



Connecticut League of Conservation Voters

2009 Environmental Scorecard

How **Green**
Is Your Legislator?

SESSION IN REVIEW

POWER Failure

**WINS FOR
THE ENVIRONMENT**



UPDATED NOVEMBER 17, 2009

Making Connecticut's environment a priority for our elected leaders



CONNECTICUT LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

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HOW TO USE THIS SCORECARD

Use this Environmental Scorecard to see how your elected leaders voted on the environmental issues that matter to you. If you care about clean air and water, open space and the health of the planet, be sure to cast your vote for someone who cares, too.

The Connecticut League of Conservation Voters issues an Environmental Scorecard each year to shine a light on our elected officials, and to give you, the voter, the information you need to know who's on your side, who's living up to your expectations as a leader on the environment—and who's not.

CONTACT YOUR LEGISLATORS!

Visit www.ctlc.org and use the "Your Legislator" feature on the home page. Then call, write or email to let them know what you think about their environmental record in this Scorecard.

Generous support for the Scorecard provided by:
David Anderson
Stewart and Constance Greenfield
Don Sinkin, Disc Graphics, Inc.



The Connecticut League of Conservation Voters...

Protects our environment by working with elected leaders to preserve a safe and healthy environment for the public good.

CHAMPIONS

Connecticut has the good fortune to have a number of legislators who consistently go to bat for the environment. They earn our deep appreciation for standing firm for clean air, clean water and clean energy and for giving our irreplaceable beaches, parks, forests, farmland and other open space the protection they deserve.

CONNECTICUT'S 2009 Environmental Champions

Senator Don Williams (Brooklyn)

Senate President Pro Tem with a consistent track record of championing environmental legislation in the Senate; secured passage of the bottle deposit bill and made sure that environmental concerns were addressed in the budget

Senator John McKinney (Southport)

Senate Minority Leader with a strong environmental record in the Senate for many years, and this year an outspoken advocate for the bottle deposit bill and requirement of green cleaning products in schools

Senator Ed Meyer (Guilford)

Outspoken chair of the Environment Committee; chief proponent of many environmental bills voted out of his committee, and especially active in wetlands and rivers legislation

Senator Toni Boucher (Wilton)

Ranking member of the Transportation Committee; supports environmentally beneficial public transportation; called for stronger wetlands legislation

Representative Denise Merrill (Mansfield)

House Majority Leader; consistently ensured that key environmental bills were acted upon and that environmental concerns were included in the budget discussions

Representative Beth Bye (West Hartford)

Clear leader of a ground-breaking ban on the toxin BPA (bisphenol-A) in certain products.

Representative Tom Kehoe (South Glastonbury)

Advocate for open space and farmland preservation; clear champion of "Complete Streets" legislation

Representative Mary Mushinsky (Wallingford)

Long time environmental leader who worked with Environment Committee co-chair Dick Roy to advance wetlands and river protections

Representative Vickie Nardello (Prospect)

Led the charge to pass a solar power bill in the House

Representative Linda Schofield (Simsbury)

Strong advocate for a major advance in municipal recycling; further progress expected next session

Representative Brendan Sharkey (Hamden)

Continued to lead a multi-year effort to find consensus and promote passage of smart growth legislation

Representative Pat Widlitz (Guilford)

Led passage of marine sport fishing license bill along with Representative Craig Miner to protect fish and wildlife



Sen. Don Williams



Rep. Denise Merrill



Rep. Vickie Nardello



Rep. Tom Kehoe



Sen. Ed Meyer



Rep. Patricia Widlitz



Sen. John McKinney



Rep. Linda Schofield

TOP GREEN LEGISLATORS 2009



Sen. Toni Boucher



Rep. Beth Bye



Rep. Mary
Mushinsky



Rep. Brendan
Sharkey

A TRIBUTE TO **GINA McCARTHY**

It didn't take long for Gina McCarthy to make an important difference in Connecticut.

In 2000 Gina McCarthy was appointed by Governor Rell to head up the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Her leadership was immediately felt. She established an open door policy to both the environmental and regulated community; she initiated and implemented the "No Child Left Inside" program; and fostered pride in the staff at DEP.

She was a quick study and a superb articulator of the important issues of the day. She worked with organizations



that were passionate about the enforcement of environmental laws. We looked to her for intelligent analysis, careful guidance, enthusiastic leadership and patient collaboration. She was a true winner for Connecticut. Her departure for EPA in Washington is a profound loss for Connecticut, but she will be a superb asset to the federal air quality work that will be her new challenge. The federal government is fortunate to get her.

WELCOME **Amey Marrella**

In September 2009, Governor Jodi Rell nominated Acting Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Commissioner Amey Marrella to serve as permanent Commissioner of DEP. Marrella has opened her doors to environmental advocates for discussion of critical issues.

The environmental community looks forward to a cooperative and productive relationship.

OFF THE MARK

A number of legislators in the House and Senate voted against important environmental legislation.

Think they're off the mark?

Check their scores
and let them know.



The weak economy and record-level state budget shortfall loomed over the legislative session—many feared that environmental safeguards might be relaxed, waived, evaded or undermined at least temporarily, and that important programs would suffer huge funding cuts. In the end, advocates largely succeeded in defending key existing environmental laws and regulations.

Mixed Outcome amidst budget woes

Overall, the outcome for environmental legislation was mixed. Proposals were adopted to increase funding for the Community Investment Act. And there were modest gains relating to toxins in consumer products, pesticides, recycling, land-use planning, and smart growth policies to stem the tide of sprawling development.

But environmental leaders were dismayed by devastating losses on important legislation dealing with energy and water, both of which failed to achieve final House and Senate agreement. And budget negotiations between the General Assembly and the Governor were still stalemated when the session ended on June 3.

Legislators reconvened over the summer for a Special Session and finally agreed on a two-year \$37.6 billion budget. In late September, they returned again to complete passage of bills that detail the spending and voted on a new state bonding package. See next page for highlights.

