% in 2008)*	**21% favorable**

Californians' Opinions on Global Warming[2]

75% of Californians believe steps should be taken right away to counter global warming.

61% of Californians believe the effects of global warming have already begun.

49% of Californians would support using a cap and trade system to regulate greenhouse gas emmissions, and **56**% would support a carbon tax.

California's green economy: Where we are, and where we're heading[3]

Dollars saved by consumers over the past 35 years due to California's energy efficiency policies	**$56 billion**
Number of full-time jobs created by these policies	**1.5 million**
Investment in clean technology in California in 2008 (nearly double the investment in the previous year)	**$3.3 billion**
Growth of "green" California businesses providing products and services that conserve resources and reduce environmental impacts since 1995	**28%**

CLCV Results

Number of CLCV Member Action Campaigns in 2009	**24**
Number of CLCV members who made calls to their legislator through our MAC program in 2009	**626**

[1] September 2009 poll "Californians and their Government," Public Policy Institute of California
[2] July 2009 poll "Californians and the Environment," Public Policy Institute of California
[3] 2009 report "California Green Innovation Index 2009," Next 10

	SCORECARD NUMBERS 2009	SCORECARD NUMBERS 2008
ASSEMBLY		
Average of all Assemblymembers	60%	61%
Average Assembly Republican Score	13%	14%
Average Assembly Independent Score (N=1)	86%	-
Average Assembly Democrat Score	87%	93%
Perfect 100s (Ammiano, Brownley, Chesbro, Feuer, Huffman, Krekorian, B. Lowenthal, Monning, Nava, Salas, Saldaña, Skinner)	12	19
Assembly Republicans 50% or better (Fletcher 33%, Blakeslee 33%)	0	0
Assembly Democrats 50% or lower (Galgiani 48%, Huber 48%)	2	1
SENATE		
Average of all Senators	55%	60%
Average Senate Republican Score	9%	12%
Average Senate Democrat Score	82%	90%
Perfect 100s (Corbett, Hancock, Leno, A. Lowenthal, Pavley, Simitian, Wiggins)	7	9
Senate Republicans 50% or better (Maldonado 38%)	0	0
Senate Democrats 50% or lower (Oropeza 48%, Wright 38%)	2	1
Governor	28%	60%

HISTORICAL AVERAGES

Average Assembly Scores	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Assembly Democrats	94	85	98	86	87	94	93	87
Assembly Republicans	24	21	16	4	6	5	14	13

Average Senate Scores	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Senate Democrats	84	76	98	91	89	89	90	82
Senate Republicans	34	14	11	5	6	9	12	9

AIR QUALITY

AB 1404 | GHGs, green jobs and clean communities

One of the most difficult questions raised by AB 32, California's global warming reduction law, is whether greenhouse gases (GHG) generated in California should be reduced by the generators where they are emitted or through a marketplace that allows GHG generators to offset their emissions by buying reductions elsewhere around the world. Offsets may be less expensive but also hard to verify, whereas onsite reductions also reduce co-pollutants like particulate matter and smog-forming NO_x and help foster green jobs and clean technologies in California. **AB 1404** would have limited offsets to 10% of all reductions allowed through market mechanisms and prioritized offsets that reduce air pollution in heavily impacted communities. ***Passed Senate 21–19; Passed Assembly 44–29; Vetoed by the Governor.***

SB 728 | Cashing in on cash-out

Want to know one of the best ways to encourage greater use of public transit, bicycling and carpooling? Numerous studies say it's by using "parking cash-out"; in other words, employees whose parking costs are subsidized by their employer get an equivalent cash allowance if they don't use the parking space. State law already requires businesses with at least 50 employees to offer parking cash-out, but only the Air Resources Board can enforce the law. **SB 728 (Lowenthal)** puts enforcement at the local level where it belongs, by allowing cities, counties and local air districts to impose penalties for violation of the parking cash-out law. ***Passed Assembly 45–29; Passed Senate 22–18; Signed by the Governor.***

COASTAL PROTECTION

AB 226 | Coastal Commission remains hamstrung

The California Coastal Commission is charged with the enforcement of the Coastal Act. Imposing civil or criminal remedies for minor transgressions through the courts is time-consuming and expensive for all parties involved. **AB 226 (Ruskin)** would have granted the commission the same administrative civil penalty authority that is exercised by many other state regulatory agencies. To safeguard against possible abuse, penalties could only be imposed after a majority vote of the commission and violators could not be subject to monetary penalties imposed by both the commission and the superior court. ***Passed Assembly 47–31; Held on Senate Floor.***

ENERGY

AB 64 | Renewable electricity, part 1

The siting, procurement and transmission of renewable electricity requires complicated and often controversial decisions. To ensure that California's new renewable electricity standard went beyond just "rates and dates," **AB 64 (Krekorian)** would have included important provisions to strengthen and speed up the environmental review of electric generation and transmission projects, reform planning requirements to ensure that enough projects move from the drawing board to actual siting, and efficiently connect renewable electricity sources to the transmission grid. ***Passed Senate 23–14; Passed Assembly 50–28; Vetoed by the Governor.***

