



Connecticut League of Conservation Voters

2012

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

See how your elected leaders voted on the environmental issues that matter most to you. The Connecticut League of Conservation Voters produces an Environmental Scorecard each year to shine a light on our elected officials. It will give you, the voter, information you need to know who's on your side.

CONTACT YOUR LEGISLATORS!

Visit www.ctlcvc.org to look up your legislators. Then call, write, or email to let them know what you think about their votes in this Scorecard.

METHODOLOGY

CTLCV works with environmental groups around the state to identify their legislative priorities. Throughout the legislative session, we consult with these advocates to monitor and assist the progress of each piece of legislation.

CTLCV grades legislators on a 0% to 100% scale based on their votes on environmental bills as they are cast in committees, the House or the Senate.

We awarded 100% for each pro-environment vote cast, and 0% for each anti-environment vote. The final score shown in this document is the average of all selected votes. We do not currently score absences or abstentions. A blank space means there was no vote to score for that legislator on that bill.

This year, we have included each legislator's average lifetime score. While the most recent session reflects current positions on specific bills, watching the longer term trends and voting patterns of individual lawmakers can give a broader view of their priorities. All Scorecards from 2000 to 2012 can be found at www.ctlcvc.org.

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

SESSION IN REVIEW



The League continues to be a watchdog and activist leader at the Capitol advocating for Connecticut's most important assets: the air we breathe, the water we drink and the landscapes we treasure and require. While the economy was the most urgent issue during this past legislative session, the League reminded state leaders that our environment cannot be sacrificed. We won important battles and lost a few. Our Scorecard will ensure that the Connecticut electorate is mindful of how their legislators voted on environmental issues that will have long-term consequences for Connecticut.

G. Kenneth Bernhard, CTLCV Co-Chair
David Bingham, CTLCV Co-Chair

Good Team Effort

The environmental community began the 2010 and 2011 sessions embattled with a growing number of anti-environmental initiatives. The 2012 session opened with new efforts to undo environmental regulations as a way to address our ongoing economic crisis. We gathered our forces and fought back to stop all of these attacks, and even made considerable pro-environment progress.

CTLCV hired its first full time political director and took a more active approach to legislation on our Scorecard "watchlist" of key bills. The watchlist tracked pending legislation and was a precursor to the Scorecard. All bills on the watchlist had the potential to be scored as they progressed through the legislative committees, House and Senate.

We convened regular meetings at the Capitol with environmental leaders and their lobbyists, which helped us tackle issues as soon as they came up. We relied on our colleagues as experts on their specific bills. CTLCV devoted its resources to advancing their initiatives with lawmakers, and maintained a united front of advocates at the Capitol.

CTLCV also met several times with leaders of the Malloy Administration to discuss environmental issues and keep the door open to continue talks beyond the 2012 session.



The Legislature Showed Greater Commitment to the Environment in 2012

Legislators were more responsive to the concerns of environmental advocates this year than they were during the previous two legislative sessions. In the 2012 Session of the General Assembly, environmental concerns were prominent and often enjoyed bi-partisan support in committees where our bills were debated. CTLCV timed the distribution of alerts to specific legislative committees right before votes were taken. As a result, we had very positive votes and feedback from legislators on the Environment, Commerce, Judiciary, Public Health and Planning and Development committees. The alerts made clear CTLCV's position and informed legislators of the environmental impact of pending legislation. Meetings with top leadership in the House and Senate were essential in keeping environmental bills among their priorities.

Legislative Results

By the end of session on May 9, four significant pro-environment bills were passed (three for water, one for open space). Opponents held up four pro-environment bills, and four more were caught in a legislative standoff between chambers when the clock ran out. We expect the unfinished business will be on our watchlist in 2013.

Twice as many anti-environment initiatives were proposed this year compared to previous years, but fortunately they were all defeated. Most notable were efforts to roll back current pesticide bans, weaken the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act, and reverse hard fought recreational liability protections.

Unexpected attacks involved tree cutting by eminent domain, automatic permit approvals by the Department

of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), and elimination of regulations based on cost/benefit analysis.

Funding and Resources Remain the Biggest Obstacles to Progress

It is hard to make progress beyond regulatory reform and good policies without the money to implement those policies. Funding is the true test of commitment to our environment, and is an important focus for all environmental efforts in Connecticut. From an economic standpoint, there is a big return on investment in parks and open space: \$1 invested returns \$38 to state coffers (*study by Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis*). If our state leaders do not invest in our environment, we could just as easily lose the gains we have made. We applaud the legislature and administration for maintaining funding levels for the Clean Water Fund and the Community Investment Act, and for restoring \$65,000 to the Connecticut Greenway Council.