WINS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

- For a number of years, recycling advocates tried to expand the state's redemption and recycling program to require five-cent deposits on water containers. This year they finally succeeded in passing an updated bottle deposit bill.
- The Community Investment Act was expanded to increase fee revenues and provide more money for dairy farms in addition to preservation of farmland, open space and historic urban centers.
- Smart Growth legislation was passed to codify principles of land use decision making to protect open space, redevelop brownfields, and provide more environmentally friendly transportation.
- Several bills passed that increase environmental protections for children. These bills banned the toxin BPA (bisphenol-A) in children's products, required that schools use environment-friendly cleaning products and limited the use of pesticides in day-care facilities and elementary schools.
- The "Complete Streets" bill, titled An Act Concerning Pedestrian and Bicycle Access, was passed to make streets and roads safer for cyclists and pedestrians by directing towns to use some state-road aid funds for this purpose.



DISAPPOINTMENTS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

A major effort to develop Connecticut's solar energy industry passed unanimously in the House. This initiative, which was designed to help Connecticut businesses compete and thrive in the worldwide transition to an alternative energy economy, was not supported by the Senate chairman of the Energy and Technology Committee. It was not brought to a Senate vote.

Equally disappointing, a bill to protect inland wetlands and watercourses died in the last hour of the House session after passing the Senate unanimously. Another bill to save the natural vegetation buffering the state's waters made it through three committees, but died in the House without coming to a vote.

Two disappointing losses on solid waste policy were the failure of bills to encourage reusable bags and to expand recycling opportunities at the municipal level.

ATTACKS ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS FOILED

As expected, several environmental regulations came under attack. But vigilant advocates successfully warded off harm. They defended the Clean Water Act against a bill exempting from regulation copper-laden wastewater washed off boat hulls. They foiled attempts to prevent normal environmental review under the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act of an airport expansion and federally-funded construction projects. And they stopped bills that tried to override the DEP's authority to regulate both construction in a floodplain and new hydropower construction that would not require specific environmental protection.

Many legislative achievements reflect intentions for future action rather than firm commitments—without funding, many of the legislative decisions will be empty pledges unless funds are provided to carry them out.

BUDGET MISERIES

Connecticut state officials entered the new year looking at projected deficits for the upcoming biennium budget at approximately \$8.7 billion.

During the regular session and on through the summer, legislators and the Governor's representatives battled

ENVIRONMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS

FY 2010 – 2011 Budget & Bonding

	2010	2011
New Bonding for Recreation & Natural Heritage Trust Fund (State open space acquisition) No new bonding	\$0	\$0
Open Space and Watershed Land Acquisition (Matching grant program) No new bonding.	\$0	\$0
Council on Environmental Quality Saved at present level.	\$180K	\$180K
US Geological Survey Stream Gage Saved at present level.	\$215K	\$218K
Community Investment Act (Open space, historic preservation, farmland, affordable housing, and assistance to dairy farmers) A fee program. Saved; increased.	\$30M	\$30M projected
Farmland Preservation (Purchase of development rights). Saved; bonding on target.	\$2.5M +\$7.5 M carryover	\$10M
Clean Water Fund Loans (Revenue bonds)	Limited to \$80M	\$80M
Clean Water Fund Grants (General obligation bonds). Decreased from last biennium's \$90M/\$90M	\$65M	\$45M
License Plate Funds: Long Island Sound Fund, Wildlife Fund, and Greenways Fund Included in a "sweep" of funds into the General Fund; including controversial balance transfers. In the last hours of the budget session, the Long Island Sound Fund was fully restored following a legal challenge by the Attorney General and an outcry from hundreds of friends of the Sound and the Fund.		
Clean Energy Fund Saved temporarily; at risk of securitization (sale of future projected revenues). Ratepayer fees generate approximately \$30M per year for renewable electricity generation.		
Energy Efficiency Fund Saved temporarily; at risk of securitization (sale of future projected revenues). Ratepayer fees from electricity and natural gas generate approximately \$100M annually for use-reduction programs.		

over differing estimates of the size of the two-year shortfall and prudent means to balance the budget.

As a result, Connecticut was one of the last states to pass a state budget. Environmental advocates fought hard to hold the line on environmental funding. In appropriations for state spending, environment accounts for only a fraction of one percent. Further cuts to key resources, such as DEP staffing, threaten to undermine the well-being of the environment and the health of Connecticut residents.

The biennial budget for the DEP takes a completely new approach this year, changing the manner in which DEP has been funded over the past two decades. Since 1990, as General Fund support for DEP has been reduced, the agency has had to rely on special dedicated fee revenues to fund an increasing percentage of its staff. Some of these funds were shrinking, and the agency was facing a severe fiscal crisis by 2011.

The new budget shifts most dedicated revenues and staff costs back to the General Fund. For the most part, this is an important improvement. The bottom line is that \$82.5 million per year will come from the General Fund to cover DEP's operating costs in the next two years. As a result of the state's Retirement Incentive Program (RIP), a total of 55 people (42 of whom had been paid out of the General Fund) elected to leave the agency.

In the past DEP had to cope with unpredictable revenues (such as park fees, special license plate fees, etc). The new challenge for DEP is to make the case for general funds every year, and to be sure all of it is spent promptly and productively. The change is not expected to lead to further reductions in staff.

Nevertheless, as of this writing, the future is very uncertain. The budget finally passed in September still may lead to significant deficits.



METHODOLOGY

IT'S ALL ABOUT THE VOTES

CTLCV works with environmental groups around the state to identify the bills those groups consider as their top priorities. Throughout the legislative session, we consult with environmental advocates as we monitor the progress of each piece of legislation.

CTLCV grades legislators on a 0 to 100% scale based on their voting records on bills that affect the environment. In addition to analyzing final House and Senate votes, we looked at every vote cast in each committee along the way.

To determine the scores, we gave 100% for a pro-environment vote and 0% for an anti-environment vote. Each column in the Scorecard table represents the averages of all relevant votes on a specific bill. The final score shown in this document is the total of all the selected votes.

A NOTE ON ABSTENTIONS AND ABSENCES Abstentions are not calculated in legislators' final scores, but absences are. The League subtracts 50% for missed votes on issues that we score. Thus, a legislator who misses one or more key votes will not score 100%. Absences occur for a variety of reasons, ranging from illness and family emergencies to pressure of other business and various mundane occurrences. Several of our great environmental champions have occasionally lost points because of absences. This year, for example, we know that Senator Jonathan Harris, Representatives Livvy Floren, Andrew Fleischmann, and Diana Urban missed votes due to illness.