AB 920 | Payback for small solar investors

Installing solar power generation systems still requires a significant upfront cost and slow return on investment for most homeowners. Under the state's net metering law, utility companies have been allowed to receive surplus solar electricity from their customers without compensating them for the surplus power they generate. **AB 920 (Huffman)** requires utility companies to write a check to their customers for surplus solar electricity generated on an annual basis. It also requires the Public Utilities Commission to set a rate at which utility companies will compensate solar customers for power sold back to the grid. ***Passed Senate 21–18; Passed Assembly 54–23; Signed by the Governor.***

SB 14 | Renewable electricity, part 2

By 2013, California is expected to reach its groundbreaking goal of producing 20% of its electricity from clean renewable sources. But 20% is only the first step toward a green economy built on the foundation of renewable electricity. **SB 14** would have established a new renewable energy target of 33% by 2020 for both privately- and publicly-owned electric utilities and clarified other important factors, including the maximum amount utilities would have to pay for renewable electricity and the extent to which out-of-state renewable electricity sources could be counted toward the 33% target. ***Passed Assembly 49–28; Passed Senate 22–13; Vetoed by the Governor.***

AB 94 | How to save land and money

In 2000 California adopted an innovative program to make it easier for willing landowners to donate their valuable open space and habitat land to the state for ongoing public benefit. The Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit combined a 55% state tax credit, paid from bond funds dedicated to resource land acquisition, not the General Fund, with a federal tax deduction to allow landowners to be compensated at close to fair market value. Unfortunately, the program sunsetted in 2008. **AB 94 (Evans)** restores the tax credit until 2015, lifts the $100 million cap on total credits and allows local governments to receive donated land. *Passed Senate 24–12; Passed Assembly 67–9; Signed by the Governor*.

AB 666 | Fire safety planning bill doused

How quickly we forget the tragic firestorms that have ravaged southern California and other areas across the state in recent years. To cut risks to life and property **AB 666 (Jones)** would have required counties to make certain findings, including that adequate fire protection services will be available and that the subdivision is designed consistent with state fire protections regulations, before approving new subdivisions in state-designated high fire hazard zones. *Passed Senate 24–12; Passed Assembly 59–18; Vetoed by the Governor.*

SB 372 | Protecting state parks, part 1

California's state park system is under increasing development pressure, such as highways and electricity transmission lines. **SB 372 (Kehoe)** would have created a new tool to resist these pressures, by requiring the State Parks and Recreation Commission to approve any incompatible modification or adjustment to boundaries or use of a state park. *Passed Assembly 43–33; Passed Senate 21–16; Vetoed by the Governor.*

SB 406 | Smart growth funding hits roadblock

In 2008 California enacted landmark legislation (SB 375, Steinberg) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions attributable to growth and development patterns. Recognizing that regional transportation agencies (RTAs) will need funding to prepare regional blueprint plans required under SB 375, **SB 406 (DeSaulnier)** would have authorized RTAs to impose a fee of $1 or $2 on vehicles registered within their jurisdiction to fund the preparation of their Sustainable Communities Strategy. *Passed Assembly 47–31; Passed Senate 21–17; Vetoed by the Governor.*

SB 670 | Pulling the plug on suction dredging

Suction dredging for gold is like running a vacuum cleaner across a river floor. It destroys the aquatic environment by disrupting streambeds, killing fish eggs and immature eels, and churning up mercury left over from the gold mining era. **SB 670 (Wiggins)** places a moratorium on suction dredging until the Department of Fish and Game conducts an environmental impact review and subjects any future issuance of suction dredge permits to CEQA. *Passed Assembly 63–11; Passed Senate 28–7; Signed by the Governor.*

SB 679 | Protecting state parks, part 2

In 2007, there were 122 proposed developments in 73 state parks. Like **SB 372 (Kehoe), SB 679 (Wolk)** addressed the increasing pressure on the state park system to accommodate non-park uses. **SB 679** would have safeguarded state parks by ensuring that no land acquired for the state park system may be used for non-park uses without the express authority of an act of the legislature and without a plan to replace those park lands with lands of equal environmental and fair market value. *Passed Assembly 43–32; Passed Senate 24–15; Vetoed by the Governor.*

AB 473 | Multifamily recycling bill trashed again

Despite their higher densities, multifamily residential units have had dismally low household recycling rates—on average a meager 15% compared with a 50%-plus statewide average. Fewer than 40% of those living in multifamily units have access to residential recycling services. In spite of this dismal situation, for the third year in a row legislation to require owners of apartments and other multifamily dwellings to provide these services was vetoed. This year it was **AB 473 (Blumenfield)**. *Passed Senate 24–11; Passed Assembly 52–25; Vetoed by the Governor.*

