

A scenic photograph of a waterfall cascading over mossy rocks in a forest. The water is white and frothy as it falls over several large, dark grey rocks. The rocks are covered in vibrant green moss. The background is a dense forest with soft, diffused light.

2008 LEGISLATIVE YEAR

California Environmental Scorecard

california league of conservation voters



36

YEARS OF POLITICAL ACTION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The California League of Conservation Voters is the political action arm of California's environmental movement. For 36 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.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Conservation Voter:

The legislative session of 2008 may well be remembered for the battle between the legislature and Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger over the state budget, and the governor's record-setting use of the veto. But the behind-the-scenes story of several major environmental victories and some losses, of votes cast and not cast during the session, has also put California in the spotlight.

First and foremost, CLCV celebrated its greatest legislative victory to date with the passage of the most important land use reform bill in California in three decades, SB 375—the first law in the nation to connect housing and transportation planning decisions with their impact on greenhouse gas emissions. The uncertain fate of SB 375 kept CLCV, and our members, working hard to ensure its success—not to mention on the edge of our seats—until the last days of the 2008 session. The story of SB 375 has a happy ending: The bill was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger, who hailed it as “a model that the rest of the country and world will use” to fight global warming.

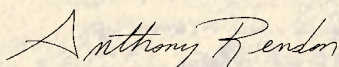
The story of another important bill that would have cut pollution and saved lives in communities near California's ports, SB 974, had a very different ending, in the form of Schwarzenegger's thoroughly indefensible veto. The defeat of SB 974 is an enormous disappointment for CLCV and our allies in Green California, a coalition of environmental groups led by the CLCV Education Fund that focuses the legislative priorities of the environmental community for the legislature.

In 2008, we have seen a continuation of strong environmental advocacy by those we helped elect to the state legislature in 2006. Assemblymember Mike Feuer (D-Los Angeles) partnered with Senator Joe Simitian (D-Palo Alto) to launch California's “Green Chemistry” laws, which establish a comprehensive approach to regulating dangerous chemicals. Feuer and Simitian represent the best of what we at CLCV call the “Cycle of Accountability”: CLCV-endorsed candidates demonstrating their commitment to the environment as legislators.

While working to elect new environmental leaders to the legislature in the 2008 general election—and successfully “flipping” several districts into the pro-environment category—CLCV was also searching for new leadership at our own organization. We are excited to introduce our new Chief Executive Officer, Warner Chobot, a veteran of the state and national environmental movements who is widely known for his campaign acumen and talent for developing and mentoring new advocates for the environment.

Finally, we at CLCV are extraordinarily optimistic about the ways California will benefit from the change in leadership at the national level. Based on his strong environmental credentials, CLCV endorsed President-elect Barack Obama. Obama's energy and environmental plan is the strongest, most comprehensive global warming and energy independence proposal of any president-elect in history, and has the potential to create thousands of green jobs in what has been referred to as the “New Green Deal” for this century.

As we suggest in our 2008 *California Environmental Scorecard*, the solutions for both the global climate change crisis and the global economic crisis may be one and the same, and we can't wait any longer. The time to act is now.



Anthony Rendon
Interim Executive Director

HOW CLCV PROTECTS

California's families

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 50 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 35th year, the *Scorecard*—distributed to CLCV members, friends, partner organizations, and the news media—is the authoritative source on the state's environmental politics.

and natural beauty





THE YEAR IN REVIEW

2008

From beginning to end, the 2008 legislative session was dominated by one factor: the state budget. The first budget passed by the legislature was two and a half months late, and it was vetoed by Governor Schwarzenegger. The legislature seemed poised to override the veto, which would have forced a political and constitutional crisis. Both were averted, at least for the time being, when a teetering agreement was reached.

Yet in the midst of the state's ever-deepening budget problems—which are by no means resolved and will likely be even worse next year—the California League of Conservation Voters enjoyed its greatest legislative victory in its 36-year history with the enactment of SB 375 (Steinberg).

Sponsored by CLCV and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), SB 375 is a first-in-the-nation law that gives local and state officials the tools to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by making housing and transportation planning decisions that will reduce urban sprawl, long-distance commutes and vehicle miles traveled per household. SB 375 is not only an essential part of the state's arsenal to meet its GHG reduction goals, as outlined in the landmark AB 32 legislation in 2006, but also the most important change in land use planning since the Coastal Act and the California Environmental Quality Act were approved in the mid-1970s.

The Dark Shadow of the State Budget

Given the fiscal environment, we are fortunate that SB 375 will have no measurable impact on the state's general fund. In fact, all of the state's natural resource and environmental protection programs consume less than two percent of the state's general fund budget. By contrast, schools, health care, and prisons account for 95% of general fund spending.

But protection of natural resources and the environment is hardly immune from the state's ongoing structural budget deficit. Agencies like the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Parks and Recreation depend heavily on the general fund, particularly to pay essential personnel like game wardens and park rangers, and on unstable bond funds that must be renewed regularly by the voters. Although only five percent of the California Environmental Protection Agency's budget comes from the general fund and most pollution reduction programs are funded by fees on polluting activities, both Cal/EPA and the Resources Agency took budget cuts this year.

In fact, the governor's January budget proposal included the closure of 48 state parks (fully 17% of California's state parks). As with President Clinton's proposed shut-down of the Washington Monument when Congress failed to pass a budget, many saw

Schwarzenegger's park closure proposal as a signal to the public and the legislature of the extent of the state's budget problem. In the end the governor responded to the self-generated pressure and restored almost all the funding for state parks.

Budget pressures were evident in other ways. In most years, bills face their toughest challenge on the Assembly and Senate floors. But this year the graveyards for many environmental bills were the appropriations committees, where bills with even minor costs ran headlong into the reality of a deep budget shortfall. The death rate was especially high in the Senate Appropriations Committee, which made it clear from the beginning of the year that it would be very tough on spending bills. The committee kept its word.

Although the 2008 *Scorecard* includes only 24 bills, CLCV and our Green California colleagues were lobbying more than 75 priority environmental bills as late as August. In the end, 42 of the bills made it to the governor, but 13 bills were killed in the Senate Appropriations Committee and five more, including two opposed by environmentalists, were held in Assembly Appropriations. Only six bills—fewer than usual—died on the Senate and Assembly floors.

Our Top Priorities

Of the 24 bills scored this year, two—SB 375 and SB 974 (Lowenthal)—were consensus top priorities of the environmental community, and had been since early 2007 when they were introduced. But they met very different fates.

SB 375 links land use decision and transportation planning in a single comprehensive regional process, by making climate change an explicit factor in land use planning and aligning transportation planning to support smart growth. For decades, far-flung housing developments have been built on cheap farmland and open space, further encouraged by an “if you build it they will come” approach to highway construction. For all its other negative social and environmental impacts—air pollution, traffic congestion, long commutes, loss of farmland and

habitat—it was the emission of greenhouse gases that forced the state to come to terms with this unsustainable development pattern.