Visit www.ctlcv.org
for details on how
individual legislators
voted on each bill.

Scoring Methodology

100% = pro-environment vote
0% = anti-environment vote
50% = absence

SENATE SCORES

	Overall Score	District	Party	379 Land Val Tax	569 Inland Wetlands	662 Bottle Bill	735 Complete Streets	747 Alt Sewage Systems	792 Vehicle Idling	871 DEP Enforcement	891 Dairy Industry	919 PBDEs
Boucher	92%	26	R	0%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Caligiuri	73%	16	R	0%	100%	—	0%	—	100%	—	50%	—
Colapietro	100%	31	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Coleman	99%	2	D	100%	83%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Crisco	100%	17	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Daily	85%	33	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	0%
Debicella	82%	21	R	0%	100%	—	0%	—	100%	—	100%	—
DeFronzo	96%	6	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Doyle	96%	9	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	50%	100%	100%	—
Duff	100%	25	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Fasano	88%	34	R	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	50%	100%	—
Fonfara	100%	1	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Frantz	86%	36	R	0%	100%	—	100%	—	50%	—	100%	—
Gaffey	100%	13	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Gomes	96%	23	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	50%	100%	—
Guglielmo	81%	35	R	100%	100%	—	0%	—	0%	50%	100%	100%
Handley	92%	4	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	50%	50%	100%	—
Harp	100%	10	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Harris	94%	5	D	100%	75%	—	100%	—	100%	50%	100%	—
Hartley	100%	15	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Kane	91%	32	R	100%	100%	—	0%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Kissel	83%	7	R	100%	100%	—	100%	—	0%	0%	100%	—
LeBeau	100%	3	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Looney	100%	11	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Maynard	79%	18	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	25%	50%	100%	50%
McDonald	96%	27	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	50%	100%	—
McKinney	74%	28	R	0%	100%	50%	100%	33%	75%	50%	100%	50%
McLachlan	88%	24	R	0%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	50%	100%	—
Meyer	93%	12	D	100%	100%	50%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Musto	100%	22	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Prague	95%	19	D	100%	100%	—	50%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Roraback	92%	30	R	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slossberg	100%	14	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Stillman	100%	20	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Williams, Don	100%	29	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Witkos	100%	8	R	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—

	Overall Score	1020 Pesticides@ DayCareCtrs	1033 LEED Incentives	5474 Recycling	5875 Marine License Fee	5934 Wetlands	6397 Green Fund	6467 Smart Growth	6496 Green Clean Schools	6572 BPA	6635 Solar Power
Boucher	92%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Caligiuri	73%	50%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Colapietro	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Coleman	99%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Crisco	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Daily	85%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	0%	—
Debicella	82%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
DeFronzo	96%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—
Doyle	96%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Duff	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Fasano	88%	100%	100%	—	100%	0%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Fonfara	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Frantz	86%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Gaffey	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Gomes	96%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Guglielmo	81%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Handley	92%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Harp	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Harris	94%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Hartley	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Kane	91%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Kissel	83%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
LeBeau	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Looney	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Maynard	79%	75%	100%	—	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	67%	—
McDonald	96%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
McKinney	74%	75%	100%	—	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	75%	—
McLachlan	88%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Meyer	93%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—
Musto	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Prague	95%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Roraback	92%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	—
Slossberg	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Stillman	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Williams, Don	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Witkos	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	—

HOUSE SCORES

Updated November 17, 2009

	Overall Score	District	Party	379 Land Value Tax	569 Inland Wetlands	662 Bottle Bill	735 Complete Streets	747 Alt Sewage Systems	792 Vehicle Idling	871 DEP Enforcement	891 Dairy Industry	919 PBDEs
Abercrombie	100%	83	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Alberts	67%	50	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	—	100%	—
Aldarondo	91%	75	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Altobello	100%	82	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Aman	75%	14	R	100%	50%	—	100%	—	100%	0%	0%	—
Aresimowicz	97%	30	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Ayala	100%	128	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Bacchiochi	85%	52	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	—	100%	50%
Backer	82%	121	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%	50%
Baram	93%	15	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	0%	100%	—
Barry	93%	12	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	50%	100%	—
Bartlett	85%	2	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Berger	74%	73	D	100%	0%	—	100%	—	50%	75%	100%	—
Boukus	89%	22	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	0%	100%	100%	50%
Butler	96%	72	D	100%	—	—	50%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Bye	94%	19	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cafero	85%	142	R	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Camillo	86%	151	R	100%	100%	50%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Candelaria	91%	95	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Candelora	60%	86	R	100%	0%	—	0%	—	—	50%	100%	—
Carson	79%	108	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Caruso	95%	126	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chapin	66%	67	R	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Clemons	87%	124	D	100%	100%	—	50%	—	100%	100%	100%	0%
Conroy	91%	105	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Conway	88%	61	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	50%	50%	100%	—
Cook	100%	65	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Coutu	71%	47	R	100%	0%	—	0%	—	50%	75%	100%	—
D'Amelio	58%	71	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	—	0%	0%
Dargan	85%	115	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	50%
Davis	90%	117	D	100%	100%	50%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dillon	95%	92	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Donovan	100%	84	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Drew	97%	132	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	50%	100%	—
Esposito	69%	116	D	50%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	0%
Esty	100%	103	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Fawcett	91%	133	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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	Overall Score	1020 Pesticides@ DayCareCtrs	1033 LEED Incentives	5474 Recycling	5875 Marine License Fee	5934 Wetlands	6397 Green Fund	6467 Smart Growth	6496 Green Clean Schools	6572 BPA	6635 Solar Power
Abercrombie	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alberts	67%	0%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	33%	100%
Aldarondo	91%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Altobello	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Aman	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	100%	100%	75%	100%
Aresimowicz	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Ayala	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bacchiochi	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	75%	100%
Backer	82%	75%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%	100%	38%	100%
Baram	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Barry	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	50%	100%
Bartlett	85%	83%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	50%	100%	100%	100%
Berger	74%	50%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Boukus	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Butler	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bye	94%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cafero	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	33%	100%
Camillo	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	75%	100%
Candelaria	91%	100%	100%	100%	50%	—	—	100%	50%	100%	100%
Candelora	60%	100%	100%	0%	100%	50%	—	100%	0%	33%	100%
Carson	79%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	50%	100%
Caruso	95%	100%	100%	100%	50%	—	—	100%	100%	83%	100%
Chapin	66%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	50%	100%
Clemons	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	50%	100%	100%	100%
Conroy	91%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Conway	88%	50%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	83%	100%
Cook	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Coutu	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	67%	100%
D'Amelio	58%	50%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	50%	100%
Dargan	85%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Davis	90%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dillon	95%	100%	100%	100%	50%	—	—	100%	100%	83%	100%
Donovan	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Drew	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Esposito	69%	100%	100%	50%	0%	—	—	50%	100%	75%	100%
Esty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Fawcett	91%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

