



Connecticut League of Conservation Voters

2010

environmental scorecard



Making Connecticut's environment a priority for our elected leaders



CONNECTICUT LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

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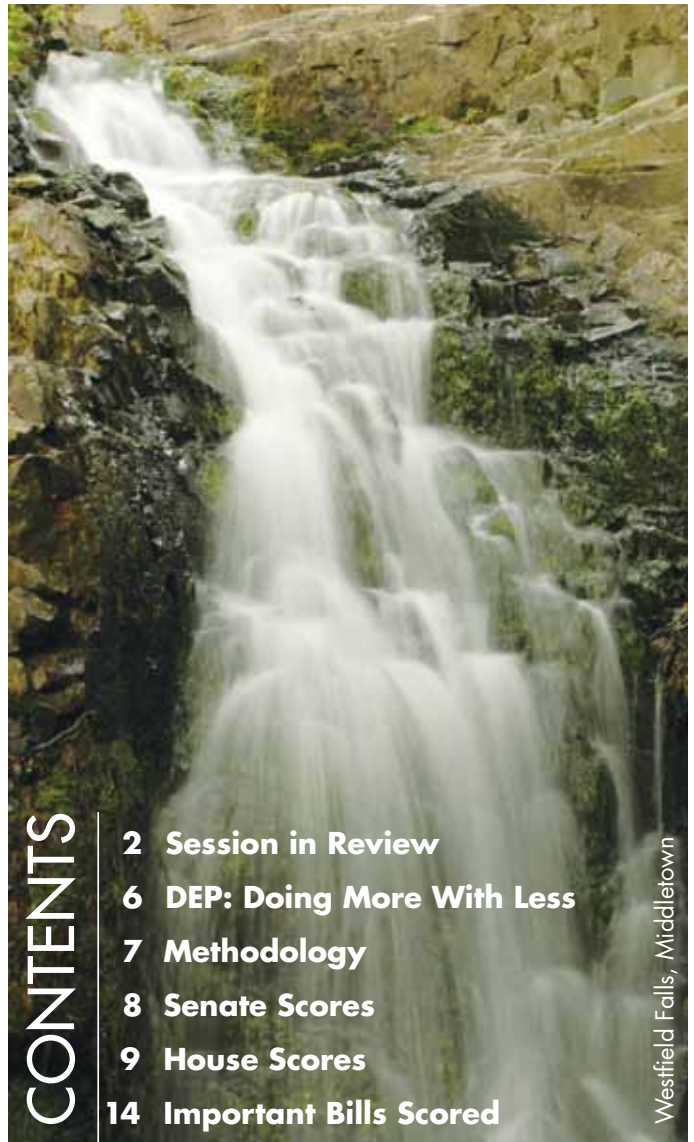
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CONTENTS

- 2 Session in Review
- 6 DEP: Doing More With Less
- 7 Methodology
- 8 Senate Scores
- 9 House Scores
- 14 Important Bills Scored

HOW TO USE THIS SCORECARD

Use this Environmental Scorecard to see how your elected leaders voted on the environmental issues that matter most 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.ctlcv.org to find your legislators. Then call, write or email to let them know what you think about their votes in this scorecard.

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The Connecticut League of Conservation Voters...

works with elected leaders to preserve a safe and healthy environment for the public good.

Message from CTLCV's Co-Chairs

The 2010 legislative session tested the resolve and efficacy of the Connecticut League of Conservation Voters and the entire environmental community. The belt-tightening budget produced extensive debate and large swings in the fates of important bills. Originally, the outlook for the environment was grim. Legislators and business leaders seemed inclined to blame the economic downturn on the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), in particular, and environmental regulations, in general. The Commerce Committee, ordinarily not a force in environmental legislation, generated a number of bills that would have seriously weakened DEP and undermined the protection of air, water, and other natural resources.

However, we are pleased to report that, as a lead member in several ad hoc, and very active environmental coalitions, the League and colleagues stopped or blunted anti-environment efforts, achieved passage of a number of pro-environment measures, and, in budget negotiations, staved off the deepest proposed cuts in environmental programs. The General Assembly adjourned without seriously damaging environmental protections, and even extended them in some cases. This was a good outcome under the circumstances.

We applaud legislators for holding to the values and rules that support clean, healthy communities in our state. And we thank all those who help us at the League to do our work in good times and bad.

Here follows a brief description of some of the highlights of the session. We would be happy to answer any further questions you may have.



David Bingham
Co-Chair

Martha Phillips
Co-Chair



SESSION IN REVIEW

Budget and Bonding

The overarching political requirements this session were to balance the budget in a credible manner and, equally important, to do something to create jobs. Connecticut started 2010 in a financial hole about \$700 million deep but pulled out with a slight surplus by the end of the fiscal year on June 30. Unemployment has stayed high, in the range of 9 percent.

The hard-fought \$19-billion budget for fiscal year (FY) 2011, signed by the governor, was balanced, technically, without tax hikes. However, it relied on electric-power ratepayers for what amounts to a tax: that charge in your bill called Competitive Transition Assessment will not disappear as planned; rather the money will be going to the General Fund. In addition, the ratepayer-supported Energy Efficiency Fund was raided to the tune of about 37 percent annually. These two raids, worth in total about \$130 million annually, will be used to enable the borrowing of approximately \$1 billion via Economic Recovery bonds.