SB 402 | Governor crushes opportunity to expand recycling

Even with strong support from retailers, water bottlers, cities, environmental groups and beer producers, the governor vetoed **SB 402 (Wolk)**, which would have expanded California's successful Bottle Bill. The governor's veto dashed hopes of expanding the California Redemption Value system, balancing the Beverage Container Recycling Fund and restoring funding to the California Conservation Corps. The demise of **SB 402** may result in the elimination of up to 5,000 recycling-related jobs and the closing of nearly 1,200 supermarket-based recycling centers. *Passed Assembly 58–16; Passed Senate 22–14; Vetoed by the Governor.*

© AGATA MALCHROWICZ

SB 772 | Playing with fire… and public health

It's bad enough that some fire retardants added to consumer products contain chemicals linked to cancer and other life-threatening diseases. It's even worse when those chemicals are added to consumer products that pose no serious fire risk. Yet that's exactly what happens with many infants' and children's products in California, due to an arcane rule by the even more arcane Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation. **SB 772** would have exempted strollers, infant carriers, bassinets and nursing pillows from requirements to be treated with fire retardant unless the bureau determined the products pose a serious fire hazard. *Passed Senate 23–14; Held in Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

SB 797 | BPA and baby bottles: A toxic formula

Applying precautions to products used by infants seems reasonable. **SB 797 (Pavley and Liu)** would have taken a reasonable step by limiting the amount of the toxic chemical (synthetic estrogen) bisphenol A (BPA) in baby bottles and cups, infant formula cans and baby food jars and ensuring that any replacement chemical is not a carcinogen or or reproductive toxin. Concerns worldwide and in the U.S. have spurred bans of BPA, a known endocrine disruptor, in other countries and states. Without a statutory ban, California will have to rely on the Green Chemistry Initiative (GCI) enacted last year, which still has no process in place to take any regulatory action on BPA or other harmful chemicals in products. *Passed Senate 21–16; Defeated in the Assembly 35–32.*

WATER

AB 49 | Water conservation: the essential first step

Long before the end-of-session water package emerged from the legislative negotiating chambers, the environmental community was pushing for greater statewide water conservation through **AB 49 (Feuer and Huffman)**. The measure requires a 20% per capita reduction in urban water use by 2020 and requires agricultural water suppliers to implement a range of best management practices to reduce water use and use it more efficiently. **AB 49** became the template for **SB 7 x7**, the water conservation portion of the water package enacted in early November. *Passed Senate 21–13; Passed Assembly 43–30; Signed by the Governor.*

AB 1242 | Novel concept: human right to water

Most Californians assume they have a legal right to safe and affordable drinking water. Wrong. Excessive levels of nitrates, pesticides, industrial chemicals, and naturally occurring chemicals in high concentrations have forced many families, particularly in economically disadvantaged communities, to switch to much more expensive bottled water to meet their domestic water needs. **AB 1242 (Ruskin)** would have made it a policy of the state of California that everyone should have access to safe, affordable water for basic human needs and would have required state agency regulations, practices, and grant guidelines to prioritize the provision of safe, affordable water for basic human needs. *Passed Senate 23–14; Passed Assembly 53–24; Vetoed by the Governor.*

AB 1366 | Hard fight over water softeners

High salt content in wastewater is a major inhibitor to the use of recycled water. Concentrated saline discharges from residential water softeners are a major contributor to this problem faced by water agencies across the state. After similar measures failed before, **AB 1366 (Feuer)** succeeded in authorizing water agencies in areas of the state with salinity problems to regulate and limit the private use of self-regenerating water softeners that can greatly increase the salinity of wastewater. *Passed Senate 24–10; Passed Assembly 56–15; Signed by the Governor.*

AB 8 x2 | Backdoor budget bulldozer

Weakening environmental laws may not put one more penny in the state's coffers, but the ongoing budget crisis has allowed opponents to demand these rollbacks as ransom for votes on the budget. Thus did the legislature approve **AB 8 x2**, which weakened brand-new rules to reduce diesel pollution from off-road heavy equipment, exempted specified transportation projects from CEQA, and created a statutory exemption to CEQA for the sale of surplus state lands. Passage of the bill was deemed necessary to garner enough Republican votes for the February budget agreement. ***Passed Senate 26–10; Passed Assembly 48–28; Signed by the Governor.***

AB 81 x3 | CEQA end-run: Out of bounds and overtime

The California Environmental Quality Act is not only the state's bedrock environmental protection law, requiring that significant environmental impacts of development projects be mitigated. Equally important, it guarantees that citizens have a right to examine the project and its environmental impacts and to challenge the decisions of the government if they believe the impacts have not been properly analyzed or mitigated. Both of these principles were ignored when the legislature passed and the governor signed **AB 81 x3**, which granted a CEQA exemption to a proposed 75,000-seat football stadium in Los Angeles, which was being legally challenged by citizens under CEQA. ***Passed Senate 21–14; Passed Assembly 54–18; Signed by the Governor.***

SB 827 | Power play undermines courts and clean air

When a court found that the South Coast Air Quality Management District was violating the California Environmental Quality Act by awarding emission credits that were reserved for small businesses and essential public services to new power plants, the district decided to go around the law rather than comply with it. The end product of a very complicated and unsavory legislative process was **SB 827 (Wright)**, which abrogates the court decision that found the air district in violation of CEQA and requires the district to use emission credits that may well result in an increase of air pollution in the nation's dirtiest air basin. ***Passed Assembly 45–21; Passed Senate 27–9; Signed by the Governor***.

