



Connecticut League of Conservation Voters

2011

environmental scorecard



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 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.

We print a very limited number of Environmental Scorecards each year and encourage readers to view this material on our website at www.ctlcv.org. This publication was printed with vegetable-based inks on elemental chlorine-free paper containing post-consumer recycled fiber.

View from the Co-Chairs

Connecticut's 2011 legislative session was even more dramatic than usual, including steps forward and back for the environmental community. Even after the session ended, the plot left us hanging in suspense for months over the final budget effects and potential layoffs of state employees.

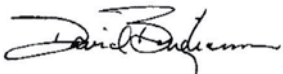
The actors are highlighted in this scorecard, and each reader may discern different villains and heroes from the record, depending on how one rates the importance of each issue we have scored.

But much is decided well out of view of the stage, making a legislator's environmental voting score just one measure of success and failure. It is possible to score well and yet kill environmental bills in caucus, or with poison pill amendments and legislative maneuvering.

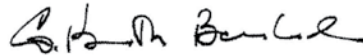
Our legislators' environmental voting records scored lower than in recent years. However, major disappointments were few, such as the Haddam land swap process, the failure to act on the Community Green Fund bill, and the bill to require adequate river buffers.

In view of the budget crisis, the legislature did well to hold the line on many environmental protections and funding, while providing new policy for energy conservation and control of toxins. As of this writing, the Council on Environmental Quality, which provides oversight and research functions, appears to have escaped the budget axe again.

Although perennially understaffed and often downsized, our Department of Environmental Protection now has an additional mission as the new Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, recognizing the intimate and integral relationship between energy policy and the environment. We welcome that focus and that agency's new commissioner, Dan Esty, and look forward to working with him for a healthier, sustainable environment and economy.



David Bingham
Democratic Chair



G. Kenneth Bernhard
Republican Chair

"There is a continuing and constant need to remind our public officials that Connecticut's environment is one of the state's most precious assets. Protecting it is an essential role of government."

G. Kenneth Bernhard
CTLCV Co-Chair





SESSION IN REVIEW

One-party rule is frequently considered a test of a party's mission and strength.

Connecticut State Capitol

Jan Olson

Connecticut's 2011 legislative session was one of the most unpredictable for environmental concerns in recent memory. With many new lawmakers in the state House and Senate, Republicans made some gains, but Democrats held large majorities in both chambers. Moreover, for the first time since 1986, voters elected a Democratic governor, thus setting up a one-party rule in the state. One-party rule frequently is considered a test of the party's mission and strength, but can also make certain types of negotiations more difficult. Environmental policy for 2011 was shaped in part by the appointment of a new commissioner, who was given the challenging task of combining energy and environmental programs in a manner that would stimulate economic growth. This year's bills did not follow a clear path or encounter the support or opposition that one might expect.

On balance, however, there were significant legislative wins for the environment when the 2011 legislative session ended on June 8.

The Legislative Session in Review

There were environmental gains—both large and small—despite the huge challenge of a \$3.7 billion deficit. Energy reform, reducing exposure to toxins, paint recycling, and various bills to advance land protection topped the list. Many lawmakers championed these positive initiatives and helped fend off most of the anti-environment legislation that was proposed.

The focus of most of the anti-environment measures concerned permitting and enforcement by the newly renamed Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). Advocates redoubled efforts to avoid major rollbacks of our state's existing environmental laws and regulations and to keep good legislation moving forward.

For the last two legislative sessions, there has been a growing willingness of the legislature to abandon environmental protection measures at the mere mention of jobs. This anti-regulatory climate was the basis for many bad initiatives originating in the legislature's Commerce Committee. The



“There were issues this session where legislators were presented with a false choice between the environment and the economy. We applaud the legislators who did not buy that argument when they cast their votes. Good government requires leadership on both.”

Lori Brown
CTLCV Executive Director

Commerce Committee passed three bills that would have blocked ongoing negotiations for streamflow protections, reduced DEEP’s ability to review applications for development permits, and weakened the process for stormwater mitigation plans.

It is a temporary relief that each of these negative bills was defeated, but it is quite stunning how quickly legislators were willing to accept the false “jobs versus the environment” argument. Quality jobs and a strong economy depend upon an environmentally sound and safe Connecticut. They must go hand-in-hand. Nonetheless, some of our longtime legislative champions found themselves under attack and many caved on crucial votes.