For 18 months, SB 375 was adamantly opposed by the home building industry and local governments as an attack on their authority and way of doing business. But CLCV, NRDC and Senator Steinberg took a “bend but don't break” approach to the negotiations, which were long and difficult. In the last weeks of the session, the home builders and local governments finally joined with environmentalists in what Senator Steinberg called “the coalition of the impossible” to support a measure that:

- Requires the Air Resources Board (ARB) to set regional targets for GHG reduction from cars and light trucks.
- Requires regions to prepare a plan to meet the targets.
- Limits funding only to transportation projects that are consistent with the plan.
- Revises the environmental review process for housing projects that are consistent with the plan.

As with AB 32 two years ago, Governor Schwarzenegger almost vetoed SB 375. But a flurry of late memos, emails and phone calls to his staff turned the governor into its latest, greatest supporter. In the days after its enactment, *Los Angeles Times* columnist George Skelton called SB 375 the legislature's biggest achievement of 2008; the *New York Times* cited SB 375 as the latest evidence that “while Washington slept, most of the serious work on climate change has occurred in the states, and no state has worked harder than California.”

By contrast, the veto of **SB 974** is the bitterest disappointment for CLCV and the environmental community. One year ago SB 974 was poised for its final legislative vote when Governor Schwarzenegger asked the author, Senator Alan Lowenthal, to hold the bill until 2008. Senator Lowenthal graciously acceded, but only with the governor's assurance that he supported the bill's goals and wanted only minor changes.

“[W]hile Washington slept, most of the serious work on climate change has occurred in the states, and no state has worked harder than California.”

What happened to SB 974 in 2008 is a cautionary tale. Because it was ahead of the legislature’s two-year schedule, SB 974 languished on the Assembly floor for months while hundreds of new bills were heard. The governor and legislature focused on other pressing matters, especially the budget.

Despite occasional meetings among stakeholders, including the governor’s representatives, few issues were resolved—or even raised. The administration offered no amendments, despite Senator Lowenthal’s urging. After numerous unmet requests, Senator Lowenthal finally took the bill up, and it passed the Assembly on July 15.

Only then did the Schwarzenegger administration express its specific concerns, leading to a month of rancorous back-and-forth accusations of just the sort that Lowenthal sought to avoid. The administration’s demands, including increased funding to clean up trucks in the Central Valley and more ARB control over the funds, were hardly minor and risked losing support for the bill. The challenges probably could have been worked through, but not in the hothouse of the final weeks of the session. In the end, the bill was sent to the governor without the amendments he belatedly sought, and he vetoed the bill.

The ARB estimates that 3,700 deaths a year in California result directly from exposure to cancer-causing diesel pollution, and the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are by far the single largest sources of air pollution in southern California. A mind-boggling 50% of all goods imported into the United States enters through the ports of LA, Long Beach and Oakland.

SB 974’s \$30 fee on each shipping container passing through the ports would have funded improvements

in port air quality and infrastructure. By passing a 2006 transportation bond (which will be repaid from the state’s general fund) with \$1 billion to reduce port air pollution, California taxpayers are already paying their share. SB 974 would have spread the cost to all who benefit from the ports, including the nationwide consumers of the products that enter our ports.

The indefensible veto of SB 974 leaves the worst of all worlds: port pollution continues to grow, and the health in port communities continues to decline. Californians alone will pay to reduce pollution caused by international commerce, and multi-national manufacturers and retailers get off scot-free. It’s a shameful end after four years of hard work by Senator Lowenthal and the many supporters of SB 974.

Action on Other Key Scorecard Bills

Fifteen of the 24 scored bills were sent to the governor in 2008 and he signed nine, for a 60% score. In his five years in office, Governor Schwarzenegger’s score has stayed in a narrow range, from a low of 50% to a high of 63 percent. Among the most important of the bills he signed in 2008 are:

- **AB 31 (de León)**, which allocates \$400 million from Proposition 84 (the 2006 parks/resources bond) to build and expand neighborhood parks in the most park-poor communities throughout California.
- **AB 2522 (Arambula)**, which authorizes the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District to increase the existing vehicle registration fee from \$6 to up to \$30 to reduce vehicular air pollution in the valley.

- **AB 2537 (Furutani)**, which continues, until 2012, to protect volunteer positions for community projects like maintaining parks and trails.
- **AB 2785 (Ruskin)**, which requires the Department of Fish & Game to compile a database of the state's most critical wildlife corridors and habitat linkages.
- **AB 2911 (Wolk)**, which expands the authority of the state's Oil Spill Prevention and Response program to inland, as well as marine, waters and requires the program to proactively search for and rescue oiled wildlife resulting from spills.
- **SB XX 1 (Perata, Steinberg and Machado)**, which allocates funds from existing water bonds to improve regional water and storm water management, restore Delta ecosystems, and make other near-term improvements in California's water systems.
- **AB 2939 (Hancock)**, which would have clarified that existing law allows cities and counties to adopt green building standards that exceed those adopted by the state.
- **SB 1113 (Migden)**, which would have allowed a court to award expert witness fees to the prevailing party in any legal action taken to enforce an important right affecting the public interest, such as environmental protection.
- **SB 1313 (Corbett)**, which would have prohibited the manufacture or sale of substances that contain cancer-causing perfluorinated compounds in concentration exceeding 10 parts per billion, when used in food containers or wrappings.

The governor's vetoes included:

- **AB 2447 (Jones)**, which would have required cities and counties to ensure that a new subdivision has adequate fire protection before approving the project.
- **AB 2455 (Laird)**, which would have increased transparency in the way the state appraises and buys land for parks and other conservation purposes.

Breaking Ranks for the Environment

As repeat *Scorecard* readers know, getting Republican votes on pro-environmental bills is a daunting challenge. Unlike Republican voters statewide who, according to polls, support strong environmental laws, legislative Republicans often reflexively oppose bills to enact these laws.

That's why CLCV is happy to note the emergence of a new caucus among Assembly Republicans: Energy,



Environment and the Economy, better known as E3. Led by Assemblymen Sam Blakeslee (R-San Luis Obispo) and Cameron Smyth (R-Santa Clarita), E3 is a venue for Republicans to identify and support bills that they believe deserve broader support among Republicans. At its most basic, E3 is evidence that some Republicans are personally at odds with the aggressive anti-environmentalism of their caucus.

In its first year, E3 had twelve members, and with two exceptions their scores are higher than others in the Republican caucus. Blakeslee led the pack with 43%, followed by Horton and Aghazarian at 38 percent. Now termed out, Horton has often been among the greenest Republicans; Aghazarian's score is much higher than his previous years, but was influenced, we believe, by his race for a Democratic-leaning state Senate seat. Returning Republicans who scored better than their caucus include Berryhill, Adams and Smyth. Sharon Runner's low score can be explained in part by her absences due to illness. Tran, however, was present for every vote and still got a goose-egg. (It should be noted that Senators Abel Maldonado and Tom Harman, though not members of E3, had scores of 44% and 33% respectively.)

The importance of E3 cannot be measured, however, only by floor votes. Indeed, none of the Scorecard bills that passed the Assembly would have failed even without the E3 votes. But environmental bills with bi-partisan support, even from only a few Republicans, often fare better on the governor's desk. Republican support also makes it harder for our lobbying opponents to take Republican votes for granted. Pro-environment Republicans also help challenge the ideological anti-environmental viewpoint that too often afflicts Republican staff analyses, which their caucus depends on heavily. Finally, support for an environmental bill by E3 makes it harder politically for moderate Assembly Democrats to withhold their votes and defeat a bill.