Clean-energy advocates fought hard to prevent proposed raids on both the Clean Energy Fund and the Energy Efficiency Fund. Although advocates suffered a partial loss with respect to the Energy Efficiency Fund, it could have been worse. The state's commitment to promoting clean energy and a green economy is still strong. Now we need to make up the ground lost this year.

Another partial loss in the battle of the budget was a \$5 million raid on the Community Investment Act (CIA) fund. The CIA, through a fee on filing land records, provides state funds and matching grants for open space acquisition, farm preservation, historic preservation, brownfield cleanup, and urban revitalization. It is one of the most prized instruments for preserving resources and quality of life.

New environmental hits were emerging as this scorecard was going to the printer. In the FY 2011 budget, lawmakers finally just said to the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), "You do it: cut \$95 million from consultant contracts and \$91,875,000 (rounded) from the

basic budget.” Those chickens are now coming home to roost. For example, advocates for clean water and healthy rivers had successfully defended the US Geological stream-gaging program for years. But now about 20 percent, almost \$46,000, will be taken from this budget line.

Total post-session cuts in the DEP budget come to about \$1.6 million out of a total of about \$77 million.

There was relatively good news on the bonding front. Although the state dropped numerous bonding projects, the Clean Water Fund continued on the strong foundation set last year, and was awarded \$80 million in general obligation bonds and \$100 million in revenue bonds for the FYs 2011-2012. This fund supports our state’s clean water infrastructure, especially sewage-treatment plants. It is also a job generator and essential to maintaining clean, healthy waterways in our state

Post-session, Governor M. Jodi Rell and the Bond Commission approved spending \$11.25 million to protect open space statewide. Specifically, about \$6.25 million will be directed to the state’s Recreation and National Heritage Trust, which acquires open space for the state. Another \$5 million will be directed to the Open Space and Watershed Land Acquisition Grant Program, which helps municipalities and conservation organizations preserve open space and create public green areas and community gardens. This spending, approved by the legislature in 2007 but not acted on until 2010, is a sound investment. Property prices now are depressed, but they will recover

before long. Although future generations will be paying off debt that the state is accumulating, the open space that is preserved will be a permanent benefit that they can enjoy.

Holding the Line: DEP Survives

The most prominent environmental battles this session swirled around the DEP. For years, opponents of environmental regulation have argued that the reason Connecticut is losing jobs is that the DEP gets in the way of economic growth. Obviously, there are other, more important causal issues: the highest energy prices in the continental US, high health-care costs, inadequate transportation, and so on. But the chronically underfunded and overstressed DEP is an easy target. This year, DEP did not help itself with a couple of diplomatic blunders in dealing with legislators. On the other hand, DEP already had undertaken a sweeping effort to improve speed of permitting. For more, details, see page 6.

Bills targeting the DEP ranged from a proposal to eliminate the agency by combining it with the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) to proposals merely to seriously wound it, for example, with legislative vetoes over agency actions. The Connecticut Business and Industry Association (CBIA) was the most influential DEP opponent, and the Commerce Committee was home base for anti-DEP bills. In the end, a strong coalition of environmental advocates warded off the most dangerous threats. An acceptable compromise was negotiated in Bill 5208,

A Note on Budget and Bonding

While the Appropriations Committee creates the spending side of the budget, the Finance Committee proposes the plan for revenue, including taxes and bonding. Basically, bonding is borrowing for capital projects. It typically serves to stimulate

economic growth. However, it also increases debt.

The Bond Commission still must approve bonding proposals approved by the General Assembly before money is allocated. This commission is a bipartisan body, with

representatives from the executive and legislative branches of government. But the agenda is set by the governor and the Office of Policy and Management. The allocation of approved funds often is delayed for months or years.

An Act Concerning the Permit and Regulatory Authority of the DEP and Establishing an Office of the Permit Ombudsman within DECD. Whether the expediting processes envisioned in this bill will actually work is impossible to predict. Key details remain to be worked out.

A worrying theme in the anti-DEP bills was an inclination to require that DEP policies, guidance, and standards be treated as regulations. This might be acceptable in some cases, but Connecticut is unusual among all states in that it altered its Constitution to provide that all regulations must be approved by the Legislative Regulatory Review Committee. This essentially gives the General Assembly a veto over the regulatory authority of the Executive Branch. Some legal experts believe this may violate the separation of powers doctrine.

Energy Policy

Last year, energy bills were stalled due to disagreements between the chairs of the Energy and Technology Committee, Representative Vickie Nardello and Senator John Fonfara. This year was very different. Early on, it was clear that the chairs were working together to bring out a large bill that would tackle reform of energy management, support green-energy businesses, and attempt to reduce costs to consumers. Unfortunately, the bill itself was not fully revealed until late in the session, and for this reason, among others, the governor vetoed it. Nevertheless, the proposed bill finally broke with the unsatisfactory status quo for state energy management and exhibited solid support for solar power and other low-emission technologies. Meanwhile, Connecticut candidates for local, state, and federal office have been developing complex platforms for energy policy. This energy bill signals that



Senator Meyer at the CTLCV's 2009 Environmental Summit

legislators are willing to contemplate far-reaching changes. Next year's energy policy debate will be interesting.