KNOW THE SCORE

TAKE ACTION

On the following pages, you'll find the scores of each of the members of the Assembly and State Senate, and the governor. If you received this in the mail, your Assembly and Senate district numbers should be above your name on the back cover; you can use those numbers to find your legislators in the chart.

Two of the primary ways CLCV helped influence these scores in 2009—with the valuable participation of nearly 30,000 members statewide—are our Member Action Campaign (MAC) and Green California program.

Confused about what the scores mean, or how things work in Sacramento? Get a brief rundown of how a bill becomes a law at **ecovote.org/process**.

MAC Calls: Connecting you with Sacramento in real time

The MAC program enables CLCV to connect members with their elected officials in order to influence environmental policy. Here is how MAC works:

1. CLCV political staff provides up-to-the-minute intelligence about high priority bills that need a few more votes to pass
2. We alert members in districts with swing-voting legislators so that public pressure can be directed to the right targets
3. We directly connect members to their legislators' offices through our phone lines
4. Concentrated calls from constituents provide immediate, focused input
5. Legislators cast pro-environmental votes

Explanation of icons

Each ✔ represents a pro-environmental action (a "yes" vote on a good bill or a "no" or "not voting" on a bad bill). Each ✘ represents an anti-environmental action (a "no" vote on a good bill or a "yes" on a bad bill). **NV**, or "not voting" is shown when the legislator did not cast a vote on a good bill; it is counted negatively because it has the same effect as a "no" vote. Each **—** indicates an excused non-vote (due to illness or family leave) and does not count toward the member's final score.

The MAC program takes advantage of the fact that legislators and other decision makers give great weight to their constituents' opinions; a small number of phone calls is extrapolated to represent many voices. Directing a steady stream of phone calls to carefully selected elected officials has been a repeatedly successful technique to convince legislators to vote for environmental bills.

In true grassroots style, CLCV members help pass laws through their participation in the MAC program. It is the concern and willingness of members to take action that continues to keep environmental protection at the forefront of California politics.

In 2009, its seventh year of existence, the MAC program helped connect CLCV members to Sacramento at critical points in the legislative session, facilitating instant public feedback when it was most needed and most effective. More than 600 times, we directly transferred members to their legislators and the governor's office, helping pass strong environmental bills into law.

Green California: for better environmental coordination

The CLCV Education Fund leads Green California, a convening program that strengthens strategic coordination among environmental lobbyists working on state policy in Sacramento.

Launched in 2006, Green California is a network of over 60 environmental, public health, and environmental justice organizations throughout the state that have joined to communicate the environmental community's priorities to the legislature. Collectively, **over 1 million Californians** belong to the groups represented in Green California.

We continue to refine our process for identifying key bills at strategic times during the legislative session. Green California sends out floor alerts at key legislative deadlines; for the past two years, Green California has sent out weekly "Hot Lists" throughout the session, making sure our high-priority bills have front-of-mind status.

Initially formed in response to legislators' requests for a more coordinated effort from environmental groups in Sacramento, Green California is now established as a resource and "go-to" entity for both legislators and environmental groups.

Now that you know the score… take action!

You can take these simple steps to stay informed and to make your views heard in Sacramento:

1. Become a CLCV member at **ecovote.org** or by using the envelope in this *Scorecard*.
2. Join the discussion at **ecovote.org/blog**.
3. Join the CLCV e-newsletter list at **ecovote.org/e-news**.
4. Keep up-to-date throughout the year on key legislation and actions you can take at **ecovote.org/involved/alerts**.
5. Contact your Senator and Assemblymember and express how you feel about their scores; find out who your state legislators are and how to contact them at **ecovote.org/legislators**.