These dynamics were especially evident in the final votes on AB 1879 and SB 509, the chemical reform bills supported by environmentalists and signed by the governor. For most of the year, the bills were strongly opposed by Republicans and a broad range of



industries and were headed for a likely veto or defeat in the legislature.

Assemblyman Sam Blakeslee saw an opportunity to amend the bills to be more closely aligned with the governor's Green Chemistry Initiative, and his close work with Assemblyman Mike Feuer signaled to the industries that they should come to the table and negotiate. The end result was legislation that almost all environmental groups and a surprising number of industry stakeholders supported. Following Blakeslee's leadership, 18 Assembly Republicans—a majority of the caucus—voted for AB 1879, and 16 voted for SB 509.

Green California Grows

Green California, the CLCV Education Fund-sponsored project to organize and unify environmental advocacy in Sacramento, continued to expand its reach and influence in its third year of operation. In addition to communicating community priorities to all legislators as floor votes were held in June and August, Green California also published numerous "Hot Lists" of key bills to be heard in important committee hearings during the year.

Though they require intensive preparation during periods of heavy committee hearings, the Hot Lists give legislators timely information on key bills in their committees and improve our ability to hold legislators accountable for their votes in committees as well as the floor. To improve communication between Green California members and legislators on our priority

bills, every Hot List bill includes the name of a Green California member as a contact.

Green California also created a Budget Committee, comprising organizations whose issues are most dependent on decisions made in the annual budget bill. Early this year the Budget Committee identified key environmental budget issues and submitted proposals for protecting and enhancing funding in important natural resources programs.

The Outlook for 2009

Last year we asked if there was a pattern in the way the legislature dealt with environmental bills. It appeared that pro-environmental legislation fared better in election years, possibly because legislators were more reticent to appear at odds with the voters on an issue that enjoys widespread public support. If so, what do we make of 2008?

One of our top priorities, SB 375, was signed into law. But that complicated bill probably owes its success more to the dogged determination of the author and sponsors than to any fears of an election-year backlash. After all, almost every Assembly and Senate district is safe for one of the parties. Our other top priority, SB 974, had a more visceral appeal to voters—reducing cancer-causing air pollution from the state's ports—yet it was vetoed. Of course, the governor isn't up for re-election.

But sometimes big events wash out discernible patterns, and that may be the case in 2008, when the challenge to balance the state budget overrode other considerations. We wish we could say it will be different in 2009, but if anything, the structural deficits in the state budget will only be worse next year, and they will be exacerbated by the dire economic conditions afflicting the country.

Other big events, however, may point to a path out of the morass—and it's a green path. The national and international economic crisis that broke open in September revealed an unsustainable economic system too dependent on consumption, borrowing and blind faith at the expense of productivity and

the manufacture of tangible goods. It is not a stretch to note that those economic excesses also helped produce the world's current climate change crisis.

California and the U.S. need high value jobs as the foundation of a restored economy; the economy needs to tap into the deep well of energy efficiency to achieve the increased productivity that is the hallmark of a growing and sustainable economy; and the planet needs clean technologies that use energy much more efficiently. All of which leads to green jobs. With our proven track record of economic benefits resulting from our aggressive energy efficiency standards, our commitment to GHG emission reductions under AB 32, and our history as an incubator for advanced technology industries, California is perfectly positioned to be a world leader in both clean tech and green jobs and to reap their economic and environmental benefits.

A recent study from UC Berkeley has determined that California's plan to implement AB 32 will increase personal income in California by \$48 billion and create up to 400,000 jobs by 2020. The incoming Senate President *pro Tem*, Darrell Steinberg, has signaled his strong interest in promoting green jobs. And Governor Schwarzenegger, Assembly Speaker Karen Bass and Steinberg all have talked about their strong desire to work more cooperatively to address the state's biggest challenges, including global warming, the budget and the state's weak economy. A unified commitment to clean tech and green jobs would be a very smart place to start.





Departing Friends Term limits giveth and term limits taketh away. This year we say thank you and good-bye to a number of good friends of the environment, including Assemblymembers Patty Berg, Mervyn Dymally, Betty Karnette, John Laird, Sally Lieber, Gene Mullin, and former Speaker Fabian Núñez. Assemblymembers Loni Hancock, Mark DeSaulnier, Mark Leno, and Lois Wolk—all CLCV-endorsed candidates—will leave the Assembly and take up state Senate seats. We look forward to working with them in their new positions. Speaking of the Senate, we also wish a fond farewell to Sheila Kuehl, Carole Migden, President *pro Tem* Don Perata, Jack Scott and Tom Torlakson, another CLCV-endorsed candidate who will return to the Assembly for his third (and final) term. Best wishes to all. You made a difference.

Top of the Class We must say more about two termed-out members. For 14 years in the Senate and earlier in the Assembly, **Sheila Kuehl** put a unique set of personal and political skills to work for the environment and other progressive causes. Too often, when legislators and lobbyists speak in committees, they demonstrate how little they know about a bill. Sheila proved the opposite. She cut through to the heart of a bill faster than anyone else, usually citing the page and line number of the specific language she challenged or had a question about. **John Laird**, in just six years in the Assembly, quickly became

Speaker Núñez's most valued advisor, the highest-ranking voice for the environment in the inner circle of leadership, the trusted and respected chair of the Assembly Budget Committee, and a dedicated friend and mentor to environmental advocates. With their brains, their honesty and their sense of humor, these unabashedly liberal legislators earned respect and made friends from one end of the political spectrum to the other.

Coalition of the Impossible New leaders always look for early victories to cement their leadership authority. Senator Darrell Steinberg (D-Sacramento) did just that by authoring **SB 375**, the landmark bill sponsored by CLCV and NRDC, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging local housing and transportation decisions that will reduce vehicle miles traveled (see Year In Review). The final bill, which was supported not only by environmentalists, but also by housing developers, local governments and affordable housing advocates, was hardly a love fest. In fact, for 18 months it was pretty ugly. But it is a testament to Steinberg's knowledge of the complicated issues and his mediation skills—as well as the persistence and attention to detail of CLCV Board President Tom Adams—that everyone stayed at the table, eventually creating one of the most unlikely and powerful political coalitions in recent memory.



Blakeslee leads E3 Assemblyman Sam Blakeslee, a Republican representing San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, continued to distinguish himself as an environmental leader in 2008. In addition to authoring a variety of pro-environmental bills and creating the E3 (“Energy, Environment and the Economy”) caucus of Assembly Republicans to promote more progressive environmental positions, Blakeslee personally intervened at a crucial moment on one of the most important environmental bills of 2008—AB 1879, the chemical reform bill (see Year in Review).

Blakeslee pointedly declared he would vote for AB 1879 after the chemical industry had targeted him as the key to stopping the bill; he convinced the industry to work with him and Assemblyman Mike Feuer on a more comprehensive bill; and he spent hours convincing Schwarzenegger Chief of Staff Susan Kennedy that industry, in fact, was ready for AB 1879 and the governor should sign the bill. It’s a safe bet the bill would have been vetoed—or never even made it to the governor’s desk—without Blakeslee’s crucial engagement.