HOUSE SCORES

	Overall Score	District	Party	379 Land Value Tax	569 Inland Wetlands	662 Bottle Bill	735 Complete Streets	747 Alt Sewerage Systems	792 Vehicle Idling	871 DEP Enforcement	891 Dairy Industry	919 PBDEs
Fleischmann	87%	18	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Flexer	100%	44	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Floren	92%	149	R	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Fontana	96%	87	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Fox	82%	146	D	100%	75%	—	100%	—	100%	0%	100%	—
Frey	78%	111	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	100%	0%	—
Fritz	67%	90	D	100%	50%	—	100%	—	50%	50%	100%	—
Genga	95%	10	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Gentile	92%	104	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Geragosian	100%	25	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Giannaros	96%	21	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Gibbons	88%	150	R	100%	—	—	100%	—	50%	50%	100%	—
Giegler	88%	138	R	100%	—	—	100%	—	0%	—	100%	—
Giuliano	92%	23	R	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Godfrey	93%	110	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	0%	—
Gonzalez	87%	3	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	0%	100%	0%
Graziani	100%	57	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Green	64%	1	D	100%	50%	—	50%	—	0%	100%	0%	—
Grogins	91%	129	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Guerrera	76%	29	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Hamm	100%	34	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Hamzy	67%	78	R	100%	100%	—	0%	—	50%	50%	0%	—
Harkins	81%	120	R	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	—	0%	—
Heinrich	100%	101	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Hennessy	95%	127	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Hetherington	76%	125	R	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	0%	0%	—
Hewett	83%	39	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	0%
Holder-Winfield	96%	94	D	100%	100%	—	50%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Hornish	96%	62	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hovey	90%	112	R	100%	0%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Hurlburt	96%	53	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hwang	89%	134	R	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	—	0%	—
Janowski	83%	56	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Jarmoc	87%	59	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	50%
Johnson	90%	49	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Johnston	62%	51	D	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	—	100%	—
Jutila	95%	37	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kehoe	95%	31	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	75%	100%	100%

	Overall Score	1020 Pesticides@ DayCareCtrs	1033 LEED Incentives	5474 Recycling	5875 Marine License Fee	5934 Wetlands	6397 Green Fund	6467 Smart Growth	6496 Green Clean Schools	6572 BPA	6635 Solar Power
Fleischmann	87%	75%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	83%	100%
Flexer	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Floren	92%	50%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	50%	100%
Fontana	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Fox	82%	100%	100%	100%	0%	50%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Frey	78%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	33%	100%
Fritz	67%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	—	50%	0%	100%	100%
Genga	95%	100%	50%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gentile	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	—	100%	50%	83%	100%
Geragosian	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Giannaros	96%	50%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gibbons	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	50%	100%
Giegler	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	50%	100%
Giuliano	92%	100%	100%	100%	50%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Godfrey	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gonzalez	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Graziani	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Green	64%	50%	50%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	50%	100%	50%
Grogins	91%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Guerrera	76%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	0%	67%	50%
Hamm	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hamzy	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	33%	100%
Harkins	81%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	67%	100%
Heinrich	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hennessy	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hetherington	76%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	67%	100%
Hewett	83%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	50%
Holder-Winfield	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hornish	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hovey	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Hurlburt	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hwang	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Janowski	83%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	50%	50%	100%
Jarmoc	87%	75%	100%	50%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Johnson	90%	75%	100%	0%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Johnston	62%	100%	0%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	33%	50%
Jutila	95%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kehoe	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

HOUSE SCORES

	Overall Score	District	Party	379 Land Value Tax	569 Inland Wetlands	662 Bottle Bill	735 Complete Streets	747 Alt Sewage Systems	792 Vehicle Idling	871 DEP Enforcement	891 Dairy Industry	919 PBDEs
Kirkley-Bey	94%	5	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	50%	—
Klarides	87%	114	R	100%	0%	—	100%	—	100%	50%	100%	—
Labriola	69%	131	R	100%	0%	—	0%	—	50%	50%	0%	—
Lambert	96%	118	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Larson	87%	11	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	0%
Lawlor	86%	99	D	100%	100%	—	50%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
LeGeyt	86%	17	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Leone	91%	148	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Lesser	100%	100	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Lewis	100%	8	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Lyddy	100%	106	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Mazurek	94%	80	D	100%	—	—	50%	—	100%	—	100%	—
McCluskey	96%	20	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
McCrorry	80%	7	D	50%	—	—	50%	—	—	—	100%	—
Megna	92%	97	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Merrill	100%	54	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Mikutel	74%	45	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	0%
Miller, Lawrence	76%	122	R	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	50%	50%	100%	50%
Miller, Patricia	91%	145	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Miner	46%	66	R	100%	0%	100%	0%	67%	100%	75%	100%	0%
Mioli	96%	136	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Morin	85%	28	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	0%	100%	100%	—
Morris	94%	140	D	100%	50%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Moukawsher	60%	40	D	100%	0%	0%	100%	33%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Mushinsky	100%	85	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Nafis	100%	27	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Nardello	85%	89	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	50%	—
Nicastro	90%	79	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	0%	—	100%	—
Noujaim	67%	74	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	—	0%	—
O'Brien	92%	24	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
O'Connor	88%	35	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Olson	93%	46	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	50%	50%	100%	—
O'Neill	90%	69	R	100%	100%	—	0%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Orange	85%	48	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	0%
O'Rourke	96%	32	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Perillo	69%	113	R	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Perone	92%	137	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Piscopo	24%	76	R	100%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	100%	0%	0%