Senator Meyer: Green Knight

Senator Ed Meyer, Co-Chair of the Environment Committee, again served as a champion of green causes. He "went to the mat" (in the words of one environmental advocate) to avert raids on the Clean Energy Fund and the Energy Efficiency Fund. These funds, supported by charges on electricity ratepayers, are important to the success of clean-energy businesses and programs to improve energy efficiency and conservation. He was not entirely successful, as we noted in the discussion of the budget (above), but much more likely would have been lost without him.

On another front, over several years Senator Meyer has stalwartly introduced legislation to protect natural vegetation adjacent to surface water and wetlands. This legislation has been bitterly opposed by the Home Builders Association, which objects to any diminution of developable land. Bills requiring vegetative buffers are regularly killed in the Planning and Development Committee. That committee's Co-Chair, Representative Brendan Sharkey, chose a particularly provocative method of execution this year, moving the bill to the bottom of the final agenda, where time ran out. In the same position on the agenda was another bill supported by Senator Meyer relating to cell towers. It also died for lack of time. The result, in addition to dead bills, was a widely circulated letter of protest from Senator Meyer objecting to Representative Sharkey's approach.



SESSION IN REVIEW continued

Green Fund Enters Black Hole

Connecticut residents lost a significant financing method for environmental projects when Green Fund legislation was dropped from the Environment Committee agenda without even a vote. The Green Fund would establish a charge on property purchases that could be used by municipalities for a variety of environmental projects, which in many cases also create jobs. The Green Fund concept has wide environmental support.

Leadership and Screening

In legislative committees, little happens without the support of chairs. In the General Assembly, bills do not come up for a vote without the acquiescence of leadership: in particular, the majority leaders in both chambers, and the Speaker of the House (Representative Chris Donovan, D-Meriden) and President Pro Tem of the Senate (Senator Don Williams, D-Brooklyn). Minority leaders are included in leadership (Senator John McKinney, R-Fairfield, and Representative Larry Cafero, R-Norwalk), with their importance varying depending on the balance of power and the issue.

In committees and in the House and Senate, bills go through a screening process before being brought forward. Committee chairs and leadership decide who will do the screening. One of the first tasks of advocates each session is to find out who is on screening committees. An enemy there is a serious problem. A friend is a great gift.

Leadership is responsible for the life and death of bills. This year, in the midst of

overwhelming economic concerns, leadership did steer a fairly steady environmental course, avoiding the worst traps and making progress on a few issues, such as recycling and limits on toxins. (See bill summaries on page 14.)