McClintock Outed! It is indisputable that we don’t see eye-to-eye with Senator Tom McClintock. For the past six years he has scored 0% in the *Environmental Scorecard*, a fact that we are quite sure swells him with pride. But fair is fair, Senator McClintock, and we feel obligated to note that on August 29 you—alone among Republicans—voted for SB 1113 (Migden), an important though arcane bill to ensure that courts could continue to allow prevailing parties in environmental and other public interest cases to recover expert witness costs as well as attorney costs. The Chamber of Commerce vigorously opposed the bill, calling it a “job killer” and the governor, as he so often does when the Chamber asks, vetoed the bill. You’ve been outed, Senator McClintock!


Decline of Mod Caucus We note with cautious optimism the decline of the so-called “Mod Caucus,” that band of Assembly Democrats who were undependable environmental votes and often hostile to environmental proposals, especially when an industry lobby cried crocodile tears. At least seven of the Mod Dems were termed out in 2006, and many were replaced by more dependable pro-environment votes. In the 2007–08 session, Assemblywoman Nicole Parra tried, fortunately with little success, to lead the Mods. Several of the termed-out Mods won election to the state Senate, but we are happy to report their group impact has been minimal to date.



THE WORST OF

2008

Half Moon Bay Goes Off Halfcocked The bucolic seaside burg wins the 2008 Worst Bill Idea Award. When the city lost a 15-year battle with a local developer over the right to develop a coastal parcel, the judge awarded the developer \$48 million in damages. Rather than appeal, the understandably freaked-out city entered into settlement talks with the developer and came up with a novel idea: avoid all costs simply by getting a bill passed that exempted the development from all state environmental laws, including fish and game laws, water quality laws, and the Coastal Act. Just to be sure, **AB 1991 (Mullin)** even statutorily removed the parcel in question from the coastal zone, even though all of Half Moon Bay is squarely in the zone! Assemblyman Gene Mullin, a lifetime 100% pro-environment vote in the *Scorecard*, dutifully carried the bill for his district. In a show of loyalty and respect for Mullin, a number of equally pro-environment Assemblymembers voted for AB 1991, but it was doomed to an early and well-deserved death in the Senate. Half Moon Bay is now reconsidering the options that it earlier rejected as untenable.



Thirty Pieces of Silver For years the low-income communities around the ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach and Oakland have fought to reduce the heavy pollution in their neighborhoods from port activities. Senator Alan Lowenthal (D-Long Beach) has led their legislative fight for many years and put together a broad coalition of support for fees on all shipping containers that pass through the ports, to be used to reduce pollution (see Year In Review). Both Lowenthal and the port communities were betrayed by Governor Schwarzenegger when he vetoed **SB 974 (Lowenthal)**. First, the governor asked Lowenthal to hold his bill one year so he could pursue his ill-fated health care proposal—a request Lowenthal would not have honored without the governor’s assurances of eventual support for SB 974. Then, Schwarzenegger let most of 2008 pass before plopping new, unreasonable amendments on Lowenthal’s desk—amendments driven mainly by bureaucratic and regional turf wars that would have split Lowenthal’s carefully assembled coalition of support. All of this angst over a proposal that would add only pennies to the cost of the flat screen televisions being shipped through California’s ports and on to consumers from Seattle to St. Louis. But why make consumers of goods pay their share of the pollution costs? Better, it appears, to let the residents of our port communities continue to absorb the health impacts of the nation’s engine of commerce.

The Faster We Go the Behinder We Get In 2002, legislation by Senator Byron Sher established a California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), requiring 20% of electricity sold in the state by

2017 to be from solar, wind, geothermal and other renewable sources. In 2006, with a sharper focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the governor and legislature agreed to speed up the RPS to 20% by 2010. But saying it doesn’t make it so, and most now agree that the earliest we’ll get to 20% renewable is by 2013. Meanwhile environmentalists, green legislators, and the governor all support accelerating the RPS to 33% by 2020, but for the second year in a row **SB 411 (Simitian)** failed to reach the governor’s desk. It’s clear the new bill must go beyond just “rates and dates,” and must resolve a complex set of policy issues that have stymied new renewable energy projects. There’s plenty of blame to go around. Just get it done in 2009.

Parks Stay Open but Still Take a Beating While the press and public released a collective sigh of relief when the governor reversed his earlier proposal to close 48 state parks to help balance the state budget, parks still suffered blows beneath the press radar. Two parks protection measures introduced in 2007—to keep toll roads and electricity transmission lines out of state parks—failed in 2008; a proposal to create a permanent revenue stream for state parks never even made it to print; and millions of Proposition 84 dollars passed by the voters in 2006 sit unspent, despite pressing needs to improve, and expand access to, state parks. Though AB 31 helps expand needed *local* parks, the only progressive state parks measure to make it to the governor’s Desk—**AB 2455 (Laird)**, which created a new State Parks Preservation Board—was vetoed in September.



SNAPSHOT OF THE NUMBERS

Californians' Approval Ratings¹

President Bush (27% in 2007)	27%
Congress (33% in 2007)	29%
Governor Schwarzenegger (50% in 2007)	38%
State Legislature (a record low—34% in 2007)	21%

Californians' Opinions on the Environment²

23% of Californians believe air pollution is the most important environmental problem facing the state.

10% of Californians believe global warming is the most important environmental problem facing the state.

80% of Californians believe steps should be taken right away to curb global warming, an increase of 7 percentage points since 2003.

51% of California adults favor offshore drilling, an alarming ten-point jump in one year.

California: Where we are, and where we're heading

Number of power plants that did not need to be built between 1975 and 2003 because of energy savings from California utility efficiency programs and appliance and building standards³ 24

In millions of dollars, the approximate amount of venture capital investment in California energy technology companies in 2000³ 200

In 2005³ 375

In 2006³ 900

Amount of increase in total household income in California through California's plan to implement AB 32 greenhouse gas reduction targets, by 2020⁴ \$48 billion

Number of jobs that could be created through that process⁴ 403,000

CLCV Results

Number of CLCV Member Action Campaigns in 2008 17

Number of CLCV members who made calls to their legislator through our MAC program in 2008 463

Number of volunteers recruited for CLCV-endorsed candidates through our MAC program 135

¹ September 2008 poll "Californians and their Government," Public Policy Institute of California

² July 2008 poll "Californians and the Environment," Public Policy Institute of California

³ November 2007 report "California Green Innovation Index," Next 10

⁴ October 2008 report "Energy Efficiency, Innovation, and Job Creation in California" by David Roland-Holst, Center for Energy, Resources, and Economic Stability, University of California, Berkeley