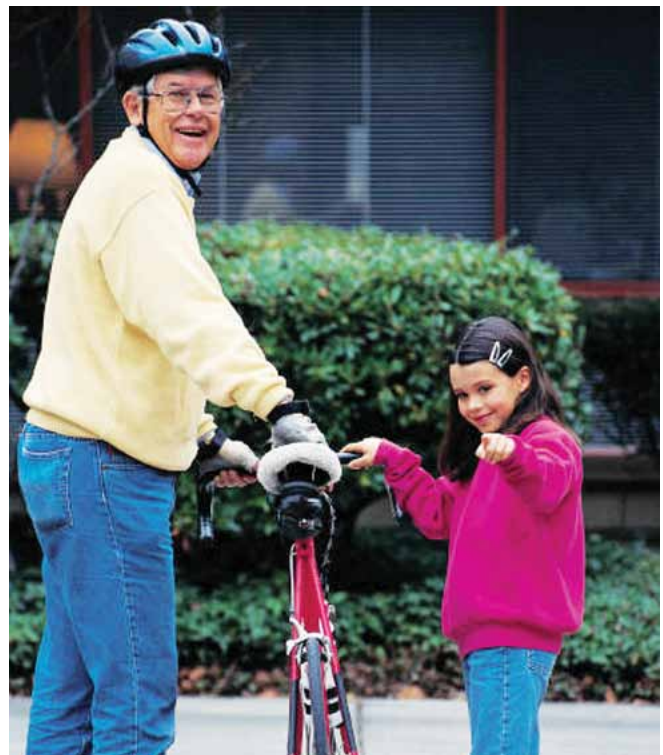
Major bills intended to address persistent environmental problems died early in the session and are expected to be revived next year. These include curbing pesticides, protecting buffers along rivers and streams, and creating a “community green fund” to provide a new revenue source for cities and towns to invest in local environmental projects.

One major controversial environmental issue played out in the last days of session that generated bad feelings all around. Dozens of environmental and citizens groups united to protest the transfer of conservation lands in Haddam to a private developer. This property transfer was part of the annual state land conveyance bill. CTLCV joined many of these groups to call on the legislature to remove this transfer, and subsequently called on the governor to veto the bill until a proper review of the transaction could be conducted by DEEP.

Budget and Bonding

A notable success of the regular session was the level of environmental funding proposed and passed in the state’s budget and bonding packages. Legislative leaders and the governor showed tremendous vision in their support for environmental programs. A new Department of Energy and Environmental Protection was created, and general funding for the department was not slashed as badly as it had been in previous budgets. Key pots of money dedicated to environmental programs—such as the Council on Environmental Quality, the Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund and the Community Investment Act—were left intact. There was an increase in bonding for open space, farmland preservation, transit-oriented development, and full funding for the Clean Water Fund. These are all strong job initiatives.

But the relatively happy ending only came after months of cliff-hanging negotiations with state employees to reduce a huge budget deficit of almost \$4 billion. (State employees finally ratified a \$1.6 billion concession package). The governor’s Plan B budget, introduced in case negotiations failed, was nightmarish for environmental programs. At the end of the



SESSION IN REVIEW continued

summer, the state had a budget of just over \$20 billion, with close to one billion in savings still to be fully identified. For the time being, any new environmental programs requiring new resources are off the table. Environmental programs perceived as blocking job creation are unwelcome.

The New Administration

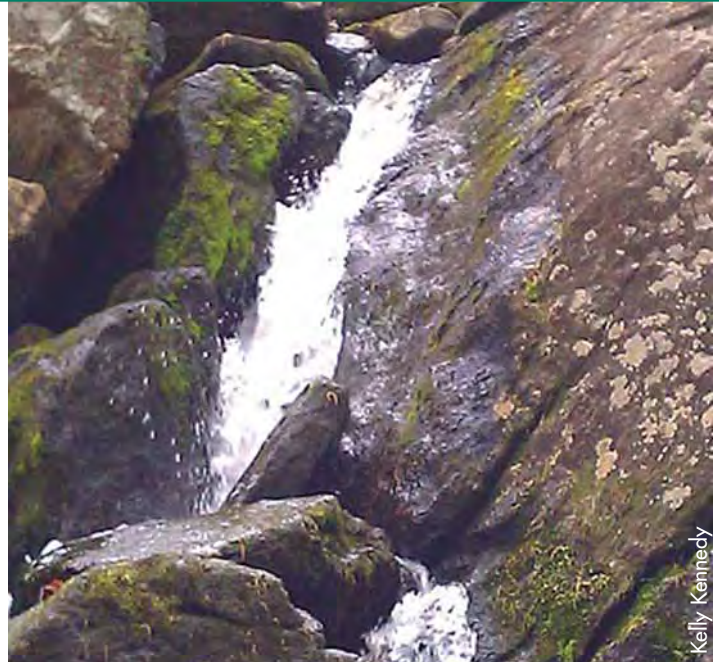
How does a new administration signal that it is business friendly and maintain faith with traditional environmental allies? How will the reconfigured Department of Energy and Environmental Protection fulfill its new mission to advance both energy policy and protection of natural resources in light of massive budget cuts?