GOVERNOR/ SENATE SCORECARD

					Air Quality		Coast	Energy			Parks, Habitat, & . . .	
					SB 728: "Non-parking" payments	AB 1404: Global warming offsets	AB 226: Coastal enforcement	AB 64: RPS Increase	AB 920: Renewable sell-back	SB 14: 33% RPS by 2020	AB 94: Land donation tax credit	AB 666: Fire protections	SB 372: State park protection
Governor:	*Party-Dist.*	***2009 Score***	*2008 Score*	*Lifetime Score*									
Schwarzenegger	R	**28%**	60%	53%	SIGN	VETO		VETO	SIGN	VETO	SIGN	VETO	VETO
Senator:					PASS	PASS	-	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
Aanestad	R-4	**10%**	6%	5%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Alquist	D-13	**90%**	94%	96%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ashburn	R-18	**5%**	6%	4%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Benoit	R-37	**5%**	14%[A]	3%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Calderon, R.	D-30	**67%**	67%	67%	✓	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cedillo	D-22	**86%**	94%	93%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cogdill	R-14	**5%**	6%	4%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV
Corbett	D-10	**100%**	100%	99%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Correa	D-34	**29%**	50%	58%	✗	✗		✗	✗	NV	✓	✗	✗
Cox	R-1	**5%**	6%	7%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Denham	R-12	**19%**	11%	10%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
DeSaulnier	D-7	**90%**	100%[A]	97%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ducheny	D-40	**71%**	67%	81%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dutton	R-31	**10%**	11%	5%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Florez	D-16	**70%**	94%	61%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓
Hancock	D-9	**100%**	100%[A]	99%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harman	R-35	**0%**	33%	18%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	NV	NV	✗
Hollingsworth	R-36	**5%**	6%	2%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗
Huff	R-29	**5%**	10%[A]	4%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗
Kehoe	D-39	**95%**	100%	95%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leno	D-3	**100%**	100%[A]	100%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Liu	D-21	**81%**	-	91%	✓	✓		NV	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓
Lowenthal, A.	D-27	**100%**	100%	96%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maldonado	R-15	**38%**	44%	43%	✗	✗		✓	✗	NV	✓	✓	✗
Negrete McLeod	D-32	**57%**	61%	70%	✓	✗		✓	✗	NV	✓	✓	NV
Oropeza	D-28	**48%**	83%	87%	✗	✓		NV	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓
Padilla	D-20	**81%**	94%	92%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pavley	D-23	**100%**	-	100%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Price	D-26	**90%**[B]	90%	95%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Romero	D-24	**86%**	94%	95%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓
Runner, G.	R-17	**0%**	6%	4%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Simitian	D-11	**100%**	100%	99%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Steinberg	D-6	**79%**	94%	97%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV
Strickland, T.	R-19	**19%**	-	5%	✗	✗		✓	✗	✓	✗	NV	✗
Walters	R-33	**5%**	5%[A]	2%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Wiggins	D-2	**100%**	100%	99%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wolk	D-5	**90%**	90%[A]	88%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wright	D-25	**38%**	-	75%	✗	✗		NV	✗	NV	✓	✓	✗
Wyland	R-38	**10%**	7%	4%	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Yee	D-8	**95%**	83%	90%	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

[A] indicates 2008 scores earned in the Assembly. [B] indicates a combined score for votes taken in both the Assembly and the Senate.

SIGN Pro-Environmental Signing by Governor
SIGN Anti-Environmental Signing by Governor
VETO Anti-Environmental Veto by Governor
✓ Pro-Environmental Action
✗ Anti-Environmental Vote
NV Not voting (counted negatively on pro-environmental bills)
– Excused (illness or family leave)

	. . . Land Use				Toxics			Water				*Bad Bills*			
	SB 406: SB 375 fee authorization	SB 670: Suction dredging plan	SB 679: State park protection	AB 473: Recycling in apartments	SB 402: Recycling expansion	SB 772: Infants & toxins	SB 797: BPA infant product ban	AB 49: Water conservation	AB 1242: Water as a right	AB 1366: Water softeners	AB 8 x2: Highway CEQA exemptions	AB 81 x3: Stadium CEQA exemption	SB 827: Emissions credits		
	VETO	SIGN	VETO	VETO	VETO	-	-	-	VETO	SIGN	SIGN	SIGN	SIGN	Schwarzenegger	R
	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	*Senate Action*	
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	Aanestad	R-4
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	Alquist	D-13
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	Ashburn	R-18
	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	Benoit	R-37
	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	Calderon, R.	D-30
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Cedillo	D-22
	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	Cogdill	R-14
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Corbett	D-10
	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	Correa	D-34
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	Cox	R-1
	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	Denham	R-12
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✗	✓	DeSaulnier	D-7
	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	NV	NV	✓	✗	✓	✗	Ducheny	D-40
	✗	NV	✗	✗	NV	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	Dutton	R-31
	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	NV	✗	–	✗	Florez	D-16
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Hancock	D-9
	✗	–	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	–	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	Harman	R-35
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	Hollingsworth	R-36
	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	Huff	R-29
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	Kehoe	D-39
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Leno	D-3
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	Liu	D-21
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Lowenthal, A.	D-27
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	NV	NV	NV	✓	✗	✗	✗	Maldonado	R-15
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	NV	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	Negrete McLeod	D-32
	✓	NV	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	NV	NV	NV	✓	✗	✗	Oropeza	D-28
	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	Padilla	D-20
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pavley	D-23
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✗	✗	Price	D-26
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Romero	D-24
	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Runner, G.	R-17
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Simitian	D-11
	✓	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	Steinberg	D-6
	✗	✓	✗	✗	NV	✓	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Strickland, T.	R-19
	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Walters	R-33
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wiggins	D-2
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	Wolk	D-5
	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✗	✗	✓	✓	NV	✗	✗	✗	Wright	D-25
	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	Wyland	R-38
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	Yee	D-8