Average of all Assemblymembers	61%	58%
Average Assembly Republican Score	14%	5%
Average Assembly Democrat Score	93%	94%
Perfect 100s (Beall, Berg, Brownley, DeSaulnier, Eng, Evans, Feuer, Hancock, Hayashi, Huffman, Jones, Karnette, Laird, Leno, Levine, Lieber, Nava, Ruskin, Saldaña)	19	29
Assembly Republicans 50% or better (Blakeslee 43%)	0	0
Assembly Democrats 50% or lower (Galgiani 33%)	1	2
<hr/>		
Average of all Senators	60%	59%
Average Senate Republican Score	12%	9%
Average Senate Democrat Score	90%	89%
Perfect 100s (Corbett, Kehoe, Kuehl, Lowenthal, Ridley-Thomas, Scott, Simitian, Vincent, Wiggins)	9	11
Senate Republicans 50% or better (Maldonado 44%)	0	0
Senate Democrats 50% or lower (Correa 50%)	1	1
<hr/>		
Governor	60%	63%

HISTORICAL AVERAGES

Average Assembly Scores	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Assembly Democrats	94	85	98	86	87	94	93
Assembly Republicans	24	21	16	4	6	5	14
Average Senate Scores	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Senate Democrats	84	76	98	91	89	89	90
Senate Republicans	34	14	11	5	6	9	12





BILL DESCRIPTIONS

2008



AIR QUALITY

AB 2522

Cleaning up cars in the valley

The San Joaquin Valley is home to some of the dirtiest air in the country, and population growth in the valley threatens to overwhelm existing resources to respond to the problem. **AB 2522 (Arambula)** will increase those resources by authorizing the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District to increase an existing fee on all vehicles in the district from \$6 to up to \$36, with revenues used to reduce vehicular air pollution. *Passed Senate 21–17; Passed Assembly 44–32; Signed by the Governor.*

SB 974

Ports, pollution and cleaner communities

Fifty percent of all ship-borne imports into the U.S. pass through the ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach and Oakland. The ship, rail and truck traffic in and out of the ports, as well as extensive in-port equipment, generates massive amounts of air pollution that heavily impacts surrounding communities. **SB 974 (Lowenthal)** would have established a fee of \$30 per container (20-foot equivalent) that passes through the three ports, with fee revenues used equally to improve infrastructure and reduce traffic congestion in port corridors and to reduce air pollution from the ports. *Passed Assembly 46–24; Passed Senate 22–10; Vetoed by the Governor.*



CLEAN ENERGY

AB 1920 | Promoting home-grown electricity

When homeowners and businesses install small-scale solar or wind energy systems, net metering allows them to deduct the value of the electricity they generate from their overall electricity bill. But if they have generated excess renewable electricity at the end of the year, they lose that value. **AB 1920 (Huffman)** would have required electric utilities to pay these home electric generators for the value of their excess electricity at the end of every year. *Passed Assembly 46–27; Held in Senate Appropriations Committee.*



GOOD GOVERNMENT

AB 1991 | When is the coast not in the coastal zone?

(Anti-environmental bill) After years of legal wrangling, the city of Half Moon Bay lost a court battle against a land developer and chose to settle the case. In a bizarre settlement agreement, Half Moon Bay agreed to pay the developer millions of dollars unless they were successful in passing legislation that would exempt the developer’s property from all environmental laws, including the Coastal Act. Not surprisingly, the environmental community strongly and unanimously opposed **AB 1991 (Mullin)**, which contained the city’s jailbreak. The bill never saw the light of day in the Senate. *Passed Assembly 46–18; Held in Senate Rules Committee.*

SB 1113 | Can I get a witness?

Expert witnesses are essential to the successful prosecution of many environmental protection cases, and since 1977 the courts have routinely allowed the prevailing party in such lawsuits to recover the cost of expert witnesses as well as attorneys’ fees and

related costs. That was until last year, when a lower court claimed that expert witness cost recovery was not allowed by law. **SB 1113 (Migden)** would have explicitly allowed a court to award attorneys’ fees and other costs, including expert witness fees, to a successful party in any action that has resulted in the enforcement of an important right affecting the public interest, including environmental protection. *Passed Assembly 42–33; Passed Senate 22–14; Vetoed by the Governor.*

SB 1617 | Paying for fire prevention

Every year, the state’s debt-ridden general fund pays hundreds of millions of dollars to the state firefighting agency, Cal-Fire, to protect homes and other property from forest fires. Many of the homeowners pay little or nothing for local fire protection. **SB 1617 (Kehoe)** would have assessed a \$50 fee on homes within State Responsibility Areas to fund proactive fire prevention and mitigation measures related to structures in the SRA. *Passed Senate 21–13, Held on Assembly Floor.*



LAND USE, PLANNING & GLOBAL WARMING

AB 2447

Playing with fire

Developers and local governments have little incentive to make sure that new housing developments, especially those that sprawl into fire-prone wildland areas, are fire-safe, which puts firefighters as well as homeowners at risk. **AB 2447 (Jones)** would have prohibited cities and counties from approving a residential development project until they had made a finding that the new subdivision had adequate fire protection, including such features as two escape routes, room for vehicle turnarounds, defensible spaces and emergency water systems. *Passed Senate 21–17; Passed Assembly 42–31; Vetoed by the Governor.*

AB 2939

Green cities

Although a number of California cities, including Los Angeles and San Francisco, have adopted progressive “green building” standards, and many more want to do so, state law appears to limit their authority to cases where local seismic or climatic conditions demand different standards. The California Building Standards Commission has lagged behind in seeing the benefits of green building standards; this summer it finally got around to adopting “voluntary” measures. **AB 2939 (Hancock)** would have clarified that local governments have the authority to adopt green building requirements that exceed state standards. *Passed Senate 22–12; Passed Assembly 44–32; Vetoed by the Governor.*

SB 375

Housing, roads and global warming

Far-flung subdivisions on prime farmland and valuable resource lands. Traffic congestion and mind-numbing commutes. Hours in a car instead of at home or work. Air pollution. And increased greenhouse gas emissions from all the vehicle miles traveled. They are all a result of bad transportation and land use decisions, and they must be changed for California to have any chance of meeting its greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. **SB 375 (Steinberg)** establishes a trailblazing set of financial and regulatory incentives for developers and local governments to pursue housing and transportation projects that will reduce GHG emissions on a regional basis. Supported by environmentalists, developers, local governments and affordable housing advocates, SB 375 is now a model for change in other states and the nation. *Passed Assembly 49–22; Passed Senate 25–14; Signed by the Governor*

SB 1165

Keeping CEQA strong

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is a bedrock law for environmental protection in California, and its strength derives from the ability of the public to participate equally with financially interested parties in reviewing the environmental impacts of a project. **SB 1165 (Kuehl)** would have allowed for both a public and a project proponent review of early drafts of an EIR and required a review of outdated EIRs by the lead agency. *Failed passage on Senate Floor 17–18.*



OCEAN PROTECTION

SB 1582

Ocean rangers

Cruise ships are great fun. They also can be a dangerous proposition for the marine environment and even on-board safety. After reports of illegal dumping of wastes and a number of well-publicized personal assaults on cruise ships, **SB 1582 (Simitian)** would have required that cruise ships entering California waters have an ocean ranger on-board, specifically to watch for activities that could harm the marine environment or on-board passengers. *Passed Senate 25–12; Failed in Assembly Public Safety Committee.*



OPEN SPACE, PARKS & HABITAT

AB 31

Parks for People

Many communities across California, from the biggest cities to the smallest towns, are starved for more local parks, and the shortage of parks is greatest in low-income and minority communities.