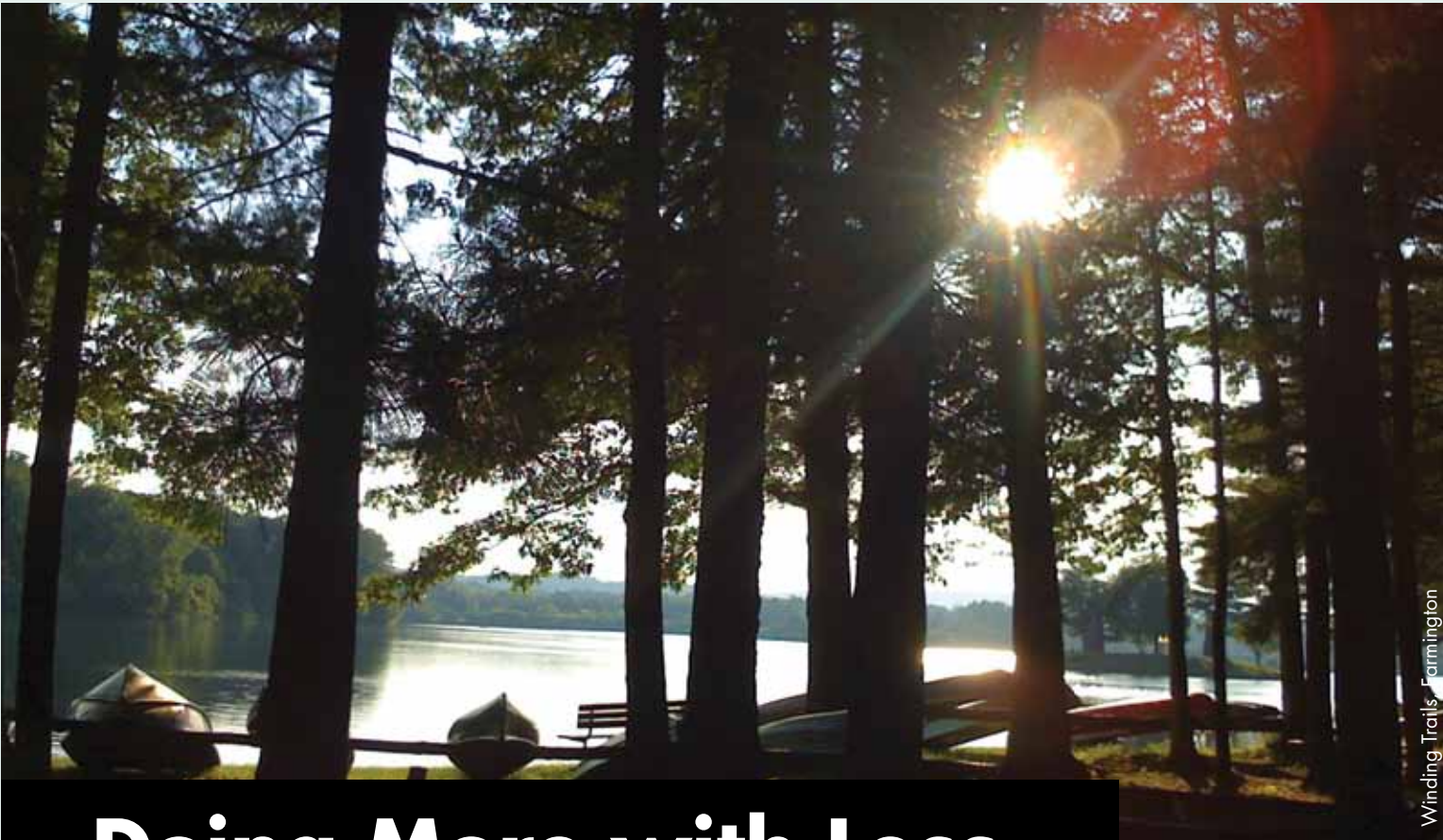
A United Environmental Voice

In the 2010 session, environmental advocates carried forward and improved efforts to coordinate and speak with one voice. There was an informal environmental caucus, a green jobs group, a DEP defense group, an energy group, and so on. A dozen or more different environmental organizations were actively involved, and the Connecticut League of Conservation Voters served as a unifying center. This activist collaboration held the line for the environment in a session that verged on desperate.

Next year, there will be a new governor and possibly many new legislators. With the deficit for FY 2012 estimated at about \$3.4 billion and the economy still struggling to recover, policy will be in flux.

Former DEP Commissioner Gina McCarthy used to say that she never saw large environmental gains in a down economy. If she is right, Connecticut needs to be more careful. A united, clear voice for the environment will be even more important.





Doing More with Less

To Protect the Environment

“Many of the legislative battles fought this year directly involved the DEP’s role in enforcement of environmental laws. It is imperative that state lawmakers understand the long-term importance of an effective DEP that is appropriately staffed and funded. Our legislative champions must continue to speak up in support of the environmental work this agency does every single day to protect our air, land, water and health of citizens across the state.”

–Lori Brown, CTLCV Executive Director

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) came under attack this year for, allegedly, not getting permits out the door fast enough. Legislators and the governor promoted measures to speed up DEP permitting. Some legislative proposals essentially would have undone DEP. One proposal

would have merged it into the Department of Community and Economic Development, for example.

However, DEP is a bit of an unsung hero. The agency’s responsibilities keep expanding even as its staff and resources keep shrinking. Its traditional core programs—reducing pollution of water and air,

managing waste, supporting outdoor recreation, and protecting natural resources—now include new initiatives, such as fighting invasive species, managing electronic waste, responding to climate change, and handling federal stimulus projects. Yet, in the past two years alone, DEP lost some ten percent of its workforce along with some of its most knowledgeable and experienced leaders. Figuring out how to handle more responsibility with fewer resources is a necessity at DEP. And guess what? DEP is succeeding. The agency is doing its work faster and more efficiently.

Since 2008, the DEP has been systematically implementing a process to identify and minimize wasted time and effort across the agency's permitting and enforcement processes and other programs. They call it LEAN—which doesn't stand for anything other than, well ... "lean." It is an extension of the lean manufacturing systems introduced in US and Japanese industries more than 20 years ago.

So far, DEP has completed 23 LEAN projects. The results are remarkable. Wherever LEAN is happening, programs are accelerating, and with no erosion of environmental protections. Inspections are up. Backlogs are down. Permitting time has been cut drastically, too. The Office of Long Island Sound cut its average permitting time from 18 months to about 71 days. Wastewater-discharge permitting time is down from 30 months to about 140 days.

In the face of daunting responsibilities and less staff, DEP has opted to do more, not less. These are the folks who protect our air, water, and quality of life, and they deserve our thanks.

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



Bigelow Hollow, Union

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 votes on bills that affect the environment. In addition to analyzing final House and Senate votes, we examine votes 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 average of all the selected votes.

A Note on Abstentions and Absences

Abstentions are not calculated in legislators' final scores, but absences are. CTLCV subtracts 50% for missed votes on issues that we score. Sometimes legislators deliberately miss votes, but absences also occur for a variety of valid reasons, ranging from illness and family emergencies to pressure of other business and various mundane occurrences. For example, Senator Gayle Slossberg's 2009 score of 100% dropped to 50% this year because of understandable absences, including a death in the family.

In the end, an absence isn't as constructive as taking a stand and casting a pro-environment vote. Thus, a half point score for absences is a compromise. We encourage readers to check how many times your legislators may have missed important votes.