ASSEMBLY SCORECARD

					Air Quality		Coast		Energy			Parks, Habitat, & . . .	
					SB 728: "Non-parking" payments	AB 1404: Global warming offsets	AB 226: Coastal enforcement	AB 64: RPS Increase	AB 920: Renewable sell-back	SB 14: 33% RPS by 2020	AB 94: Land donation tax credit	AB 666: Fire protections	SB 372: State park protection
Assemblymember:	*Party-Dist*	***2009 Score***	*2008 Score*	*Lifetime Score*	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
Adams	R-59	**19%**	24%	16%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Ammiano	D-13	**100%**	-	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anderson	R-77	**10%**	5%	7%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Arambula	I-31	**86%**	86%	76%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bass	D-47	**90%**	95%	96%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Beall	D-24	**95%**	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Berryhill, B.	R-26	**24%**	-	24%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Berryhill, T.	R-25	**10%**	29%	15%	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Blakeslee	R-33	**33%**	43%	25%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Block	D-78	**89%**	-	89%	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blumenfield	D-40	**95%**	-	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bradford	D-51	**88%**	-	88%		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Brownley	D-41	**100%**	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buchanan	D-15	**95%**	-	95%	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Caballero	D-28	**81%**	89%	85%	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calderon, C.	D-58	**62%**	82%	76%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✗
Carter	D-62	**81%**	86%	87%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chesbro	D-1	**100%**	-	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conway	R-34	**9%**	-	9%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Cook	R-65	**14%**	14%	11%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Coto	D-23	**86%**	90%	87%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Davis	D-48	**86%**	83%	88%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
De La Torre	D-50	**90%**	86%	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
de León	D-45	**95%**	90%	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DeVore	R-70	**5%**	5%	3%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Duvall	R-72	**0%**	5%	2%	✗		✗						
Emmerson	R-63	**24%**	14%	11%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Eng	D-49	**90%**	100%	97%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evans	D-7	**90%**	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Feuer	D-42	**100%**	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fletcher	R-75	**33%**	-	33%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Fong	D-22	**90%**	-	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fuentes	D-39	**68%**	86%	83%	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV
Fuller	R-32	**14%**	5%	8%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Furutani	D-55	**81%**	90%	86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gaines	R-4	**0%**	5%	3%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Galgiani	D-17	**48%**	33%	37%	NV	NV	✗	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✗
Garrick	R-74	**10%**	5%	7%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Gilmore	R-30	**24%**	-	24%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Hagman	R-60	**10%**	-	10%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Hall	D-52	**71%**	-	71%	–	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	. . . Land Use					Toxics			Water			*Bad Bills*			
	SB 406: SB 375 fee authorization	SB 670: Suction dredging plan	SB 679: State park protection	AB 473: Recycling in apartments	SB 402: Recycling expansion	SB 772: Infants & toxins	SB 797: BPA infant product ban	AB 49: Water conservation	AB 1242: Water as a right	AB 1366: Water softeners	AB 8 x2: Highway CEQA exemptions	AB 81 x3: Stadium CEQA exemption	SB 827: Emissions credits	*Assembly Action*	
	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	FAIL	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS		
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	Adams	R-59
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ammiano	D-13
	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	Anderson	R-77
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	Arambula	I-31
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	Bass	D-47
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	Beall	D-24
	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓		✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	Berryhill, B.	R-26
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	Berryhill, T.	R-25
	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	NV	NV	✓	✗	✗	Blakeslee	R-33
	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	–	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	Block	D-78
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	Blumenfield	D-40
	✓				✓								✗	Bradford	D-51
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Brownley	D-41
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Buchanan	D-15
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✗	NV	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	Caballero	D-28
	✓	–	✗	✓	✓	✗	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Calderon, C.	D-58
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		NV	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	Carter	D-62
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Chesbro	D-1
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	Conway	R-34
	✗	✓	✗	✗	NV		✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	Cook	R-65
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	Coto	D-23
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Davis	D-48
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	De La Torre	D-50
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	de León	D-45
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	DeVore	R-70
			✗			NV		✗			✗			Duvall	R-72
	✗	✓	✗	✓	NV		✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	Emmerson	R-63
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	Eng	D-49
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	Evans	D-7
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Feuer	D-42
	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗		✗	NV	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	Fletcher	R-75
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	Fong	D-22
	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Fuentes	D-39
	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	Fuller	R-32
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		NV	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	Furutani	D-55
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Gaines	R-4
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓		NV	NV	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	Galgiani	D-17
	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	Garrick	R-74
	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓		✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	Gilmore	R-30
	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Hagman	R-60
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✗	✓	✓	NV	✓	✗	✗	Hall	D-52

✓ Pro-Environmental Action

✗ Anti-Environmental Vote

NV Not voting (counted negatively on pro-environmental bills)

– Excused (illness or family leave)