AB 31 (de León) establishes a spending plan for \$400 million approved by the voters in Proposition 84 (2006) to build and expand local parks in those areas most in need of more local parks. *Passed Senate 24–14; Passed Assembly 48–28; Signed by the Governor.*

AB 2455

Wanna buy a park?

The Public Works Board doesn't profess to know nearly as much as the Department of Parks and Recreation about assessing and buying lands for state parks. Yet the PWB must approve all land purchases by DPR, which severely hamstring DPR's ability to act efficiently. **AB 2455 (Laird)** would have established a new State Parks Preservation Board to review and approve state park land purchases. *Passed Senate 26–11; Passed Assembly 48–30; Vetoed by the Governor.*

AB 2537

Paid volunteer = oxymoron

Every year, hundreds of environmental and other nonprofit organizations provide volunteer workers to help build parks and trails, clear streams and do other related work to protect California's natural environment. State law, however, requires that all public works projects pay prevailing wage. That law drifts into the nonsensical when it is interpreted to apply to volunteers. **AB 2537 (Furutani)** allows nonprofits and their volunteers to continue working on environmental protection projects by extending until 2012 the existing exemption for specified volunteers on public works projects from the state's prevailing wage requirement. *Passed Senate 34–3; Passed Assembly 77–0; Signed by the Governor.*

AB 2785

Tracking wildlife

We can't protect wildlife, or develop land in an environmentally sensitive way, unless we know where the wildlife lives and migrates. **AB 2785 (Ruskin)** requires the Department of Fish & Game to compile a database of the state's most critical wildlife corridors and habitat linkages and make all compiled information available to other state agencies and to the public. *Passed Senate 23–13; Passed Assembly 51–26; Signed by the Governor.*



TOXICS & CHEMICALS

AB 1879

Preventing chemical exposure in consumer products

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) spends almost all its time and money trying to control toxic pollution after it has occurred.

AB 1879 (Feuer & Huffman) fills a policy void in state and federal laws by requiring DTSC to adopt regulations to identify the chemicals of greatest concern in consumer products, evaluate their hazard traits and alternatives, and establish regulatory measures, including restricting or banning the use of dangerous chemicals. *Passed Senate 24–13; Passed Assembly 64–12; Signed by the Governor.*

AB 2058

Plastic or reusable?

According to Californians Against Waste, Californians use over 19 billion plastic grocery bags every year (that's about 10 bags per person per week), creating almost 150,000 tons of waste in landfills and uncollected trash. Grocery bags and other plastic litter are a major source of marine pollution. **AB 2058 (Levine)** would have prohibited grocery stores from using plastic grocery bags unless they charged 25 cents per bag or showed that they collected and recycled at least 70% of their plastic grocery bags. Revenues from the fee would have been used to clean up plastic litter. *Passed Assembly 44–33; Held in Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 2911

Upgrading our oil spill response

On a foggy November 7, 2007, the cargo ship *Cosco Busan* plowed into the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, spilling 54,000 gallons of bunker fuel into the bay. Property damage and environmental cleanup costs exceeded \$70 million and were likely

exacerbated by poor communications and a lack of ready response resources by state, federal and private responders. **AB 2911 (Wolk)** expands the authority of the state Oil Spill Prevention and Response administrator to take command of all response activities, expands OSPR's authority to inland, as well as marine, waters, increases penalties for inland spills, and expands the focus of the Oiled Wildlife Care Network to include proactive search and rescue of oiled wildlife. *Passed Senate 23–15; Passed Assembly 50–27; Signed by the Governor.*

SB 509

Show me the data

The public, health experts, and even companies that use chemicals in their products are largely in the dark about the human health and environmental impacts of those chemicals.

SB 509 (Simitian) requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish a web-based Toxics Information Clearinghouse as a publicly available repository of information on the hazard traits of chemicals. Data will be collected from chemical manufacturers as well as other states and countries that have developed essential data. *Passed Assembly 57–12; Passed Senate 25–12; Signed by the Governor.*

SB 1313

Hold the PFCs

Nonstick cookware. Stain-resistant carpet. Food packaging that resists grease stains. Gee, how do they do that? Turns out they use substances called perfluorinated compounds, which have been linked to cancer and reproductive toxicity and are very persistent in the environment. **SB 1313 (Corbett)** would have prohibited the manufacture, sale, or distribution of any food contact substance that contains perfluorinated compounds in any concentration exceeding 10 parts per billion. *Passed Assembly 43–30; Passed Senate 21–15; Vetoed by the Governor.*



WATER SUPPLY

AB 2153

Water conservation, take one

California faces a looming water shortage that will need to be addressed with a large dose of water efficiency and use reduction. **AB 2153 (Krekorian)** would have required new residential and commercial buildings to include all feasible and cost-effective measures to reduce water use and then to offset its remaining water use through offsite mitigation projects, targeting affordable housing and public buildings. *Failed passage on Assembly Floor 30–37.*

AB 2175

Water conservation, take two

The state's growing population, regional water shortages, climate change and the impacts of water deliveries on fish and wildlife all argue for using our water supplies as efficiently as possible. **AB 2175 (Laird)** would have accelerated existing water conservation programs by requiring a 20% reduction in statewide urban water use per person by 2020 and requiring the Department of Water Resources to set a target for agricultural water use efficiency of at least 500,000 acre-feet by 2020. *Passed Assembly 48–30; Held in Senate Rules Committee.*

AB xx 7

Global warming and California's water supply

Large bodies of water are both affected by, and have an effect on, climate change. And there is no doubt that California's water supply, so heavily dependent on Sierra snowpack and runoff, will be significantly impacted by global warming. **AB XX 7 (Wolk)** would have enacted the Climate Change and Water Resource Protection Act of 2008, requiring state and local water agencies to incorporate climate change impacts into their local water plans and the Department of Water Resources to analyze how greenhouse gas emissions and climate change would affect, and be affected by, new water facilities, such as a reservoir or water conveyance. *Passed Assembly 45–30; Held in Senate Rules Committee.*

SB xx 1

Voters invest in a better water system

California faces large challenges, both technically and politically, to address its future water needs, and the legislature was stymied throughout 2008 by the ideological battle over whether to build more dams and reservoirs despite their high cost and environmental impacts. But there's no reason the state shouldn't be spending bond funds already approved by the voters to improve the state's water supply management. **SB XX 1 (Perata, Steinberg and Machado)** allocates \$807 million in existing water bond funds, including those from Propositions 1E and 84, for Integrated Regional Water Management, storm water management, Delta ecosystem improvements, and several other key programs necessary for near-term improvements in California's water systems. *Passed Assembly 43–25; Passed Senate 24–12; 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 2008—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

Use the icons on the Scorecard to easily differentiate good votes from bad votes. Each ✓ represents a pro-environmental vote. Each ✗ represents an anti-environmental vote. Members who did not vote, were absent, or abstained are marked **NV**; those missed votes count negatively toward their final total. Each – is an excused non-vote and does not count toward the member's final score. AB 1991, as the only anti-environmental bill in the 2008 *Scorecard*, is indicated in blue.

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 2008, its sixth 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. Nearly 500 times, we directly transferred members to their legislators and the governor's office, helping pass bills like SB 375 into law, and blocking bad bills like AB 1991.