	Overall Score	1020 Pesticides@ DayCareCtrs	1033 LEED Incentives	5474 Recycling	5875 Marine License Fee	5934 Wetlands	6397 Green Fund	6467 Smart Growth	6496 Green Clean Schools	6572 BPA	6635 Solar Power
Kirkley-Bey	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	83%	100%
Klarides	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Labriola	69%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Lambert	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Larson	87%	100%	100%	100%	50%	—	—	100%	100%	83%	100%
Lawlor	86%	100%	50%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
LeGeyt	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	33%	100%
Leone	91%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	83%	100%
Lesser	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lewis	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lyddy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mazurek	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	75%	100%
McCluskey	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
McCrorry	80%	75%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	50%	50%	100%	100%
Megna	92%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Merrill	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mikutel	74%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	0%	67%	100%
Miller, Lawrence	76%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	0%	100%	63%	100%
Miller, Patricia	91%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Miner	46%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	25%	100%
Mioli	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	50%
Morin	85%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Morris	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Moukawsher	60%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mushinsky	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Nafis	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Nardello	85%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	83%	100%
Nicastro	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	75%	100%
Noujaim	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	33%	100%
O'Brien	92%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
O'Connor	88%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Olson	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
O'Neill	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Orange	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	50%	100%	67%	100%
O'Rourke	96%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Perillo	69%	100%	100%	100%	50%	0%	0%	100%	100%	63%	100%
Perone	92%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Piscopo	24%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%

HOUSE SCORES

	Overall Score	District	Party	379 Land Value Tax	569 Inland Wetlands	662 Bottle Bill	735 Complete Streets	747 Alt Sewage Systems	792 Vehicle Idling	871 DEP Enforcement	891 Dairy Industry	919 PBDEs
Rebimbas	81%	70	R	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	0%	0%
Reed	96%	102	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	50%	100%	—
Reeves	95%	143	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	75%	50%	100%	—
Reynolds	86%	42	D	100%	50%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Rigby	74%	63	R	100%	—	—	50%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Ritter	100%	38	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Robles	88%	6	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	50%	100%	0%
Rojas	90%	9	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Roldan	90%	4	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	50%	50%	100%	—
Rowe	73%	123	R	100%	100%	—	0%	—	100%	25%	0%	—
Roy	96%	119	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ryan	97%	139	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Santiago	89%	130	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Sawyer	81%	55	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	100%	—	100%	—
Sayers	73%	60	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	0%	—	100%	0%
Schofield	95%	16	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Scribner	97%	107	R	100%	—	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Serra	89%	33	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Shapiro	88%	144	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	50%
Sharkey	89%	88	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	—	100%	0%	—
Spallone	95%	36	D	100%	75%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Staples	92%	96	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Stripp	79%	135	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	—	100%	—
Taborsak	96%	109	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Tallarita	100%	58	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Tercyak	100%	26	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Thompson	100%	13	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	—	100%	—
Tong	82%	147	D	100%	50%	—	100%	—	100%	0%	100%	—
Urban	83%	43	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	50%	50%	100%	50%
Villano	79%	91	D	50%	—	—	100%	—	—	50%	100%	—
Walker	100%	93	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Widlitz	98%	98	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—
Williams, Sean	79%	68	R	100%	—	—	0%	—	—	—	100%	—
Willis	98%	64	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wood	86%	141	R	100%	100%	50%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wright, Christopher	92%	77	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	0%	—
Wright, Elissa	100%	41	D	100%	100%	—	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	—
Zalaski	100%	81	D	100%	—	—	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—

	Overall Score	1020 Pesticides@ DayCareCtfs	1033 LEED Incentives	5474 Recycling	5875 Marine License Fee	5934 Wetlands	6397 Green Fund	6467 Smart Growth	6496 GreenClean Schools	6572 BPA	6635 Solar Power
Rebimbas	81%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Reed	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reeves	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reynolds	86%	100%	100%	100%	50%	0%	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rigby	74%	0%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	33%	100%
Ritter	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Robles	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rojas	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Roldan	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Rowe	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Roy	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ryan	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Santiago	89%	100%	100%	50%	100%	50%	—	100%	50%	100%	100%
Sawyer	81%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	67%	100%
Sayers	73%	100%	100%	50%	50%	—	—	100%	100%	50%	100%
Schofield	95%	100%	100%	100%	50%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Scribner	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	67%	100%
Serra	89%	50%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Shapiro	88%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sharkey	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	100%	100%	100%	50%
Spallone	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Staples	92%	100%	100%	50%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	50%	100%
Stripp	79%	100%	100%	50%	100%	—	—	100%	50%	67%	100%
Taborsak	96%	100%	100%	100%	50%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tallarita	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tercyak	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thompson	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tong	82%	100%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urban	83%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	75%	100%
Villano	79%	50%	100%	100%	0%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Walker	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Widlitz	98%	75%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Williams, Sean	79%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	0%	67%	100%
Willis	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wood	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%	75%	100%
Wright, Christopher	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wright, Elissa	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%
Zalaski	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%

IMPORTANT BILLS SCORED

The following bills are the basis of our 2009 Environmental Scorecard. Visit www.ctlc.org for details on how individual legislators voted on each bill.

WETLANDS

Wetlands (Bill 569): FAILED

This bill, championed by Rep. Mary Mushinsky and Sen. Ed Meyer, would have reaffirmed the state's mission in preserving and preventing the despoliation of inland wetlands and watercourses, thus guaranteeing them the same protection as tidal wetlands. Despite passing unanimously in the Senate after lengthy discussion, and lacking any state/municipal fiscal impact, this bill was withdrawn without a vote after both Democratic and Republican legislators began to filibuster the discussion during the last hours of session.