SCORING METHODOLOGY

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

SENATE SCORES

LAST NAME	OVERALL SCORE	DISTRICT	PARTY	120 DEP GUIDANCE	453 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	463 & 493 ENERGY REFORM	5120 RECYCLING EXPANSION	5122 PAINT STEWARDSHIP	5126 CHEMICAL INNOVATIONS INSTITUTE	5217 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS	5418 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	5419 FARMS, FOOD & JOBS
BOUCHER	75%	026	R			0%	100%		100%			100%
CALIGIURI	75%	016	R			50%	100%		50%			100%
COLAPIETRO	100%	031	D			100%	100%		100%			100%
COLEMAN	83%	002	D			100%	100%	100%	100%		0%	100%
CRISCO	80%	017	D		0%	100%	100%		100%			100%
DAILY	100%	033	D			100%	100%		100%			100%
DEBICELLA	73%	021	R			25%	100%		67%			100%
DEFRONZO	75%	006	D	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
DOYLE	100%	009	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
DUFF	85%	025	D			50%	100%		75%	100%		100%
FASANO	50%	034	R			0%	50%		100%		0%	100%
FONFARA	100%	001	D			100%	100%		100%	100%		100%
FRANTZ	60%	036	R		0%	50%	100%		50%			100%
GAFFEY	100%	013	D			100%	100%		100%			100%
GOMES	100%	023	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
GUGLIELMO	75%	035	R			0%	100%		100%			100%
HANDLEY	72%	004	D		0%	75%	100%	100%	83%			75%
HARP	100%	010	D			100%	100%		100%			100%
HARRIS	75%	005	D			100%	100%		100%		0%	75%
HARTLEY	69%	015	D			25%	100%		75%			75%
KANE	88%	032	R			50%	100%		100%			100%
KISSEL	70%	007	R			50%	100%	0%	100%			100%
LEBEAU	80%	003	D		0%	100%	100%		100%			100%
LOONEY	100%	011	D			100%	100%		100%			100%
MAYNARD	69%	018	D	0%	0%	100%	100%	50%	100%		100%	100%
MCDONALD	80%	027	D			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
MCKINNEY	63%	028	R	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
MCLACHLAN	80%	024	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
MEYER	88%	012	D	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
MUSTO	75%	022	D		0%	100%	100%		75%			100%
PRAGUE	100%	019	D			100%	100%		100%			100%
RORABACK	78%	030	R	100%	50%	0%	100%	100%	75%		100%	100%
SLOSSBERG	50%	014	D			50%	50%		50%			50%
STILLMAN	100%	020	D			100%	100%		100%			100%
WILLIAMS, D.	100%	029	D			100%	100%		100%			100%
WITKOS	58%	008	R		0%	50%	100%		100%	0%		100%

HOUSE SCORES

LAST NAME	OVERALL SCORE	DISTRICT	PARTY	120 DEP GUIDANCE	453 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	463 & 493 ENERGY REFORM	5120 RECYCLING EXPANSION	5122 PAINT STEWARDSHIP	5126 CHEMICAL INNOVATIONS INSTITUTE	5217 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS	5418 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	5419 FARMS, FOOD & JOBS
ABERCROMBIE	85%	083	D			50%	100%	100%	75%			100%
ALBERTS	75%	050	R		0%	50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
ALDARONDO	90%	075	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
ALTOBELLO	80%	082	D			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
AMAN	58%	014	R			0%	50%	100%	100%		0%	100%
ARESIMOWICZ	67%	030	D		0%	0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
AYALA	83%	128	D			100%	100%	100%	100%		0%	100%
BACCHIOCHI	80%	052	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
BACKER	69%	121	D	100%	50%	50%	75%	75%	50%	50%	100%	67%
BARAM	90%	015	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
BARRY	90%	012	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
BARTLETT	85%	002	D			75%	100%	100%	75%			75%
BERGER	67%	073	D		0%	0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
BOUKUS	90%	022	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
BUTLER	90%	072	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
BYE	81%	019	D	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
CAFERO	80%	142	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
CAMILLO	57%	151	R	0%	0%	25%	100%	50%	83%		100%	100%
CANDELARIA	100%	095	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
CANDELORA	58%	086	R			0%	50%	100%	100%		0%	100%
CARSON	80%	108	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
CARUSO	90%	126	D			100%	100%	100%	50%			100%
CHAPIN	75%	067	R	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
CLEMONS	95%	124	D			100%	100%	75%	100%			100%
CONROY	88%	105	D	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
CONWAY	92%	061	D			100%	100%	100%	50%	100%		100%
COOK	100%	065	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
COUTU	80%	047	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
D'AMELIO	80%	071	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
DARGAN	100%	115	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
DAVIS	88%	117	D	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
DILLON	95%	092	D			100%	100%	75%	100%			100%
DONOVAN	100%	084	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
DREW	79%	132	D			100%	75%	100%	100%		0%	100%