Clearly, the answers to those questions are a work in progress. Creation of the new DEEP signals a serious effort by the Malloy administration to deal with statewide and regional energy policy. Environmental leaders were cautiously optimistic about the expansion of the Department of Environmental Protection to include energy oversight. Connecticut clearly needs a more organized approach to energy, but advocates did not count on the new department, with its expanded mission, being even further depleted of resources. Not only will existing programs suffer under the new budget, but the energy programs as envisioned by the legislature still need to be created from thin air.

Advocates are watching closely to ensure that the focus on energy does not eclipse the need to protect the full array



Dan Esty addressing the 2010 Environmental Summit



Sessions Woods

of Connecticut's natural resources, and that DEEP continues to implement key programs for clean water, wildlife, open space, clean air, toxic waste management, and pollution.

We want the redefined department to succeed and the environmental community will continue to work with the legislature and Malloy administration to that end.

Outlook for Next Session

Many of the bad bills we fought in the last two legislative sessions were unanticipated. There is every reason to believe that the 2012 session will produce even more daunting attacks on our existing laws, regulations, and programs. Advocates for smart, sustainable environmental policy must remain vigilant, and continue to press for positive, pro-environment policies.

On the other hand, 2012 is an election year for state lawmakers. This is an opportunity for constituents to remind legislators that the environment matters, and for legislators to be outspoken stewards of our state's natural resources. We hope they stand strong to protect the environment for future generations, and reject the false choice between a healthy environment and a robust economy.

Connecticut must have both.



SESSION HIGHLIGHTS

Bonding

- \$93 million to fully fund the Clean Water Fund
- \$5 million per year in new funding for open space
- \$5 million allocated for transit-oriented development
- \$10 million allocated for farmland preservation

Good bills that passed

- 210—banning BPA in thermal paper receipts
- 828—creating a paint stewardship program
- 1243—reforming energy policy
- 6157—creating a revolving fund for forestry and timber
- 6263—authorizing the Ten-Mil property tax program to benefit conservation land
- 6557—limiting liability for municipalities and certain utilities for recreational accidents on their land

Bad bill that passed

- 1196—authorizing the transfer of state-owned land in Haddam, purchased for conservation purposes, to a private developer

Bad bills that were killed

- 1019—in its original form, weakened the state permit process
- 1020—would have hindered development of streamflow regulations
- 1030—would have allowed strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPP suits)
- 6400—would have weakened the stormwater permit process
- 6574—would have mandated ATV trails with no new money to care for them

Unfinished business

- 205—reclaiming mercury thermostats
- 244—banning or limiting the use of certain pesticides
- 829—creating a registry of open space land
- 830—managing the use of outdoor wood furnaces
- 832—protecting river buffers and inland wetlands
- 866—allowing cities and towns to create their own Community Green Funds
- 720—protecting vulnerable users of state roadways

METHODOLOGY

IT'S ALL ABOUT THE VOTES

CTLCV works with environmental groups around the state to identify the bills those groups consider to be 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

This year, absences and abstentions are not calculated in legislators' final scores.

Although we recognize that sometimes legislators deliberately miss votes, we also recognize that absences occur for a variety of valid reasons, ranging from illness and family emergencies to pressure of other business and various mundane occurrences.

In the end, however, an absence is not as constructive as taking a stand and casting a pro-environment vote. 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

This year, a star (*) appears after the scores of legislators who voted at every opportunity on the environmental bills we scored. Scores without stars indicate that the legislator missed one or more votes on the bills we scored.

A dash (-) indicates that the legislator had no opportunity to vote on this bill or was absent.