By contrast, we again saw cuts to the DEEP budget for the 2012-2013 fiscal years—a consistent trend over the last two decades. This year, another \$500,000 was taken from DEEP's Environmental Conservation budget, with a total of \$8 million taken from the agency's bottom line.

Furthermore, there were efforts to remove conservation functions and money from DEEP and move them to the Department of Agriculture, an agency with a very different mission regarding natural resources. Legislators transferred \$90,000 for invasive plants programs and \$100,000 for lobster restoration away from DEEP this year. This money shell game does not address the serious shortfall of conservation funding in our state.

2012 Legislative Session

Good Bills That Passed

- 88 Sewage Pollution Right to Know: public right to know bill that helps towns and the public deal with sewage spills
- 347 Open Space Plan: launches a long overdue prioritization of conservation lands based on real time data
- 376 Coastal Zone Management: shoreline development will have to take into account sea level rise and consider environmental alternatives to flood control
- 440 Phosphorus Reduction: helps address a compliance battle between EPA and Connecticut towns, and reduces phosphorus in water

Unfinished Business

- 5334 Water Conservation Incentives
- 89 Mattress Recycling
- 111 Vulnerable Users: smart growth issue
- 84 Outdoor Wood Furnaces
- 5121 Pesticides Preemption: enable towns to ban certain pesticides
- 274 Chemicals of Concern for Children
- 92 Safe Pharmaceutical Disposal
- 5117 GMO Labeling of Genetically Engineered Foods
- n/a Community Redevelopment and Conservation Act (aka the "Green Fund")

Bad Bills That Were Killed

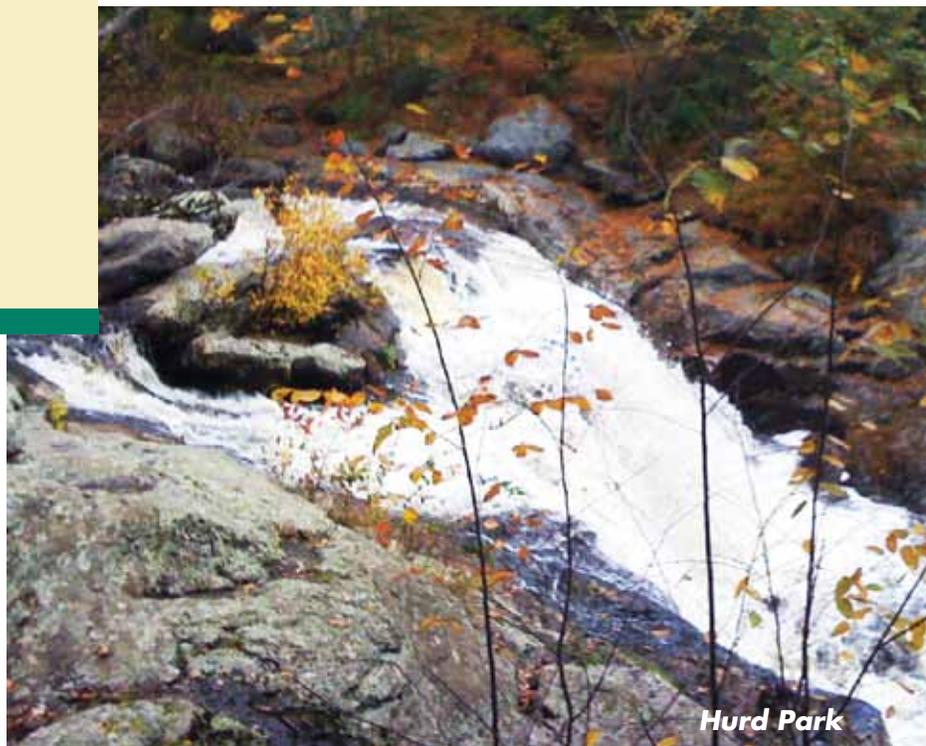
- 343 Weaken Environmental Protection Act
- 445 Repeal Recreational Liability Law
- 447 Cell Towers in Parks
- 5155 Repeal pesticide ban on school grounds—preschool through grade 8
- 5551 Tree Cutting by Eminent Domain
- 390 Cost/Benefit Review to Repeal Regulations
- 5465 Automatic Permit Approvals by DEEP
- 5120 Transfer DEEP Conservation Functions to Agriculture Department

Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP)

DEEP had to devote significant attention to getting a third, new energy branch of the department geared up, and the effort has been rocky. Clean energy made some progress this year during a Special Session held on June 12. Several key energy initiatives that failed during the regular session were passed as part of an omnibus budget implementer bill. The new law will 1) expand energy efficiency audit programs to customers using oil heat, 2) create a new Property Assessed Clean Energy program (PACE) to incentivize commercial property owners to invest in efficiency and renewable energy improvements, and 3) allow the Clean Energy Finance and Investment Authority to issue \$50 million in new bonds to fund energy programs.

Many felt that attention to energy detracted from support for the Environmental Conservation and Environmental Quality branches of DEEP. One significant exception was the phosphorus bill, where DEEP and advocates worked closely together to ensure a good negotiated result with the regulated community.

The Malloy Administration and the legislature are heavily into agency "transformation." This typically means outsourcing regulatory oversight and authorizing consultants hired by private people to certify compliance with the law. Most of these legislative recommendations were deferred to 2013. It is important that the enforcement of environmental regulations be undertaken by neutral, competent government personnel, and not by hand-picked contractors paid by the regulated entities.



Hurd Park



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HOUSE SCORES

Committee abbreviations: ET: Energy & Technology; TR: Transportation; PH: Public Health; PD: Planning & Development; JUD: Judiciary; GL: General Law; AP: Appropriations

COMMITTEE	2012 OVERALL SCORE	LIFETIME SCORE	ENVIRONMENT													ET	TR	PH	PD			JUD	GL	AP	HOUSE			POINTS	VOTES					
			SB 88 Sewage Pollution Right to Know (3/14/12)	SB 89 Mattress Recycling (3/14/12)	SB 92 Safe Pharmaceutical Disposal (3/21/12)	SB 254 Phosphorus in Lawn Fertilizer (3/23/12)	SB 274 Chemicals of High Concern (4/19/12)	SB 347 Open Space Plan (3/21/12)	SB 348 Water Conservation (3/21/12)	SB 376 Coastal Zone Management (3/21/12)	SB 440 Phosphorus Reduction In Water (4/19/12)	HB 5117 GMO Labeling (3/21/12)	HB 5121 Pesticides Preemption (3/21/12)	HB 5121 Amendment B (3/21/12)	HB 5128 Coastal Zone Management (3/23/12)	SB 415 Oil Efficiency/H ₂ O Conservation (3/28/12)	SB 111 Vulnerable User (3/14/12)	SB 274 Chemicals of High Concern (3/26/12)	SB 343 Environ. Protection Act Rollback (3/23/12)	SB 348 Water Conservation (4/20/12)	SB 376 Coastal Zone Management (4/16/12)	HB 5155 Pesticide Rollback (2/24/12)	SB 111 Vulnerable User (3/28/12)	SB 343 Environ. Protection Act Rollback (4/19/12)	SB 92 Safe Pharmaceutical Disposal (4/19/12)	SB 274 Chemicals of High Concern (4/26/12)	SB 347 Open Space Plan (4/13/12)			SB 88 Sewage Pollution Right to Know (4/19/12)	SB 347 Open Space Plan (5/9/12)	SB 376 Coastal Zone Management (5/8/12)	SB 440 Phosphorus Reduction in Water (5/9/12)	HB 5334 Water Conservation (5/8/12)
Reynolds (D)	78%	83%															0	1	0							1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	
Rigby (R)	67%	68%	1	0	0	1		0	0				1	1												1	1	1	1	1	1	10	15	
Ritter, E. (D)	100%	97%												1		1										1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	
Ritter, M. (D)	75%	80%														1	1	0	0									1	1	1	1	6	8	
Robles (D)	83%	87%																				0	1					1	1	1	1	5	6	
Rojas (D)	88%	86%															0	1	1									1	1	1	1	7	8	
Roldan (D)	100%	91%																							1		1	1	1	1	1	7	7	
Rose (D)	80%	90%	1	1	1	1		1	1	0							0	1	0	1							1	1	1	1	1	16	20	
Rovero (D)	100%	100%																										1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Rowe (R)	100%	69%																							1			1	1	1	1	1	6	6
Roy (D)	89%	88%	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1														1	1	1	1	16	18	
Ryan (D)	85%	91%	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1		1										1	1	1	1	1	17	20	
Sampson (R)	88%	78%																							1	0		1	1	1	1	1	7	8
Sanchez (D)	100%	100%																										1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Santiago (D)	100%	75%																										1	1	1	1	1	6	6
Sawyer (R)	86%	68%																										1	1	1	1	1	6	7
Sayers (D)	100%	80%																										1	1	1	1	1	7	7
Schofield (D)	100%	90%																										1	1	1	1	1	6	6
Scribner (R)	86%	68%																										1	1	1	1	1	6	7
Serra (D)	88%	86%																										1	1	1	1	1	7	8
Shaban (R)	53%	55%	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0											1	0		1	1	1	10	19	
Sharkey (D)	100%	95%																										1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Simanski (R)	67%	69%															0	1	0	0						1	0		1	1	1	8	12	
Smith (R)	55%	44%															0	0	0	0							1	0		1	1	1	6	11
Srinivasan (R)	100%	90%																											1	1	1	1	6	6
Stallworth (D)	100%	90%																											1	1	1	1	6	6
Steinberg (D)	100%	93%																											1	1	1	1	7	7
Taborsak (D)	90%	87%																										1	0	1	1	9	10	
Tallarita (D)	86%	89%																											1	1	1	1	6	7
Tercyak (D)	100%	93%																											1	1	1	1	7	7
Thompson (D)	100%	94%																											1	1	1	1	6	6
Tong (D)	100%	90%																											1	1	1	1	8	8
Urban (D)	100%	94%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														1	1	1	1	19	19	
Verrengia (D)	88%	69%																											1	1	1	1	7	8
Villano (D)	100%	92%																											1	1	1	1	5	5