Green California: for better environmental coordination

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

Launched in 2006 by the CLCV Education Fund, Green California is a network of over 50 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. In addition to listing top bills at key legislative deadlines, for the first time in 2008, Green California sent out weekly "Hot Lists" throughout the session, making sure our high-priority bills had 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 both for 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	Clean Energy	Good Government	Land Use, Planning & Global Warming	Oceans
AB 2322: Vehicle clean air fees	AB 1920: Pay for renewables	SB 1113: Legal fees	AB 2447: Fire danger planning	SB 1582: Ocean rangers
SB 974: Clean ports	AB 1991: Coastal Act exception	SB 1617: Fire protection	AB 2839: Green building standards	SB 1165: Public EIR review
			SB 375: Planning incentives	

Governor: Party-Dist. 2008 Score 2007 Score

Schwarzenegger R 60% 63% SIGN VETO - - VETO - VETO VETO SIGN - -

Senator: PASS PASS - - PASS PASS PASS PASS PASS FAIL PASS

Senator	Party-Dist.	2008 Score	2007 Score	AB 2322	SB 974	AB 1920	AB 1991	SB 1113	SB 1617	AB 2447	AB 2839	SB 375	SB 1165	SB 1582
Aanestad	R-4	6%	5%	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ackerman	R-33	0%	5%	X	-			X	NV	X	X	X	X	X
Alquist	D-13	94%	100%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV
Ashburn	R-18	6%	5%	X	NV			X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Battin	R-37	6%	5%	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Calderon, R.	D-30	67%	67%	✓	X			X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
Cedillo	D-22	94%	95%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓
Cogdill	R-14	6%	5%	X	X			X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Corbett	D-10	100%	100%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Correa	D-34	50%	38%	X	✓			NV	NV	X	X	✓	X	X
Cox	R-1	6%	18%	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denham	R-12	11%	10%	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Ducheny	D-40	67%	71%	NV	✓	HELD IN SENATE RULES COMMITTEE	HELD IN SENATE RULES COMMITTEE	✓	NV	NV	X	✓	NV	NV
Dutton	R-31	11%	0%	X	NV			X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Florez	D-16	94%	77%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harman	R-35	33%	19%	X	NV			X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Hollingsworth	R-36	6%	0%	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kehoe	D-39	100%	100%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kuehl	D-23	100%	100%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lowenthal	D-27	100%	95%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Machado	D-5	83%	67%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Maldonado	R-15	44%	43%	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Margett	R-29	17%	14%	X	✓			X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
McClintock	R-19	11%	0%	X	X			✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
Migden	D-3	89%	100%	✓	✓			✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Negrete McLeod	D-32	61%	76%	X	✓	HELD IN SENATE RULES COMMITTEE	HELD IN SENATE RULES COMMITTEE	NV	NV	✓	X	✓	NV	✓
Oropeza	D-28	83%	95%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Padilla	D-20	94%	100%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓
Perata	D-9	94%	86%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ridley-Thomas	D-26	100%	100%	✓	-			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Romero	D-24	94%	100%	✓	NV			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Runner, G.	R-17	6%	0%	X	NV			NV	X	X	X	NV	X	NV
Scott	D-21	100%	100%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Simitian	D-11	100%	95%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Steinberg	D-6	94%	100%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Torlakson	D-7	94%	95%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓
Vincent	D-25	100%	79%	-	-			✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wiggins	D-2	100%	100%	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyland	R-38	7%	5%	X	X			X	NV	X	X	X	X	✓
Yee	D-8	83%	82%	✓	✓			NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X

Open Space, Parks & Habitat

Toxics & Chemical Policy

Water Supply

SIGN Pro-Environmental Signing by Governor

VETO Anti-Environmental Veto by Governor

Pro-Environmental Vote

Anti-Environmental Vote

NV Not voting: counted negatively on pro-environmental bills

— Excused (illness or family leave)

AB 31: Local Parks

AB 2455: Park purchase approval

AB 2537: Volunteer exemption

AB 2785: Habitat database

AB 1879: Regulating chemicals

AB 2058: Plastic bag ban

AB 2911: Oil spill response

SB 509: Toxics clearinghouse

SB 1313: PFCS

AB 2153: New building efficiency

AB 2175: Efficiency requirements

AB XX 7: Climate change impacts

SB XX 1: Allocation of bond funds

	SIGN	VETO	SIGN	SIGN	SIGN	-	SIGN	SIGN	VETO	-	-	-	SIGN		
	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	-	-	PASS	Schwarzenegger	R
	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	-	-	PASS	Senate Action	
														Aanestad	R-4
														Ackerman	R-33
														Alquist	D-13
														Ashburn	R-18
		NV		NV										Battin	R-37
														Calderon, R.	D-30
														Cedillo	D-22
														Cogdill	R-14
														Corbett	D-10
														Correa	D-34
														Cox	R-1
														Denham	R-12
														Ducheny	D-40
														Dutton	R-31
			NV											Florez	D-16
														Harman	R-35
														Hollingsworth	R-36
														Kehoe	D-39
														Kuehl	D-23
														Lowenthal	D-27
														Machado	D-5
	NV													Maldonado	R-15
													NV	Margett	R-29
														McClintock	R-19
														Migden	D-3
														Negrete McLeod	D-32
													NV	Oropeza	D-28
														Padilla	D-20
														Perata	D-9
														Ridley-Thomas	D-26
														Romero	D-24
		NV		NV										Runner, G.	R-17
					-									Scott	D-21
														Simitian	D-11
					NV									Steinberg	D-6
														Torlakson	D-7
	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-				-	Vincent	D-25
														Wiggins	D-2
			-					-	-				-	Wyland	R-38
														Yee	D-8

HELD IN SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

FAILED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR

HELD IN SENATE RULES COMMITTEE

HELD IN SENATE RULES COMMITTEE

ASSEMBLY SCORECARD

Air Quality	Clean Energy	Good Government	Land Use, Planning & Global Warning	Oceans
AB 2522: Vehicle clean air fees	SB 974: Clean ports	AB 1920: Pay for renewables	AB 1991: Coastal Act exception	SB 1113: Legal fees
			SB 1617: Fire protection	
			AB 2447: Fire danger planning	
			AB 2939: Green building standards	
			SB 375: Planning incentives	
			SB 1165: Public EIR review	
			SB 1582: Ocean rangers	