SENATE SCORES

LAST NAME	DISTRICT	PARTY	OVERALL SCORE	MISSED No SCORED VOTES	210 - BPA IN RECEIPTS	720 - VULNERABLE USERS	828 - 828 - PAINT STEWARDSHIP	832 - RIVER BUFFERS	866 & 1019 - GREEN FUND	1019 - DEP PERMITTING	1020 - STREAMFLOW	1196 - HADDAM LAND SWAP	6263 - TENMIL LAND	6400 - STORMWATER	6557 - RECREATIONAL LIABILITY	6574 - ATVS
BOUCHER	26	R	71%	*	100%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	0%
BYE	5	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
CASSANO	4	D	63%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
COLEMAN	2	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
CRISCO	17	D	50%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
DAILY	33	D	75%		100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
DOYLE	9	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
DUFF	25	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
FASANO	34	R	83%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	0%	100%	-
FONFARA	1	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
FRANTZ	36	R	40%	*	100%	0%	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
GERRATANA	6	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
GOMES	23	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
GUGLIELMO	35	R	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
HARP	10	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
HARTLEY	15	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
KANE	32	R	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
KELLY	21	R	50%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
KISSEL	7	R	100%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
LEBEAU	3	D	50%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
LEONE	27	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
LOONEY	11	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
MARKLEY	16	R	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
MAYNARD	18	D	67%		100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
McKINNEY	28	R	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
McLACHLAN	24	R	57%	*	100%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
MEYER	12	D	100%	*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
MUSTO	22	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
PRAGUE	19	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
RORABACK	30	R	63%	*	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
SLOSSBERG	14	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
STILLMAN	20	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
SUZIO	13	R	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
WELCH	31	R	100%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
WILLIAMS, D.	29	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
WITKOS	8	R	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-

HOUSE SCORES

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ABERCROMBIE	83	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
ACKERT	8	R	70%	*	50%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
ADINOLFI	103	R	50%		0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	-	-
ALBERTS	50	R	80%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
ALBIS	99	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
ALDARONDO	75	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
ALTOBELLO	82	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
AMAN	14	R	50%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
ARESIMOWICZ	30	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
AYALA	128	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
BACCHIOCHI	52	R	75%		0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	-
BACKER	121	D	100%		-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARAM	15	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
BECKER	19	D	75%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
BERGER	73	D	50%		100%	100%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
BETTS	78	R	60%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
BOUKUS	22	D	64%	*	50%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
BUTLER	72	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
CAFERO	142	R	60%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
CAMILLO	151	R	38%		50%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
CANDELARIA	95	D	63%		50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
CANDELORA	86	R	50%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
CARPINO	32	R	67%	*	0%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
CARTER	2	R	60%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
CHAPIN	67	R	57%	*	100%	-	100%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
CLEMONS	124	D	80%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-
COOK	65	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
COUTU	47	R	50%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	-
CRAWFORD	35	D	67%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	0%
D'AMELIO	71	R	38%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
DARGAN	115	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
DAVIS, C	57	R	50%		50%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	100%	-
DAVIS, P	117	D	86%	*	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
DILLON	92	D	80%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-
DONOVAN	84	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
ESPOSITO	116	D	100%		-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	-

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FAWCETT	133	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
FLEISCHMANN	18	D	75%		100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	0%	-
FLEXER	44	D	86%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%	100%	-
FLOREN	149	R	70%	*	50%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
FOX, D.	148	D	83%	*	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
FOX, G.	146	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
FREY	111	R	60%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
FRITZ	90	D	83%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	100%	100%	-
GENGA	10	D	75%		100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-
GENTILE	104	D	43%		100%	-	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	-	-
GIBBONS	150	R	33%		0%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	0%
GIEGLER	138	R	43%	*	0%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
GIULIANO	23	R	80%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
GODFREY	110	D	100%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	-
GONZALEZ	3	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
GREENE	105	R	50%	*	50%	-	100%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
GROGINS	129	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
GUERRERA	29	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
HADDAD	54	D	88%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	-
HAMM	34	D	100%		-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HENNESSY	127	D	86%	*	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
HETHERINGTON	125	R	90%		50%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	-
HEWETT	39	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
HOLDER-WINFIELD	94	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
HOVEY	112	R	57%	*	0%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
HOYDICK	120	R	80%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
HURLBURT	53	D	64%		100%	-	100%	50%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
HWANG	134	R	57%	*	50%	-	100%	50%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
JANOWSKI	56	D	86%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	0%
JOHNSON	49	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
JUTILA	37	D	60%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
KINER	59	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
KIRKLEY-BEY	5	D	67%		100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-
KLARIDES	114	R	75%	*	50%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
KOKORUDA	101	R	92%	*	50%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
KUPCHICK	132	R	70%	*	50%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-