HOUSE SCORES

LAST NAME	OVERALL SCORE	DISTRICT	PARTY	120 DEP GUIDANCE	453 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	463 & 493 ENERGY REFORM	5120 RECYCLING EXPANSION	5122 PAINT STEWARDSHIP	5126 CHEMICAL INNOVATIONS INSTITUTE	5217 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS	5418 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	5419 FARMS, FOOD & JOBS
ESPOSITO	70%	116	D			50%	50%	50%	100%			100%
ESTY	100%	103	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%
FAWCETT	100%	133	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
FLEISCHMANN	90%	018	D			75%	100%	100%	75%			100%
FLEXER	96%	044	D			100%	100%	100%	75%		100%	100%
FLOREN	90%	149	R			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
FONTANA	88%	087	D	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
FOX	83%	146	D			100%	100%	100%	100%		0%	100%
FREY	80%	111	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
FRITZ	67%	090	D			50%	50%	100%	100%		0%	100%
GENGA	96%	010	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		75%
GENTILE	68%	104	D		0%	100%	75%	100%	100%		0%	100%
GERAGOSIAN	95%	025	D			100%	100%	100%	75%			100%
GIANNAROS	90%	021	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
GIBBONS	90%	150	R			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
GIEGLER	80%	138	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
GIULIANO	80%	023	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
GODFREY	75%	110	D			50%	100%	100%	100%		0%	100%
GONZALEZ	100%	003	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
GRAZIANI	100%	057	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
GREEN	95%	001	D			100%	100%	75%	100%			100%
GROGINS	100%	129	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
GUERRERA	70%	029	D			50%	50%	50%	100%			100%
HAMM	70%	034	D			75%	50%	50%	75%			100%
HAMZY	63%	078	R			0%	100%	75%	100%	0%		100%
HEINRICH	90%	101	D			100%	50%	100%	100%			100%
HENNESSY	81%	127	D	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		50%	100%
HETHERINGTON	90%	125	R			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
HEWETT	90%	039	D			75%	100%	75%	100%			100%
HOLDER-WINFIELD	100%	094	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
HORNISH	75%	062	D	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
HOVEY	80%	112	R			25%	100%	100%	75%			100%
HOYDICK	80%	120	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
HURLBURT	75%	053	D	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
HWANG	90%	134	R			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%

HOUSE SCORES

LAST NAME	OVERALL SCORE	DISTRICT	PARTY	120 DEP GUIDANCE	453 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	463 & 493 ENERGY REFORM	5120 RECYCLING EXPANSION	5122 PAINT STEWARDSHIP	5126 CHEMICAL INNOVATIONS INSTITUTE	5217 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS	5418 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	5419 FARMS, FOOD & JOBS
JANOWSKI	90%	056	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
JARMOC	70%	059	D			0%	100%	100%	50%			100%
JOHNSON	100%	049	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%
JOHNSTON	58%	051	D		0%	50%	50%	50%	100%			100%
JUTILA	75%	037	D	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
KEHOE	86%	031	D		100%	100%	75%	100%	100%		50%	75%
KIRKLEY-BEY	75%	005	D			50%	100%	100%	25%			100%
KLARIDES	80%	114	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
LABRIOLA	80%	131	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
LAMBERT	100%	118	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
LARSON	90%	011	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
LAWLOR	75%	099	D			100%	50%	75%	100%			50%
LEGEYT	80%	017	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
LEONE	70%	148	D			50%	50%	50%	100%			100%
LESSER	100%	100	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%
LEWIS	100%	008	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
LYDDY	100%	106	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
MAZUREK	67%	080	D		0%	0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
MCCCLUSKEY	75%	020	D	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
MCCRORY	95%	007	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			75%
MEGNA	100%	097	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%
MERRILL	100%	054	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
MIKUTEL	90%	045	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
MILLER, L.	61%	122	R	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
MILLER, P.	100%	145	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
MINER	50%	066	R	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	50%		0%	100%
MIOLI	67%	136	D		0%	100%	50%	50%	100%			100%
MORIN	100%	028	D		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
MORRIS	100%	140	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
MOUKAWSHER	47%	040	D	0%	50%	0%	100%	75%	50%		0%	100%
MUSHINSKY	100%	085	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
NAFIS	95%	027	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			75%
NARDELLO	100%	089	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%
NICASTRO	100%	079	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
NOUJAIM	67%	074	R		50%	0%	100%	100%	50%			100%