YES was the pro-environment committee vote



River Buffers (Bill 5934): FAILED

The failure of the river bill marks one of the most troubling losses for Connecticut's environmental community. While in its final form the bill would have protected and preserved vegetation within 100 feet of a wetland or watercourse, concern from developers and home builders generated substantial confusion. This translated into questionable compromises in bill language, a divided Planning and Development Committee, and finally—the bill died on the House calendar without formal debate. The buffers would have prevented water pollution, protected our communities

from floods, increased opportunities for recreation, controlled erosion, and provided vital habitats for Connecticut's increasingly displaced plants and animals.

YES was the pro-environment committee vote

TRANSPORTATION

Complete Streets (Bill 735): PASSED

The passing of the complete streets bill is one of the environmental successes of the 2009 legislative session. The bill, introduced by Sen. Gary Lebeau and championed by Rep. Tom Kehoe, requires at least 1% of all highway/street construction/rehabilitation funding to go toward transportation infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists. It creates an 11-member Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation Advisory Board charged with furthering bicycle/pedestrian friendly programs. Despite compromises that weakened the final bill, it substantially raises funding for non-motorized transportation that will help lower our Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), and consequently our impact on air quality and global warming.

YES was the pro-environment vote

PUBLIC HEALTH/TOXINS

PBDE (SB 919): FAILED

Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) is a flame retardant found in many household products. Types of PBDE are known to impact human health and advocates have been working for several years to pass legislation banning products with PBDE where there are safer alternatives.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Pesticides (Bill 1020): PASSED

This bill protects children from exposure to harmful chemicals by tightening restrictions on pesticide applications in day care facilities and schools.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Green Cleaning Programs (Bill 6496): PASSED

This law will protect the health of Connecticut's children by mandating that local and regional school boards adopt nationally or internationally certified green cleaning programs that minimize effects on public health and the environment. The bill passed the Education and Appropriations

committees, then unanimously in the Senate, and finally with a split vote in the House.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Bisphenol-A Ban (Bill 6572): PASSED

This bill was a significant win for the environment. It bans the sale, manufacture, and distribution of reusable food containers and baby food/formula containers that include bisphenol-A, amid concerns that the chemical might harm the health of infants. The final bill passed nearly unanimously in both the Senate and House

YES was the pro-environment vote

AGRICULTURE

Dairy Farms (Bill 891): PASSED

The original bill aimed to modernize Connecticut's fertilizer laws. However, several legislators wrote the language of an earlier "dairy bill" (HB 5483) into an amendment which passed unanimously in the Senate and with relatively small opposition in the House. The final bill is actually a significant expansion of the Community Investment Act (CIA) to include a safety net for Connecticut's overwhelmed dairy industry, without reducing current levels of funding for the CIA's open space, historic preservation, and urban redevelopment. Financing will be provided by temporarily increasing the surcharge on real estate document recordings from \$30 to \$40. Most of the new revenue will go toward subsidizing dairy farmers for each month that federally set milk prices fall below actual production costs. Significantly, this financing mechanism helps to safeguard the otherwise vulnerable programs of the CIA from last minute budget raids.

YES was the pro-environment vote

ENFORCEMENT

DEP Enforcement (Bill 871): FAILED

This bill would have imposed stricter fines, fees, and penalties linked to violations of environmental laws. It would have strengthened the DEP's ability to enforce laws already on the books. This bill passed in the Environment, Judiciary, and Planning and Development committees, but never made it to the Senate for a vote due to staunch opposition by business and industry representatives.

YES was the pro-environment vote



OPEN SPACE & LAND USE

Land Tax Pilot Project (Bill 379): PASSED

The purpose of a land value tax formula is to reduce the tax burden that normally hits a developer who is doing a good thing by redeveloping blighted land. The blighted land and the taxes on it may be cheap, but immediately following construction, taxes will spike, reflecting the value of the buildings. This tax can discourage redevelopment in urban areas. This bill establishes a pilot program under which a municipality may prepare a plan to tax land at a higher rate than buildings (i.e., land value tax). This would mean that the urban property owner who puts up buildings would not be unduly disadvantaged compared to the property owner who lets land sit vacant or blighted. This approach is a smart-growth tool to promote density in urban areas and to conserve open space outside cities. The original concept was enabling legislation for municipalities generally. But the bill was amended to allow only for a pilot project to develop a land value tax plan in a single municipality. The bill passed unanimously in the House and 30-6 in the Senate.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Oxford Airport Exemption (Bill 747): FAILED

This bill originally aimed to reform permit rules for packaged sewage treatment units to take into account smart growth principles. Unfortunately, an anti-environment legislative "rat" proffered by Rep. David Labriola and Sen. Bob Kane, incorporated language from another Bill (SB 264) which would have exempted an expansion project at Oxford airport from the state-mandated environmental review process. A divided Environment Committee approved the amendment. Negotiations led to a satisfactory resolution, and the bill died without a vote.

NO was the pro-environment vote for Amendment A and the final committee vote

YES was the pro-environment vote for Amendment B

Municipal Green Fund (Bill: 6397): FAILED

In its third year before the legislature, this bill would have allowed municipalities to create "green funds" to be used for local environmental projects of the town's choosing, such as purchasing open space, remediating brownfields, or increasing energy efficiency. These funds would be financed in their entirety by a buyer's fee on certain real property

transactions. After passing the Environment Committee by a wide margin, the bill was referred to the Finance Committee where it died when leadership failed to raise the bill for a vote.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Smart Growth (Bill 6467): PASSED

All of the smart growth legislation this session was clearly championed by Rep. Brendan Sharkey. This particular bill was intended to codify the principles of smart growth and mandated their incorporation in state, regional, and municipal conservation/development plans, thus changing future land use decisions to protect open spaces, redevelop brown-fields, and provide more environment-friendly transportation infrastructure to guide land use across the state. The bill passed unanimously in the Planning & Development Committee and the Senate, with only two opposing votes in the House.