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LABRIOLA	131	R	64%	*	50%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	0%
LARSON	11	D	67%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	0%
LAVELLE	143	R	64%	*	50%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	0%
LEGUYT	17	R	80%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
LEMAR	96	D	75%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%
LESSER	100	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
LUXENBERG	12	D	79%	*	100%	-	100%	50%	100%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
LYDDY	106	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
MCCRORY	7	D	100%		100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	-
MEGNA	97	D	86%		100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
MIKUTEL	45	D	67%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	-	0%
MILLER, L.	122	R	71%	*	0%	-	100%	100%	0%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
MILLER, PATRICIA B.	145	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
MILLER, PHILIP	36	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
MINER	66	R	50%	*	0%	-	100%	50%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
MOLGANO	144	R	43%	*	0%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
MORIN	28	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
MORRIS	140	D	100%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
MOUKAWSHER	40	D	50%		100%	-	-	50%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-
MUSHINSKY	85	D	100%		100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	-
NAFIS	27	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
NARDELLO	89	D	100%		100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	-
NICASTRO	79	D	86%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	0%
NOUJAIM	74	R	50%		0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-
O'BRIEN, E.	61	D	44%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	100%	0%
O'BRIEN, T.	24	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
OLSON	46	D	100%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
O'NEILL	69	R	92%	*	50%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
ORANGE	48	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
PERILLO	113	R	50%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
PERONE	137	D	70%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
PISCOPO	76	R	43%	*	0%	-	100%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
REBIMBAS	70	R	90%	*	50%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
REED	102	D	100%		100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	100%	-
REYNOLDS	42	D	83%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	0%	100%	-
RIGBY	63	R	60%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-

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RITTER, E.	38	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
RITTER, M.	1	D	83%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%	100%	-
ROBLES	6	D	75%		-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
ROJAS	9	D	83%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%	100%	-
ROLDAN	4	D	80%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	-	-
ROSE	118	D	100%		100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
ROVERO	51	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
ROWE	123	R	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
ROY	119	D	86%	*	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
RYAN	139	D	93%	*	100%	-	100%	50%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
SAMPSON	80	R	67%	*	0%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
SANCHEZ	25	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
SANTIAGO	130	D	38%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	-	0%
SAWYER	55	R	64%	*	50%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	0%
SAYERS	60	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
SCHOFIELD	16	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
SCRIBNER	107	R	50%	*	50%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
SERRA	33	D	71%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	0%
SHABAN	135	R	56%	*	50%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
SHARKEY	88	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
SIMANSKI	62	R	71%	*	0%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	0%	100%	-
SMITH	108	R	33%		0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%	-
SRINIVASAN	31	R	80%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
STALLWORTH	126	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
STEINBERG	136	D	86%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	0%
TABORSKAK	109	D	80%		100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-
TALLARITA	58	D	75%		0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	-
TERCYAK	26	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
THOMPSON	13	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
TONG	147	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
URBAN	43	D	93%	*	100%	-	100%	50%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
VERRENGIA	20	D	50%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
VILLANO	91	D	100%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
WADSWORTH	21	R	64%	*	50%	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	0%
WALKER	93	D	83%	*	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
WIDLITZ	98	D	80%	*	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%	-
WILLIAMS, S.	68	R	38%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	-

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WILLIS	64	D	100%		100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
WOOD	141	R	58%		50%	-	100%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-
WRIGHT, C.	77	D	93%	*	100%	-	100%	50%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
WRIGHT, E.	41	D	100%	*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
YACCARINO	87	R	80%	*	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
ZALASKI	81	D	100%		100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-

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

CTLCV 2010 Environmental Summit



Tom Armstrong

Sen. Williams, Rep. Donovan, Sen. McKinney



Tom Armstrong

Rep. Widlitz, Sen. Meyer



Tom Armstrong

Jessie Stratton, Tom Kehoe



Tom Armstrong

Kelly Kennedy, Christine Woodside, Julie Belaga, Jim Cutie

IMPORTANT BILLS SCORED

BPA in Receipts (Bill 210): Passed

This bill will reduce the hazardous exposure to the chemical Bisphenol-A (BPA) by prohibiting the use of receipt paper containing BPA in Connecticut beginning October 1, 2013, or by 2015 if the U.S. EPA has not identified a safe alternative. BPA, a chemical used to make polycarbonate plastic and epoxy resins, is commonly found in plastic water and baby bottles, food and baby formula cans, food packaging and thermal receipt paper. This toxic chemical is associated with cancers, reproductive disorders, obesity, and diabetes, and adversely affects development of the infant brain and nervous system. The bill originally would have also required Connecticut's Chemical Innovations Institute to report annually on toxic chemicals and alternatives, but the General Law Committee removed that provision. The bill had bipartisan support.

YES was the pro-environment vote.