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O'BRIEN	100%	024	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
O'CONNOR	100%	035	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%
OLSON	100%	046	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
O'NEILL	80%	069	R			50%	100%	100%	50%			100%
ORANGE	100%	048	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
O'ROURKE	100%	032	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PERILLO	60%	113	R	0%	0%	50%	100%	50%	83%		100%	100%
PERONE	83%	137	D		0%	100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
PISCOPO	25%	076	R	0%	0%	0%	75%	25%	0%		0%	100%
REBIMBAS	78%	070	R			67%	100%	100%	100%	0%		100%
REED	100%	102	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
REEVES	90%	143	D			100%	100%	100%	50%			100%
REYNOLDS	75%	042	D			75%	75%	100%	100%		0%	100%
RIGBY	71%	063	R			50%	100%	100%	75%	0%		100%
RITTER	100%	038	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%
ROBLES	100%	006	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
ROJAS	83%	009	D			100%	100%	100%	100%		0%	100%
ROLDAN	100%	004	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
ROWE	67%	123	R			50%	50%	100%	100%		0%	100%
ROY	72%	119	D	0%	0%	75%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
RYAN	100%	139	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
SANTIAGO	71%	130	D		0%	100%	100%	100%	100%		0%	100%
SAWYER	70%	055	R			50%	50%	100%	100%			50%
SAYERS	80%	060	D			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
SCHOFIELD	100%	016	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
SCRIBNER	80%	107	R			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
SERRA	90%	033	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
SHAPIRO	85%	144	D			50%	100%	100%	75%			100%
SHARKEY	83%	088	D			100%	100%	100%	100%		0%	100%
SPALLONE	75%	036	D	0%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%		50%	75%
STAPLES	90%	096	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			50%
STRIPP	79%	135	R		0%	75%	100%	100%	100%			100%
TABORSAK	95%	109	D			100%	100%	75%	100%			100%
TALLARITA	80%	058	D			0%	100%	100%	100%			100%
TERCYAK	83%	026	D			100%	50%	50%	100%	100%		100%

HOUSE SCORES

LAST NAME	OVERALL SCORE	DISTRICT	PARTY	120 DEP GUIDANCE	453 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	463 & 493 ENERGY REFORM	5120 RECYCLING EXPANSION	5122 PAINT STEWARDSHIP	5126 CHEMICAL INNOVATIONS INSTITUTE	5217 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS	5418 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	5419 FARMS, FOOD & JOBS
THOMPSON	100%	013	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
TONG	100%	147	D			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%
URBAN	100%	043	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
VILLANO	95%	091	D			75%	100%	100%	100%			100%
WALKER	100%	093	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
WIDLITZ	90%	098	D			50%	100%	100%	100%			100%
WILLIAMS, S.	64%	068	R		0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	0%		100%
WILLIS	94%	064	D	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	75%		100%	100%
WOOD	69%	141	R	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
WRIGHT, C.	100%	077	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
WRIGHT, E.	100%	041	D			100%	100%	100%	100%			100%
ZALASKI	83%	081	D		0%	100%	100%	100%	100%			100%



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

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IMPORTANT BILLS SCORED

Energy

Energy Reform (Bills 463 and 493): PASSED but VETOED

Bill 493 contained landmark energy reform provisions. It passed on the last day of the legislative session but ultimately was vetoed by the governor. Bill 463 became Bill 493 as part of an emergency-certification process late in the legislative session. Emergency certification (“e-cert”) is designed to enable a bill that has not been through committees to come to a vote. The process is intended to provide for the possibility of quick action in emergencies. The process does, however, limit public participation and debate.

This large, omnibus bill resulted from negotiations with and between the two chairs of the Energy and Technology Committee. In 2009, the two had a poor working relationship, resulting in no significant energy legislation.

This year brought welcome progress.

Bill 493 would have bolstered the state’s renewable energy industry, particularly solar power, and promoted energy efficiency. The bill detailed multiple programs to support solar energy, fuel cells, and energy efficiency; it allowed municipalities to establish loan programs for energy improvements to private property; it set energy efficiency standards for certain electronic devices.

The bill was designed to reduce electric rates for Connecticut ratepayers, to provide relief for low-income customers, and to provide incentives for purchasing Connecticut products.

The most original and controversial feature of the bill made a substantial change in energy management. The bill would have established a major new division in the Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) responsible for power procurement, conservation and renewable energy, and research. Most of the details as to how this division would attain the goals of the bill were assigned to



a working group consisting of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), the Consumer Counsel, the DPUC chair, the Attorney General, the Executive Director of Connecticut Innovations—or their designees—and the Chairpersons and Ranking Members of the Energy and Technology Committee.

This bill passed in the Senate by a 20-14 vote and in the House of Representatives by an 81-40 vote. Governor M. Jodi Rell’s reasons for her veto included assertions that the bill would most likely raise, not lower, costs to consumers, and that it was not adequately vetted through a public hearing process. Others countered that a significant number of provisions in the energy bill were previously included in other bills, which had public hearings. Most of the environmental community deplored the veto, maintaining that the law would have provided urgently needed support for clean energy industries and moved the state toward more rational and efficient energy management.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Energy Efficient Products (Bill 5217): FAILED, REVIVED, VETOED

Bill 5217 would have adopted California’s stringent appliance efficiency standards for certain consumer electronic products including compact audio players, televisions, DVD players, and DVD recorders, effective January 1, 2011. Resurrected from last year’s Appliance

Efficiency Standards Bill (2009 Bill 6508), this bill could have reduced household energy consumption by expanding the number of products currently subject to certain efficiency standards. The bill would have required the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) to adopt implementing regulations and standards for additional products.

Although Bill 5217 died in the House of Representatives, its provisions were incorporated into Bill 493, the comprehensive energy reform bill, which passed both houses.

YES was the pro-environment vote



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Recycling

Private and Municipal Recycling (Bill 5120): PASSED

The passage of Bill 5120 corrects the missed opportunity of last year's failed municipal recycling bill (2009 Bill 5474), and updates Connecticut's recycling laws in multiple ways. The type of items that must be recycled is now expanded to include additional types of plastics and boxboard.