Assemblymember:	Party-Dist.	2008 Score	2007 Score	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	-
Adams	R-59	24%	5%	X	NV	X	X	X		X	X	✓		
Aghazarian	R-26	38%	5%	X	X	✓	X	X		X	X	✓		
Anderson	R-77	5%	5%	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Arambula	D-31	86%	85%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Bass	D-47	95%	100%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Beall	D-24	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Benoit	R-64	14%	5%	X	NV	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Berg	D-1	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Berryhill	R-25	29%	5%	X	X	X	✓	X		X	X	✓		
Blakeslee	R-33	43%	15%	X	X	✓	✓	X		X	X	✓		
Brownley	D-41	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Caballero	D-28	89%	85%	-	✓	-	✓	NV		NV	✓	✓		
Calderon, C.	D-58	82%	80%	-	-	-	X	NV	DIED IN ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE	X	✓	✓		
Carter	D-62	86%	95%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		NV	✓	✓		
Cook	R-65	14%	5%	X	X	NV	X	X		X	X	X		
Coto	D-23	90%	100%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Davis	D-48	83%	95%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		✓	✓	-		
De La Torre	D-50	86%	90%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		✓	✓	✓		
De León	D-45	90%	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	NV		
DeSaulnier	D-11	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
De Vore	R-70	5%	5%	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Duvall	R-72	5%	0%	X	NV	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Dymally	D-52	90%	95%	✓	NV	✓	X	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Emmerson	R-63	14%	10%	X	NV	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Eng	D-49	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Evans	D-7	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Feuer	D-42	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Fuentes	D-39	86%	95%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		✓	NV	✓		
Fuller	R-32	5%	5%	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Furutani	D-55	90%	-	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Gaines	R-4	5%	5%	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Galgiani	D-17	33%	30%	X	✓	✓	X	X		NV	X	✓		
Garcia	R-80	24%	10%	X	NV	✓	X	X		X	X	NV		
Garrick	R-74	5%	5%	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Hancock	D-14	100%	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Hayashi	D-18	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Hernandez	D-57	95%	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Horton	R-78	38%	10%	X	X	✓	X	X		X	X	✓		
Houston	R-15	25%	5%	NV	-	NV	✓	X		X	X	✓		
Huff	R-60	10%	5%	X	✓	X	X	X		X	X	X		

FAILED ON SENATE FLOOR

FAILED IN ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Open Space, Parks & Habitat

Toxics & Chemical Policy

Water Supply

AB 31: Local Parks

AB 2455: Park purchase approval

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-  Pro-Environmental Vote
-  Anti-Environmental Vote
- NV** Not voting: counted negatively on pro-environmental bills
- Excused (illness or family leave)

	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	FAIL	PASS	PASS	PASS		Assembly Action	
														Adams	R-59
														Aghazarian	R-26
														Anderson	R-77
														Arambula	D-31
														Bass	D-47
														Beall	D-24
														Benoit	R-64
														Berg	D-1
											NV		NV	Berryhill	R-25
														Blakeslee	R-33
														Brownley	D-41
										—				Caballero	D-28
										—				Calderon, C.	D-58
										NV				Carter	D-62
														Cook	R-65
														Coto	D-23
				—				—		NV			NV	Davis	D-48
									NV				NV	De La Torre	D-50
								NV						De León	D-45
														DeSaulnier	D-11
														De Vore	R-70
					NV									Duvall	R-72
														Dymally	D-52
													NV	Emmerson	R-63
														Eng	D-49
														Evans	D-7
														Feuer	D-42
														Fuentes	D-39
														Fuller	R-32
										NV				Furutani	D-55
														Gaines	R-4
							NV	NV	NV			NV	NV	Galgiani	D-17
														Garcia	R-80
														Garrick	R-74
														Hancock	D-14
														Hayashi	D-18
						NV								Hernandez	D-57
	NV												NV	Horton	R-78
										NV				Houston	R-15
														Huff	R-60

ASSEMBLY SCORECARD

Air Quality	Clean Energy	Good Government	Land Use, Planning & Global Warming	Oceans
AB 2522: Vehicle clean air fees	SB 974: Clean ports	AB 1920: Pay for renewables	AB 1991: Coastal Act exception	SB 1113: Legal fees
		SB 1617: Fire protection	AB 2447: Fire danger planning	AB 2939: Green building standards
			SB 375: Planning incentives	SB 1165: Public EIR review
				SB 1582: Ocean rangers

Assemblymember:	Party-Dist.	2008 Score	2007 Score	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	PASS	PASS	PASS	-	-
Huffman	D-6	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Jeffries	R-66	14%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Jones	D-9	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Karnette	D-54	100%	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Keene	R-3	14%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Krekorian	D-43	95%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
La Malfa	R-2	5%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Laird	D-27	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	-		
Leno	D-13	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Levine	D-40	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Lieber	D-22	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Lieu	D-53	95%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Ma	D-12	95%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	-		
Maze	R-34	14%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Mendoza	D-56	95%	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Mullin	D-19	95%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Nakanishi	R-10	10%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Nava	D-35	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Niello	R-5	14%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Núñez	D-46	95%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✗	-		✓	✓	✓		
Parra	D-30	57%	35%	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		
Plescia	R-75	19%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		
Portantino	D-44	95%	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Price	D-51	90%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Runner, S.	R-36	0%	0%	✗	NV	✗	✗	-		-	-	NV		
Ruskin	D-21	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Salas	D-79	95%	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Saldaña	D-76	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	-		
Silva	R-67	5%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		NV	✗	✗		
Smyth	R-38	24%	5%	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Solorio	D-69	86%	95%	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Soto	D-61	N/A	100%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
Spitzer	R-71	10%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Strickland, A.	R-37	19%	0%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Swanson	D-16	95%	100%	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Torrico	D-20	90%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Tran	R-68	0%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		-	-	-		
Villines	R-29	5%	5%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Walters	R-73	5%	0%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗		
Wolk	D-8	90%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		

DIED IN ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE

FAILED ON SENATE FLOOR

FAILED IN ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

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													Huffman	D-6	
													Jeffries	R-66	
													Jones	D-9	
													Karnette	D-54	
													Keene	R-3	
									NV				Krekorian	D-43	
								NV					La Malfa	R-2	
													Laird	D-27	
													Leno	D-13	
													Levine	D-40	
													Lieber	D-22	
													Lieu	D-53	
													Ma	D-12	
													Maze	R-34	
										NV			Mendoza	D-56	
													Mullin	D-19	
													Nakanishi	R-10	
													Nava	D-35	
													Niello	R-5	
													Núñez	D-46	
												NV	NV	Parra	D-30
								NV					NV	Plescia	R-75
										NV			Portantino	D-44	
										NV			Price	D-51	
													Ruskin	D-21	
													Salas	D-79	
													Saldaña	D-76	
													Silva	R-67	
													Smyth	R-38	
													Solorio	D-69	
													Soto	D-61	
									NV				Spitzer	R-71	
													Strickland, A.	R-37	
													Swanson	D-16	
										NV			Torrico	D-20	
	NV												Tran	R-68	
													Villines	R-29	
													Walters	R-73	
						NV				NV			Wolk	D-8	

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CLCV is grateful for the participation of our organizational 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, Breast Cancer Fund, Breathe California Central Coast, 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 Native Plant Society, California Oak Foundation, California Product Stewardship Council, California ReLeaf, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation, California State Parks Foundation, California Trout, California Watershed Network, Californians Against Waste, Californians for GE-Free Agriculture, 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, 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, Sierra Club California, The Sierra Fund, TransForm, Trout Unlimited, Trust for Public Land, Tulare Basin Wildlife Partners, Union of Concerned Scientists

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Who are my legislators?

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

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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	5%	-
Arambula	D-31	85%	67%
Bass	D-47	100%	96%
Beall	D-24	100%	-
Benoit	R-64	5%	0%

**THIS IS WHERE TO FIND YOUR
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