BILLS THAT WERE SCORED

OUTDOOR WOOD FURNACES (SB 84): DIED

This bill attempted to better regulate air pollution generated by outdoor wood burning furnaces with changes to installation, construction, emission standards, and the period of operations on all outdoor wood furnaces. This bill was weakened in the Environment Committee but strengthened by Senator Meyer's amendment on the Senate floor. The bill died when it failed to be called in the House. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

SEWAGE POLLUTION RIGHT TO KNOW (SB 88): PASSED

This new law, Public Act 12-11, will build a partnership between the Departments of Energy and Environmental Protection, Public Health, and municipal sewage treatment facilities throughout the state. The partnership will develop a timely neighborhood notification system to alert the public of any occurrence or potential threat of sewage overflow into adjacent waterways. This bill was raised by the Environment Committee and passed in both the House and Senate unanimously. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

MATTRESS RECYCLING (SB 89): DIED

This was a first attempt to require that manufacturers create a system whereby mattresses would be sent for component recycling, remanufacture, or other appropriate post-consumer disposal at the end of their useful life. This program would have operated in a similar fashion to programs for the disposal of electronic waste and unused paint. There would have been no cost to the municipalities or state to dispose of a mattress, and it would have reduced illegal dumping. This bill was raised by the Environment Committee, passed by the Senate, but failed to be called in the House. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

SAFE PHARMACEUTICAL DISPOSAL (SB 92): DIED

This bill proposed to keep dangerous chemicals out of waterways by creating a safe pharmaceutical disposal program. The bill required state and local police to maintain lockboxes for the anonymous disposal of unused and expired pharmaceutical drugs. This bill was raised by the Environment Committee but died in the General Law Committee. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

VULNERABLE USER (SB 111): DIED

This bill would have created a new penalty for any person who caused harm to a vulnerable user of a public way, such

as a pedestrian or biker. The penalty was for inflicting serious physical injury or death to a vulnerable user when a driver failed to operate a motor vehicle with due care. This bill was raised by the Transportation Committee and passed unanimously in the Senate due to the efforts of Senator Bye and Representative Lemar but failed to be called in the House. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

PHOSPHORUS IN LAWN FERTILIZERS (SB 254, ORIGINAL BILL)

This bill would have restricted sale and use of fertilizers containing phosphorus on established lawns. Phosphorus leads to the pollution of fresh waters and is not needed on most lawns. With some changes, the bill passed the Environment Committee unanimously. Provisions of the bill were subsequently combined with bill 440 (see below). Yes was a pro-environment vote.