The bill also requires more recycling receptacles in public places and prohibits certain zoning restrictions on where such receptacles can be located. Municipalities must also provide a more detailed report of the items they recycle, in order to make accountability more transparent and to ensure compliance. Both the Senate and the House passed the bill unanimously.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Paint Stewardship Pilot Program (Bill 5122): FAILED

Bill 5122 would have made the paint industry responsible for the environmentally safe collection, recycling, and disposal of unwanted or excess architectural paint. By requiring the paint industry to form an organization for handling post-consumer product management, municipal expenses would have been reduced, and enforced responsibility could have also lessened the risk of hazardous toxins leaching into the environment.

Although the Environment and Judiciary Committees passed the bill and the House of Representatives passed it unanimously, the bill died on the Senate consent calendar when time ran out during the last night of the session.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Green Jobs

Farms, Food, and Jobs (Bill 5419): PASSED

The Farms, Food, and Jobs bill evolved from the clarion call for "green jobs" that was pervasive throughout the 2010 legislative session. While an amendment to Bill 5419 eliminated a farm training grant program that was part of the original bill, this bill will still benefit local farms. Bill 5419 expands the definition of farmers markets, provides local farms with access to funds collected by the Connecticut Milk Promotion Board, and allows residential farms to prepare and sell acidified foods like pickles, jams, and jellies, under certain conditions. Additionally, by allowing small producers of poultry to be inspected by the state Department of Agriculture, rather than through the complicated and expensive USDA process, Bill 5419 allows locally grown chicken now to be sold in Connecticut.

The House and Senate both passed the bill unanimously.

YES was the pro-environment vote

Toxics

Chemical Innovations Institute (Bill 5126): PASSED

Supported by a wide array of interests, this bill will lay the groundwork for a Chemical Innovations Institute (CII) within the University of Connecticut Health Center (UCHC). The institute will research and identify chemicals that are hazardous to the public and the environment, and will attempt to develop safe alternatives. Advocates for the bill pointed out that this effort will strengthen the state's export business, enabling US products to meet standards abroad.

CII will be an information center for the public and private sectors (businesses, nonprofit organizations, community groups, state agencies, workers, and citizens in general). The CII will also assist industry through training on chemical regulations and safe practices.

Ideally, the institute will help create green jobs, make for safer workspaces, disseminate information on a broad scale, and establish innovative green technology and chemistry. The institute's board of directors will seek federal funding. In addition, the board, along with UCHC, can seek funding from private citizens, nongovernmental foundations, and other government agencies, as well as corporations, although potential conflicts of interest could exist with industry-funded studies. The bill passed through the Senate and the House almost unanimously (there was a single 'Nay' in the House).

YES was the pro-environment vote

Pesticides & Pest Management (Bill 5418): FAILED

Bill 5418, as originally proposed, would have required towns to adopt Integrated Pest Management (IPM) according to model plans to be developed by the DEP. IPM, which has no official, legal definition, aims to minimize the use



of pesticides and herbicides. The requirement is already in place at state facilities. The bill, however, became a vehicle for rolling back the present total ban on the use of lawn care pesticides on the fields of nursery, elementary, and middle schools. There were also concerns that the bill would have discouraged further progress toward banning pesticides in other public areas (with exceptions for emergencies). The Environmental Committee voted on a version of the bill that specifically continued the protections for school grounds. The Planning and Development Committee proposed and voted on a change that would have weakened protections for schools. Thereafter, the bill died.

NO was the pro-environment vote in the Planning and Development Committee

YES was the pro-environment vote in the Environment Committee

Environmental Rollbacks

DEP Guidance Statements (Bill 120): Failed

Bill 120 would have required the policies and guidance

statements of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to be treated as regulations, and to be approved by the Legislative Regulations Review Committee. This legislative veto power over agency regulations is highly unusual, and an approach that many regarded as over-reaching and without constitutional validity. Bill 120 died on the Senate calendar.

NO was the pro-environment vote

Connecticut's Regulatory Environment

(Bill 453): Failed

Bill 453 claimed to be designed to boost the economy and stimulate jobs through faster permitting, better compliance assistance and special attention to the challenges of small businesses. However, it would have accomplished this at the expense of the environment by rolling back the enforcement of environmental protections.

The consequences of the bill, perhaps unintended, would have been to sacrifice clean water, air, and Connecticut's landscapes to expediency, for example, by setting tight deadlines for DEP action on permits and then requiring automatic approvals of applications if DEP missed the deadlines.

SB-453 became the base for anti-environment provisions, to the point that it was dubbed the "mother rat." To be fair, some of those who voted for it acknowledged that the bill was flawed and should not pass, and, in fact, it did die.

NO was the pro-environment vote

Note: *The Office of Legislative Research (OLR) summarizes each bill for legislators. We and many others who monitor legislative developments use these summaries from time to time. Readers who would like to use the same service will find the summaries at the Connecticut General Assembly website (www.cga.ct.gov). Enter the bill number at the top of the home page. On the bill page, scroll down to "Bill Analyses" in the right-hand column. Thank you, OLR.*

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