Vulnerable Users (Bill 720): Died

According to Transportation for America's 2011 report entitled "Dangerous by Design," Connecticut ranks 29th nationally in the overall Pedestrian Danger Index, with 373 people killed between 2000 and 2009 while walking in Connecticut. Bill 720 would have authorized penalties for drivers who recklessly kill or harm "vulnerable users" of roads and public ways, such as pedestrians, cyclists, horseback riders, and people in wheelchairs. Had it passed, Bill 720 would have put our state a step closer to promoting the pedestrian-friendly, walkable communities that are critical to reducing our reliance on automobiles. Senator Beth Bye, Senator Eric Coleman, and Representative Roland Lemar actively supported this measure. Surprisingly however, the Finance Committee killed this bill by declining to call it for a vote, although it had passed the Transportation and Judicial Committees with overwhelming support. While there was significant support and no opposition from the public, some legislators argued that the bill might put an unreasonable burden on drivers and remove responsibility for safe travel from bikers or pedestrians. Despite a state law that already provides for a traffic code infraction for



"unsafe use of a highway by a pedestrian," the bill's opponents prevailed. The Vulnerable User bill is likely to be raised again next year.

YES was the pro-environment vote.

Paint Stewardship Program (Bill 828): Passed

This legislation establishes a program to collect, dispose of, and recycle old or unwanted paint and paint containers. By building on lessons learned in California and Oregon, the law will increase opportunities for the state's residents and contractors to recycle architectural paint, while saving significant costs for municipal agencies. The bill defines architectural paint as interior and exterior architectural coatings sold in containers of five gallons or less, but not industrial, original equipment or specialty coatings. According to the Product Stewardship Institute, this law "will pay off in the form of millions of dollars of savings each year for Connecticut local governments, increased environmental benefits, and additional environmental jobs." Representative Patricia Widlitz took the lead on this bill, which was raised in previous years but never passed. This law is the nation's third program requiring paint manufacturers to safely manage leftover latex and oil-based paint from households and painting contractors, making this environmental victory an example for other states to follow in the future.

YES was the pro-environment vote.

River Buffers (Bill 832): Died

This bill would have protected river and shoreline buffers by saving natural vegetation along Connecticut's rivers. Buffers consisting of natural vegetation and other low-impact development strategies are the best and cheapest approach to avoiding water pollution from storm water runoff, because they enhance natural filtration and control flooding by slowing flows and decreasing the volume of the runoff. Had this legislation passed, it would have protected inland wetlands and watercourses by requiring a 100-foot buffer between the water and buildings. This bill died because the Planning and Development Committee did not vote on it. A similar bill is expected to be raised again next year.

YES was the pro-environment vote.





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

Community Green Fund (Bills 834, 866, 1019): Died

The Community Green Fund bill would have allowed, but not required, cities and towns to collect a real estate conveyance tax from real estate buyers to create a Community Green Fund for a variety of municipal environmental projects, such as investments in open space, farmland, parks, brownfield cleanup, energy conservation, alternative transportation, clean air and water, or affordable housing. The Community Green Fund would have created an alternative to funding conservation with local property taxes, resulting in stronger conservation and local control. The Community Green Fund was proposed at the start of the session as Senate Bill 834, which died without a vote. It was later reincarnated as Senate Bill 866. That version was struck down in the House, but resurrected once again as Bill 1019. Environment Committee Co-Chairs Senator Edward Meyer and Representative Richard Roy led a heroic effort to keep the Community Green Fund concept alive during the legislative session, but the realtors' and builders' short-sighted opposition prevailed and the bill died. Similar legislation was proposed in each of the last two years, but has not passed despite being implemented in other states with positive results for the environment and property values. YES was the pro-environment vote on Bills 866 and 1019.



DEP Permitting (Bill 1019): Died

Originally, this was one of the anti-environment bills initiated in the Commerce Committee. It would have undermined the effectiveness of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection by setting a 45-day deadline for decisions on permit applications. This would not work well in many cases, especially in complex projects, and could slow the permitting process by triggering more outright denials. The Environment Committee deleted the bad language and replaced it with supportive language for the Community Green Fund, turning this anti-environment bill into an environmentally friendly piece of legislation. NO was the pro-environment vote in the Commerce Committee.