PHOSPHORUS REDUCTION IN WATER (SB 440, ORIGINAL BILL)

This began in the Planning and Development Committee as a good bill that would have made municipal investments for phosphorus reduction in wastewater eligible for support under the Clean Water Fund. It quickly became one of the worst bills of the session, when the committee added a new section to override DEEP and EPA standards for phosphorus control under the Clean Water Act. This amendment swept aside DEEP's existing phosphorus strategy for the state; it also authorized six towns whose sewage treatment plants would be subject to these standards to be consulted on the development of a new state phosphorus strategy. Despite the efforts of many of our champions, this bill passed the Planning and Development Committee, Environment Committee and the Finance, Revenue, and Bonding Committee. No was the pro-environment vote in the committees.

PHOSPHORUS REDUCTION IN WATER (SB 440, FINAL BILL INCORPORATING SB 254): PASSED

Following intense negotiations with the Speaker's staff, DEEP, environmental advocates, and municipal advocates, the anti-environmental provisions were softened, all affected municipalities were invited to the table, and a negotiated statement of legislative intent stipulated that nothing in the act would compromise DEEP's authority to regulate water quality under the Clean Water Act. This bill passed the Senate and House unanimously, and is now Public Act 12-155.

Yes was the pro-environment vote in the House and Senate.

CHEMICALS OF HIGH CONCERN FOR CHILDREN (SB 274): DIED

This bill would have required a collaborative effort by Department of Public Health, Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, and Department of Consumer Protection to prepare a report with regard to chemicals of high concern to children. The report would have compared Connecticut with other states and made recommendations on how to identify chemicals of concern and reduce exposure. This bill was raised by the Public Health Committee but died on the Senate calendar. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

"The only reason our air and water is cleaner now than 40 years ago is because of environmental laws like the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act. A conflict this year spawned a bill to weaken this law. The dispute was not between developers and environmentalists, but rather among the developers themselves. If it had passed, the environment would have been collateral damage. "

Sue Merrow, CTLCV Boardmember

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT ROLLBACK (SB 343): DIED

This bill attempted to weaken Connecticut's landmark Environmental Protection Act of 1971. It would have impaired the public's ability to oppose development applications and subjected interveners to punitive and unnecessary measures. This bill originated in the Planning and Development Committee, passed the Judiciary Committee, and died on the Senate calendar. No was a pro-environment vote.

OPEN SPACE PLAN (SB 347): PASSED

This new law, Public Act 12-152, directs DEEP to improve the state's open space plan by: 1) identifying lands of highest conservation priority; 2) identifying lands in the custody of other state agencies that might warrant permanent conservation; and 3) recommending a method to establish an "open space registry." This bill was raised by the Environment Committee and passed unanimously in both the Senate and House.

Yes was a pro-environment vote.

WATER CONSERVATION (SB 348, SB 415, AND HB 5334): DIED

These bills would have advanced more efficient use and planning of water supplies and increased water system reliability by allowing alternative ratemaking mechanisms

for private water utilities. These measures would have encouraged water conservation without financially penalizing the companies for selling less water. This bill passed the House due to the efforts of Representative Mushinsky and others but died on the Senate calendar. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (SB 376, ORIGINAL BILL)

This bill would have placed an unprecedented burden on municipal zoning commissions

concerning all coastal zone erosion control structures. It would have required commissions to either approve an applicant's proposal or spend money to develop an alternate engineering plan for the applicant. At the same time, it would have put serious constraints on the alternate plan. This bill was raised by the Environment Committee and passed the Planning and Development Committee. No was a pro-environment vote.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (HB 5128, ORIGINAL BILL)

This proposal would have amended statutes to authorize the state and towns to consider sea level rise as a factor in

BILLS THAT WERE SCORED

certain planning and regulatory programs. It would have encouraged an orderly, fair, multi-decade process to realign coastal development in areas of severe land erosion and inundation. This bill originated in the Environment Committee. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (SB 376, FINAL BILL INCORPORATING HB 5128 AND OTHER PROPOSALS): PASSED

Following negotiations with Senator Fasano, environmental advocates, and DEEP, environmental concerns were addressed in the final version of the bill. This new law, Pubic Act 12-101, makes several changes to the Coastal Management Act and laws regulating certain activities in the state's tidal, coastal, or navigable waters. It authorizes the state and municipalities to consider sea level rise as a factor in planning and requires consideration of more environmentally compatible measures to protect structures from coastal erosion. The new version passed both the Senate and the House. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

GMO LABELING (HB 5117): DIED

This bill would have required the labeling of genetically engineered foods, or "GMOs." This mandatory labeling would have allowed consumers to identify and make informed food

choices to avoid products that may cause health or environmental problems. This bill originated in the Environment Committee but died on the House calendar. Yes was a pro-environment vote.