YES was the pro-environment vote

ENERGY & GLOBAL WARMING

Vehicle Idling (Bill 792): FAILED

This bill would have reduced the impact of motorized vehicles on air pollution and global warming by prohibiting automobiles from idling for more than three consecutive minutes. The bill would have allowed officers to give tickets of up to \$25 for violators, with a few practical exemptions. The bill passed in two committees and the Senate, but never made it to the House.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Green Buildings Tax Credit (Bill 1033): PASSED and VETOED

This bill will promote sustainable development by creating a transferable tax credit for green buildings meeting or exceeding LEED Gold standards. The size of each tax credit will be dependent on each direct cost involved in construction and structural rehabilitation. The bill passed nearly unanimously in both House and Senate.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Solar Power (Bill 6635): FAILED

This bill could have decreased the state's expensive reliance on fossil fuels, increased green jobs, better positioned Connecticut for federal grants and generated a self-sustaining solar-power industry. An important provision of the bill would have created a state rooftop solar-power initiative, with the capacity to cleanly fuel the equivalent of 100,000 households. This bill passed unanimously in the House, despite some criticism of the potential cost of the program. But Sen. John Fonfara, Chair of the Energy

and Technology Committee, did not support the legislation and successfully blocked its presentation for a Senate vote. (See "Power Failure" page 26.)

YES was the pro-environment vote.

RECYCLING

Bottle Bill (Bill 662): PASSED

This bill updates Connecticut's recycling laws in order to ensure that water bottles and other bottles containing non-carbonated beverages will carry the same five cent refund deposit already given to beer and soda cans. The actual revision was included in a larger package of initiatives to generate state revenues (HB 6602), and also required that all unclaimed deposits be returned to the state's general fund.

YES was the pro-environment committee vote (HB 6602 was not scored because it was the omnibus revenue bill containing many unrelated provisions.)

Municipal Recycling (Bill 5474): FAILED

This bill, championed by Rep. Linda Schofield, could have greatly improved recycling across the state by changing certain zoning restrictions, mandating municipalities to pick up recycling wherever they offer garbage pickup, directing school boards to develop and implement recycling plans, and by requiring recycling receptacles at common gathering places such as stadiums and parks. Passing nearly unanimously in the Environment Committee, Planning and Development Committee, and the House, this essential piece of legislation never made it to the Senate for a vote.

YES was the pro-environment vote

DEP FUNDING

Marine Sport Fishing License (Bill 5875): PASSED

This bill will help protect fish and wildlife by establishing a marine sport fishing license and by tripling the fine for illegal takings of shellfish. The fees were intended to be utilized for fish and game preservation-related purposes by the DEP. Reps. Craig Miner and Patricia Widlitz were essential in the passage of this extremely important legislation. It appears, however, that the fees will be swept into the General Fund.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Visit www.ctlc.org for details on how individual legislators voted on each bill.

Other environmental initiatives debated this session—some good, some bad—deserve mention. Nevertheless, we excluded them from this year’s Scorecard calculations for various reasons. For example, the final language of some of the following bills could not be clearly defined as pro- or anti-environment. Watch for some of these measures to return in 2010.

IMPORTANT BILLS WATCHED (NOT SCORED)

Collinsville Hydropower (Bill 586): PASSED and VETOED

This bill would have facilitated town-owned hydroelectric power at the Collinsville dams, but did not tie new hydro to low-impact standards set by the Low-Impact Hydropower Institute. The bill passed unanimously in the Environment Committee and Senate, while losing only two votes in the House. While some of the bill was supported by advocates, it was opposed in its totality for its lack of environmental standards. The language was scrambled in a legislative mix-up and the bill was vetoed.

Safe Drinking Water (Bill 1021): PASSED

This bill expedites emergency water supply decontamination efforts by requiring the Commissioner of Public Health to immediately report findings of federal water quality violations to local officials. This common sense legislation passed unanimously in all committee, house, and senate votes. Had it failed, its place in the scorecard might have been different.

State Farmland (Bill 1082): PASSED

This budget-neutral bill will facilitate the preservation of Connecticut’s nearly 1300 acres of state-owned farmland by requiring the Farmland Preservation Advisory Board

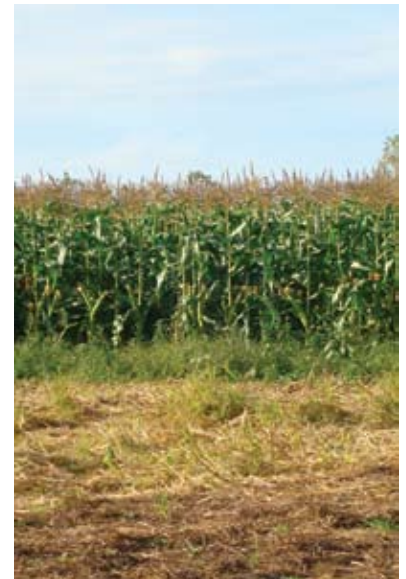
to evaluate permanent preservation methods and make recommendations to further the state’s goal of protecting 135,000 acres of its total agricultural land. The bill passed in the Environment Committee, the Senate and the House unanimously. We applaud the bill’s proponents and will continue to monitor recommendations of the Advisory Board.

Biosludge (Bill 1103): FAILED

This bill would have increased air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions by classifying biosludge as a Class I Renewable Energy Source, despite its status as a net-consumer of non-renewable fossil fuels. It passed unanimously in the Energy and Technology Committee, but no further votes were taken. Environmental advocates were opposed to this proposal, but as it died very early in the session and did not resurface in another bill, we did not include it in the final score.

Hazardous Waste Cleanup (Bill 1106): FAILED

This bill would have helped clean up brownfields by changing the state’s current liability structure. It would have included consistent processes and time frames for site remediation under Connecticut’s Transfer Act. The bill failed due to concerns regarding its burden on business and citizens, as well as some claims that it might have a counter-productive effect on the environment. This led to a divided vote in the Environment Committee and no further votes were taken on this bill. We will continue to monitor the issue in 2010.



Middlefield, CT



Farmland Conversion (Bill 5267): FAILED

This pro-farmland conservation bill led by Sen. Ed Meyer, Rep. Clark Chapin, and Rep. Richard Roy would have helped protect Connecticut's farmland by prohibiting municipalities from using Small Town Economic Assistance Program (STEAP) grants to convert prime agricultural land to other uses. It passed in the Environment, Planning and Development, and Finance Committees but never made it to the House for a vote.