Streamflow Regulations (Bill 1020): Died

This Commerce Committee bill would have circumvented a process already underway in the Legislative Regulation Review Committee, blocking much-needed and overdue reforms to protect streamflows, and making it easier for diverters to run rivers dry without legal recourse for the public. By undermining the authority of the Legislative Regulation Review Committee, Bill 1020 would have undone the decade-long process of negotiation that led to Public Act 05-142, An Act Concerning the Minimum Water Flow Regulations, and disrupted a five-year collaborative effort on streamflow regulations. The Commerce Committee's proposal for monitoring streamflows would have been wasteful, inefficient and unduly protracted, and was not justified given the ongoing progress in negotiation among the stakeholders. Representatives T.R. Rowe and Arthur O'Neill worked closely with a broad array of stakeholders on this issue and ensured that the environmental community's considerations were heard. When the bill was voted out of the Commerce Committee, Senators Donald Williams and Martin Looney prevented this anti-environment bill from advancing in the Senate by recommitting Bill 1020 to the Commerce Committee on the last day of the session. The bill consequently died. NO was the pro-environment vote.

Transfers of State Land (Bill 1196): Passed

The passage of this legislation allows for a widely opposed land transfer in the town of Haddam from the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) to a private developer without environmental review, effectively violating the official Land Exchange Policy of DEEP. For the third consecutive year, Senator Eileen Daily has pressed forward with this controversial measure to transfer these 17 acres overlooking the Connecticut River from the state to a private developer. In exchange, the private developer will transfer an 87-acre tract adjacent to the Cockaponset State Forest in Higganum. Because the property that will be transferred to the developers was sold to the state expressly for the purpose of preserving it in its undeveloped, natural state, this legislation is bad public policy. It undermines the public's already diminished faith in government, and discourages future gifts or sales of land to the state for conservation purposes. If the land is going to be developed anyway, sellers have no incentive to

IMPORTANT BILLS SCORED continued

donate or sell to the state and every incentive to sell to the highest bidder. Senators Edward Meyer, John McKinney, and Joe Markley, and Representatives Chris Donovan, Phil Miller, Diana Urban, and Terrie Wood were among the champions who worked with environmental advocates to oppose this provision—albeit unsuccessfully—until the last minutes of the legislative session.

NO was the pro-environment vote.

Ten-Mil Program (Bill 6263): Passed

The Ten-Mil program is a forest conservation program established in 1913 that today protects 14,000 acres in 34 Connecticut towns. Bill 6263 caps the property taxes on forest landowners who participate in the Ten-Mil program at the same rate that is currently enjoyed by landowners participating in the state's Public Act 490 program. That program allows landowners of forests, farms, and open space to be taxed on the actual use of the land rather than the land's potential development. Without this change in the law, some Connecticut landowners would have seen a 20-fold increase in their property taxes, putting the forested land at significant risk of being sold and developed. Representatives Roberta Willis and Clark Chapin, and Senators Edward Meyer and Andrew Roraback championed this legislation.

YES was the pro-environment vote.

Stormwater Permits (Bill 6400): Died

This bill would have weakened the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's authority on stormwater general permitting processes by replacing the agency's expertise with the judgement of non-licensed engineers on the permit applicant's compliance with local and state law. The result would be additional risk to environmental quality and public safety. Moreover, this bill would have overridden a multi-stakeholder, negotiated agreement to streamline the general permit process for stormwater at construction sites. The current agreement successfully allows for faster permitting with better environmental protection. However, Bill 6400 would have implemented a complex regulatory scheme without the benefit of any public process. The worst provisions were the radical weakening of the Endangered Species Act and removing municipal authority to regulate stormwater.

NO was the pro-environment vote.

Recreational Liability (Bill 6557): Passed

This bill achieved the environmental community's commitment to give municipalities and certain water utilities, including the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) and similar government entities, more protection from lawsuits stemming from recreational accidents. The new law adds municipalities as landowners under the Recreational Land Use Statute. This bill also expands liability protection to landowners by adding bicycling to the current law's definition of recreational uses. After many years of opposition to this legislation by the state's trial attorneys, a jury decision in May 2010 to grant \$2.9 million to a woman injured nine years ago while biking at the MDC's West Hartford Reservoir shifted the debate. Cities and towns, fearing costly lawsuits, vigorously pushed for such protections fearing the risk of liability would force them to close recreational areas to the public. Numerous elected officials testified on the bill, citing lawsuits their communities have faced from people injured while sledding, hiking and walking on public lands. This year's bill was the result of collaboration and compromise between the outdoors activists and trial lawyers. In addition to the bill's 80 co-sponsors, Representative David Baram championed the bill from start to finish, with help from Senator Edward Meyer and Representatives Gail Lavielle and William Wadsworth.

YES was the pro-environment vote.

ATVs & ATV Trails (Bill 6574): Died

This bill would have mandated that the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection designate three ATV trails on state lands by July 1, 2012, despite the lack of funds for construction, design, maintenance, restoration, and enforcement. In addition, the bill would have allowed larger, heavier ATVs on the trails and not required ATVs to be registered with the state.