ASSEMBLY SCORECARD

Assemblymember:	Party-Dist	2009 Score	2008 Score	Lifetime Score	Air Quality: SB 728: "Non-parking" payments	Air Quality: AB 1404: Global warming offsets	Air Quality: AB 226: Coastal enforcement	Coast: AB 64: RPS Increase	Energy: AB 920: Renewable self-back	Energy: SB 14: 33% RPS by 2020	Energy: AB 94: Land donation tax credit	Parks, Habitat, & . . . AB 666: Fire protections	Parks, Habitat, & . . . SB 372: State park protection
					PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
Harkey	R-73	**14%**	-	14%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✓	✗
Hayashi	D-18	**86%**	100%	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hernandez	D-57	**76%**	95%	87%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Hill	D-19	**95%**	-	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Huber	D-10	**48%**	-	48%	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Huffman	D-6	**100%**	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jeffries	R-66	**10%**	14%	10%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Jones	D-9	**95%**	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knight	R-36	**5%**	-	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Krekorian	D-43	**100%**	95%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lieu	D-53	**90%**	95%	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Logue	R-3	**5%**	-	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Lowenthal, B.	D-54	**100%**	-	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ma	D-12	**90%**	95%	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Mendoza	D-56	**62%**	95%	84%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	NV
Miller	R-71	**5%**	-	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗
Monning	D-27	**100%**	-	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nava	D-35	**100%**	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nestande	R-64	**14%**	-	14%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Niello	R-5	**5%**	14%	6%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Nielsen	R-2	**9%**	-	10%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Pérez, J.	D-46	**91%**	-	91%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pérez, V.M.	D-80	**52%**	-	52%	NV	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV
Portantino	D-44	**90%**	95%	92%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Price	D-51	**90%**[B]	90%	95%			✓						
Ruskin	D-21	**95%**	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Salas	D-79	**100%**	95%	97%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saldaña	D-76	**100%**	100%	100%	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Silva	R-67	**5%**	5%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Skinner	D-14	**100%**	-	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smyth	R-38	**24%**	24%	18%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Solorio	D-69	**64%**	86%	82%	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Strickland, A.	R-37	**18%**	19%	8%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Swanson	D-16	**86%**	95%	94%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Torlakson	D-11	**82%**	94%[S]	96%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Torres	D-61	**76%**	-	76%	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓
Torrico	D-20	**90%**	90%	80%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tran	R-68	**19%**	0%	8%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Villines	R-29	**5%**	5%	4%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Yamada	D-8	**95%**	-	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

[S] indicates 2008 scores earned in the Senate. [B] indicates a combined score for votes taken in both the Assembly and the Senate.

✔ Pro-Environmental Action

✘ Anti-Environmental Vote

NV Not voting (counted negatively on pro-environmental bills)

– Excused (illness or family leave)

	. . . Land Use					Toxics			Water			*Bad Bills*			
	SB 406: SB 375 fee authorization	SB 670: Suction dredging plan	SB 679: State park protection	AB 473: Recycling in apartments	SB 402: Recycling expansion	SB 772: Infants & toxins	SB 797: BPA infant product ban	AB 49: Water conservation	AB 1242: Water as a right	AB 1366: Water softeners	AB 8 x2: Highway CEQA exemptions	AB 81 x3: Stadium CEQA exemption	SB 827: Emissions credits	*Assembly Action*	
	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	FAIL	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS		
	✘	✔	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	Harkey	R-73
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	Hayashi	D-18
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		NV	✔	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	Hernandez	D-57
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	Hill	D-19
	✘	✔	NV	✔	✔		NV	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔	Huber	D-10
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Huffman	D-6
	✘	NV	✘	✘	NV		✘	✘	✘	NV	✘	✘	✘	Jeffries	R-66
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	Jones	D-9
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	Knight	R-36
	✔	–	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Krekorian	D-43
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✘	Lieu	D-53
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	Logue	R-3
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Lowenthal, B.	D-54
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	Ma	D-12
	✔	✔	✘	NV	✔		NV	✔	✔	NV	✔	✘	✘	Mendoza	D-56
	✘	✔	✘	✘	NV	✘	✘	NV	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	Miller	R-71
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Monning	D-27
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Nava	D-35
	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	Nestande	R-64
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✘	Niello	R-5
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	NV	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✘	Nielsen	R-2
	✔	✔	NV	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	Pérez, J.	D-46
	✘	✔	NV	✔	✔		NV	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	Pérez, V.M.	D-80
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔	Portantino	D-44
								✔			✔			Price	D-51
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	Ruskin	D-21
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Salas	D-79
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Saldaña	D-76
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	Silva	R-67
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Skinner	D-14
	✘	✔	✘	✘	✔		✘	✘	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	Smyth	R-38
	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	NV	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	Solorio	D-69
	✘	✔	✘	✘	NV	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	Strickland, A.	R-37
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	Swanson	D-16
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	NV	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	Torlakson	D-11
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		NV	✔	✔	NV	✔	✘	✔	Torres	D-61
	✔	✔	NV	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	Torrico	D-20
	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✘	Tran	R-68
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	NV	✘	✘	✘	✘	Villines	R-29
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	–	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	Yamada	D-8

CLCV Board of Directors

Tom Adams
President

Ann Notthoff
Vice President Northern California

Wendy James
Vice President Southern California

Fran Diamond
Treasurer

Kimo Campbell
Secretary

Charles Grace
Chairman Emeritus

Robert L. Balgenorth

Steve Blank

Christopher Cannon

Mollie Cohen-Rosenthal

Mario Cordero

The Honorable Joseph L. Dunn

María Elena Durazo

David Festa

Susan Frank

Leslie Friedman Johnson

Cliff Gladstein

Lorena Gonzalez

Carl Guardino

Robert L. Harris

Jennifer Hernandez

Doug Linney

Wendy Mitchell

H. David Nahai

Andrew Okun

Anthony Rendon, PhD

Katy Rexford

Charles Stringer

V. John White

Rick Zbur

Permission is granted to quote from or reproduce portions of this publication if properly credited.