Appliance Efficiency Standards (Bill 6508): FAILED

This bill could have reduced household energy consumption by adding various appliances to the list of products currently subject to high energy efficiency standards. The bill unanimously passed the Energy and Technology Committee, but no further votes were taken and therefore would not

provide a distinguishing vote to score.

Forestry (Bill 6551): FAILED

This bill would have helped conserve Connecticut's forests by increasing DEP prices for noncommercial timber sales from \$10 to \$25 per cord. It also would have added more money to the DEP by mandating that any proceeds above \$400,000 go to the Environmental Conservation fund (down from the current \$600,000 threshold). This bill easily passed through the Environment and Finance committees, but never made it to the House for a vote. It is not clear what the final budget impact of the legislation will be and is therefore not scored.

Invasive Plants (Bill 5277): PASSED

This bill implements modest new measures to prevent the spread of invasive plants throughout the state by codifying the recommendations of the Connecticut Invasive Plant Council. It passed with little opposition in both House and Senate, but was not a defining success for advocates.

Right to Dry (Bill 5995): FAILED

The "Right to Dry" bill would have decreased our reliance on fossil fuels for every day activities, by prohibiting the regulation of clothes lines and other alternative solar-powered clothes drying methods. The bill passed 16-4 in the Energy & Technology Committee, but never came to a vote in either chamber.

Brownfields (Bill 6097): PASSED

This bill, one of the longest and most technical of this year's legislative session, applies a long list of regulatory changes to our current brownfield remediation policy structure. Its final version targets some of the biggest challenges in current brownfield cleanup by:

- improving the remediation framework for municipalities and nonprofits
- lifting preclusive restrictions on the redevelopment of historic mills located on flood plains
- reducing the liabilities of innocent land owners; and
- making it easier to go after polluters.

The bill went through four committees, the Senate and the House without a single "nay" vote, but does not direct funding for cleanup.



Regional Cooperation (Bill 6585): PASSED

In its original form, this bill was raised in the Planning and Development Committee and notably championed by Rep. Brendan Sharkey. Ideally, this bill would have incentivized regional cooperation between Connecticut municipalities and decreased reliance on the property tax by making cities and towns participating in regional cooperation agreements eligible for federal economic development grants, as well as a share of the revenues generated by their region's sales and hotel taxes. Unfortunately, the amended version excludes this language, and provides few incentives for regional cooperation, so the bill did not have as much significance for environmental advocates.

Class III Credits Energy (Bill 6603): FAILED

This bill would have incentivized the use of renewable energy by directing the entire financial value of Class III credits to residential customers implementing energy conservation and load management projects without conservation and load management funding. The bill unanimously passed the



Energy and Technology Committee, but no further votes were taken and therefore would not provide a distinguishing vote to score.

Boat Hull Washing (Bill 6637): FAILED

This bill was strongly opposed by environmental advocates because it would have severely diminished the DEP's ability to enforce Connecticut's water quality laws. It would have created

illegal and federally inconsistent changes to existing state law by exempting parties cleaning recreational boat hulls from pollution discharge permitting requirements. This controversial bill narrowly passed the Environment and Finance Committees, but was stopped after all parties agreed to continue negotiations outside of the legislative process, and was therefore not scored.

Land Conveyance (Bill 6695): PASSED AND VETOED; PASSED IN SPECIAL SESSION

Every year, a land conveyance bill is passed by the legislature which specifically trumps any conflicting state law after it is finalized. Specifically, it allows the state to freely convey land it does not want to interested municipalities, and then to sell otherwise unclaimed public lands to private parties. There is little public oversight of this process and so it is unknown how many parcels of environmentally significant land have been disposed of over the years. This year, 17 acres of unspoiled public land adjacent to Eagle Landing State Park was slated for sale to a developer. The bill passed both House and Senate minutes before the end of the legislative session with no public vetting, but public outcry following the session resulted in the Governor's veto. A new version of the bill was passed in special session. Because this omnibus bill can contain both good and bad transfers, it can't be scored.



Visit www.ctlcv.org for details on how individual legislators voted on each bill

Airline Trail, Colchester, CT

POWER FAILURE

In today's world, energy issues are of crucial importance in both environmental and economic arenas. This is true globally and in Connecticut.

Our state has responded to this challenge, and has been a leader in many aspects of energy policy. For example, Connecticut was an active participant in the creation of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, and the legislature has passed forward-looking laws and funding to stimulate the generation of clean energy and energy efficiency.

Unfortunately, we have been less successful in management and implementation of good energy policies. Fragmentation of authority and responsibility for energy policy and programs is divided among dozens of entities. Connecticut has no office of energy, no single person responsible for energy, no energy authority. No one is clearly responsible to track programs for results and to make appropriate adjustments.

Three major studies prepared prior to the 2009 session recommended various forms of extensive restructuring of the state's energy administration to provide effective administrative efficiency; comprehensive energy planning; coordinated programs; and reliable oversight and accountability. These studies were:

Preparing for Connecticut's Energy Future by the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering for the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund.

A Report on Various Energy Issues in Connecticut: Phase I by La Capra Associates, Heather Hunt, LLC, and Jane Stahl for the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board, and

Connecticut's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programs prepared by the staff of the legislature's Program Review and Investigations Committee.

In addition, the Attorney General made recommendations to the legislature to deal with energy problems that affect both the economy and the environment,

namely, extremely high prices with extremely low job creation. Like many observers, he traces the exacerbation of these problems to ill-conceived deregulation of the electricity industry, as well as harmful federal policies. He has proposed creation of an independent energy authority to buy and sell electric power.

In 2009, these urgent calls for change and action went unheeded in the legislature. The largest energy bill offered, An Act Concerning Solar Power, which aimed to create a sustainable market for solar power in Connecticut made it through the House but was never brought to a vote in the Senate.

The most obvious reason for inaction is that the Energy and Technology Committee has been hobbled by an ongoing disagreement between Senate and House members on how to approach energy policy in the state.



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