NO was the pro-environment vote.



IMPORTANT BILLS NOT SCORED

There are many bills that CTLCV tracks during the session, but for different reasons, not all can be included in the total scores of legislators. Many did not have a significant vote, or were substantially altered so as to muddy the intent of the bill. Here are some of those bills.

Lead Sinkers (Bill 59): Died

This bill would have reduced lead poisoning of birds and fish by prohibiting the sale or use of fishing sinkers and tire weights that contain lead. It died early in the session due to concerns about the possible cost of the ban. Environmental advocates may raise the issue again next year.

SUPPORT was the pro-environment position.

Mercury Thermostats (Bill 205): Died

This bill would have encouraged the return of older thermostats that generally contain higher levels of mercury. The bill could not be satisfactorily negotiated this session, so advocates have promised to resume efforts in 2012.

SUPPORT was the pro-environment position.

Pesticide Management (Bill 244): Died

This bill would have given towns authority to limit the use of pesticides on lawns in their towns. Despite a major push for the bill early in the year, opponents of the bill (mainly applicators and retailers of pesticides) convinced legislators on the Environment Committee to drop the bill without a vote. Advocates are planning to return with similar legislation in 2012.

SUPPORT was the pro-environment position.

Open Space Registry (Bill 829): Died

This legislation would have strengthened statewide efforts to report, document, and inventory preserved lands and critical habitats. The bill would have enabled the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection to plan open space acquisition, farmland, and habitat protection based on accurate data of natural resources. The bill also would have created a central repository for easements and other protective covenants when they are filed in municipal records. Advocates are continuing to work with DEEP on this issue and seeking to move the registry forward with available resources.

SUPPORT was the pro-environment position.



SLAPP Suits (Bill 1030): Defeated

SLAPP suits are strategic lawsuits against public participation. This bill would have allowed developers to bring suits against citizen groups for opposing applications allegedly without just cause or only to cause a delay. Additionally, it would have required the Superior Court to award damages, costs, and attorney's fees to the developers. Senators Donald Williams and Martin Looney were instrumental in making sure this dangerous legislation did not advance in the Senate.

OPPOSE was the pro-environment position.

Energy Bill (Bill 1243): Passed

This major clean energy legislation aims to move Connecticut closer to an affordable, efficient, and clean energy future by creating the consolidated state Department of Energy and Environment Protection (DEEP). Senator John Fonfara and Representative Vickie Nardello championed this legislation and the creation of DEEP, which will invest in renewable energy sources, and expand the state's commitment to energy efficiency investments that help families and businesses cut their energy bills and reduce global warming emissions.

Highlights from the law include new finance and investment mechanisms to make improvements in energy efficiency and use of renewable energy more accessible to residents, businesses, and towns. The law creates a renewable-energy credit program, which begins at \$8 million a year and increases by \$8 million a year for four years. These credits will help clean generation technologies connected to the grid, such as solar power, to compete with lower-cost, dirtier conventional power. The law





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also allows municipalities to contract with service companies to perform energy efficiency improvements without the need for towns to issue bonds. The law expands consumer financing options for efficiency and renewable energy projects by broadening the Clean Energy Fund into the Clean Energy Finance and Investment Authority, and by authorizing municipalities to create Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing districts. In these districts, the municipality may allow private property owners to make renewable energy or energy efficiency improvements with no upfront costs. The assessments are repaid through a charge on property tax bills of participating residents. The assessment obligation remains with the property and passes to the next owner. CTLCV did not score this legislation because the actual language was not available until the final chamber votes, and therefore we were not able to issue an alert to legislators.

SUPPORT was the pro-environment position.

State Forestry Programs (Bill 6157): Passed

This legislation establishes the Timber Harvest Revolving Fund in Connecticut's Department of Energy and Environmental

Protection to encourage the sustainable harvesting of timber from certain woodlands in the state. The program, which initially will be funded with up to \$100,000, is expected to bring additional revenues to the state. Senator Edward Meyer and Representative Bryan Hurlburt championed this bill.

SUPPORT was the pro-environment position.

Community Investment Account (Bill 6262): Passed

This legislation was introduced to preserve the Community Investment Act (CIA), established under Public Act 09-229, by maintaining the current collection and distribution of funds for certain open space, agriculture, affordable housing, and historic preservation programs. With Senator Donald Williams' leadership, CIA funding remains in place and dedicated to these important programs. The bill was not scored because it became part of the larger budget with CIA funding intact.

SUPPORT was the pro-environment position.



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