CLCV is grateful for the participation of its Green California partners. Together, we're getting top priority environmental bills to the governor's desk. Thanks to:

American Lung Association of California, Audubon California, Better World Group, Big Sur Land Trust, Breast Cancer Fund, Breathe California , California Association of Local Conservation Corps, California Coastal Coalition, California Coastal Protection Network , California Coastkeeper Alliance, California Council of Land Trusts, California Interfaith Power and Light, California League of Conservation Voters, California Native Plant Society, California Oaks Foundation, California Product Stewardship Council, California ReLeaf, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation, California State Parks Foundation, California Watershed Network, Californians Against Waste, Center for Food Safety, Clean Power Campaign, Clean Water Action, Coalition for Clean Air, Communities for Clean Ports, Defenders of Wildlife, EndOil, Environment California, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Justice Coalition for Water, Food and Water Watch, Friends of the Earth, Friends of the River, Global Green USA, League of Women Voters of California, Los Angeles Conservation Corps, Making Our Milk Safe, Mono Lake Committee, National Parks Conservation Association, Natural Resources Defense Council, The Nature Conservancy, Ocean Conservancy, Pacific Forest Trust, Pesticide Watch, Planning and Conservation League, Regional Asthma Management Program (RAMP), Sierra Club California, The Sierra Fund, TransForm, Tree People, Trout Unlimited, Trust for Public Land, Tulare Basin Wildlife Partners, Union of Concerned Scientists, Vote Solar

CLCV Staff

Warner Chabot
Chief Executive Officer

David Allgood
Southern California Director

Shilpa Andalkar
Database Manager

Lindsay Bubar
Development Manager

Mike Cluster
Membership Administrator

Ana Elizondo
Membership Assistant/Receptionist

Jason L. Gohlke
Communications Manager

Beth Gunston
Associate Membership Manager

Carol R. Handelman
Administrative Director

Hannah Hathaway
Administrative Assistant

Michael Hawk
Membership Director

Joseph Hobbs
Development Associate, Education Fund

James T. Lau
Assistant Executive Director, Education Fund

Scott Leathers
Associate Membership Manager

Lucas Lineback
Assistant Database Manager

Jenesse E. Miller
Communications Director

Katy Rexford
Senior Program Manager

Sarah Rose
Director of Programs

Sam Shaw
Development Manager

Mark States
Administrative Associate/ Office Manager

Diane Thomas
Executive Assistant

Mike Young
Political & Development Associate

Price Consulting: Pete Price, Justin Malan, Kiowa Borja
Legislative Advocates

Membership Representatives: Glenn Barker, Bekah Barnett, Jeremy Begin, Henry Boyle, Jane Burton, Mollie Cohen-Rosenthal, Steve DeCaprio, Dave Krzysik, John Payne, Lillian Phaeton, Bonnie Podell, Marlene Tait, Betty Jane Wilhoit

Principal Author: Pete Price

Editors: Jenesse E. Miller, Jason L. Gohlke

Copy Editor: Carol R. Handelman

Photography: Warren H. White
www.NaturalDiscoveriesPhotography.com
(except where otherwise credited).

Printed on recycled paper using soy-based inks by Alonzo Printing, Hayward, CA.
www.alonzoprinting.com

Design: Ison Design
www.isondesign.com

Northern California Office
350 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 1100
Oakland, CA 94612
tel 510.271.0900
800.755.3224
fax 510.271.0901

Southern California Office
6310 San Vicente Blvd., Suite 425
Los Angeles, CA 90048
tel 323.939.6790
fax 323.939.6791

www.ecovote.org

Who are my legislators?

If your Scorecard has a pre-printed address label:

```
123456
YOUR NAME
YOUR ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP
```

AD XX

SD XX

THIS IS WHERE TO FIND YOUR SENATE DISTRICT NUMBER

THIS IS WHERE TO FIND YOUR ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NUMBER

Look for your district numbers in the table of scores on pages 26–31 to find out who your legislators are:

Anderson	R-77	**10%**	5%
Arambula	I-31	**86%**	86%
Bass	D-47	**90%**	95%
Beall	D-24	**95%**	100%
Berryhill, B.	R-26	**24%**	-

THIS IS WHERE TO FIND YOUR DISTRICT NUMBER

California League of Conservation Voters
350 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 1100
Oakland, CA 94612

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Oakland, CA
Permit No. 1739