PESTICIDE PREEMPTION (HB 5121): DIED

This legislation attempted to remove the Connecticut lawn-care pesticide preemption statute and give local control by allowing towns to decide whether or not they wanted to adopt stricter lawn care methods than the state. This bill originated in the Environment Committee but died in the Planning and Development Committee. We also scored an amendment in the Environment Committee that would have killed this initiative.

No was a pro-environment vote on the amendment. Yes was a pro-environment vote on the bill.

PESTICIDE ROLLBACK (HB 5155): DIED

Current law bans the application of lawn-care pesticides on any private or public preschool, or school grounds with students in eighth grade or lower, except in an emergency. This effort to repeal the ban originated in the Planning and Development Committee but died in the Environment Committee.

No was a pro-environment vote.

BILLS TRACKED BUT NOT SCORED

TREE CUTTING (SB 23): PASSED

In the wake of significant and destructive storms in 2011 a number of unacceptable legislative proposals surfaced this session to address tree trimming. None of the bills passed. However, Governor Malloy's emergency preparedness and response bill (SB 23, now Pubic Act 12-148), did become law and creates a task force at DEEP charged with determining an environmentally sensitive approach to tree trimming issues. We did not know the final language in time to take a position on the bill.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY DISCLOSURE (HB 5385): DIED

This initiative would have encouraged cost-effective, energy efficient investments in

properties, reduced consumption, and cut pollution. While we encouraged this legislation, it had been changed several times to weaken the bill once it reached the House floor and could not be scored fairly.

MERCURY THERMOSTAT DISPOSAL (SB 350): PASSED

This new law, Public Act 12-54, establishes a manufacturer-based system of collecting and recycling out-of-service mercury thermostats. While this was a step in the right direction, advocates believe the program will not work without a financial incentive for people to recycle their thermostats. Without certainty on the impact of this bill, we chose not to include it in the score.



LEGISLATIVE CHAMPIONS



Senator Donald Williams (D-S29)
As Senate President Pro Tempore, Senator Williams has been a staunch environmental supporter and gatekeeper for important legislation passing his Chamber. This session, he worked with advocates to ensure that recent gains made in environmental protection were not rolled back. He fought to pass a vulnerable user law, to advance new open space efforts, and to defend funding for the Community Investment Act.



Senator Edward Meyer (D-S12) As Senate co-chair of the Environment Committee, Senator Meyer has continued to be our top champion on the majority of environmental issues. This year he was instrumental in progress on outdoor wood furnaces, mercury, mattress recycling, and the state's open space plan—while also stopping anti-environment legislation dealing with inland wetland permits, pesticide rollback, and the Environmental Protection Act.



Senator Andrew Maynard (D-S18)
As the Senate co-chair of the Transportation Committee and vice-chair of the Environment Committee, Senator Maynard was instrumental this year in advancing the Vulnerable User bill and a new water conservation initiative.



Senator John McKinney (R-S28)
As the Senate Minority Leader, Senator McKinney, a longtime environmental champion, was a fighting voice for our issues in the Senate. He continues to fight for efforts to preserve Connecticut's open space and cleanup of Long Island Sound.



Representative Roberta Willis (D-H64) As she has every session, Representative Willis worked tirelessly to lead many key environmental issues and work with advocates to stop efforts to weaken state environmental laws. This year she was essential in blocking attacks on current pesticide laws.



Representative Philip Miller (D-H36) As a freshman legislator, Representative Miller worked proactively to promote the state's open space plan and was a champion in advancing the GMO labeling bill. He made it a daily priority to fight for environmental legislation in the House.



Representative Mae Flexer (D-H44)
Representative Flexer actively worked against ill-conceived legislation proposed in the Planning and Development Committee, casting difficult votes in opposition to the majority that would have weakened pesticides bans, the Environmental Protection Act, and coastal zone management.



Representative Mary Mushinsky (D-H85) As Assistant Majority Leader and a member of the Environment Committee, Representative Mushinsky championed the effort to pass a new water conservation initiative and continues to lead reforms on all water management efforts.



Representative Bill Wadsworth (R-H21) As a freshman legislator, Representative Wadsworth worked to fix several environmental concerns within the annual land conveyance bill. He helped secure the passage of the sewage right to know bill.



Representative Gail Lavielle (R-H143)
As a freshman legislator, Representative Lavielle made it a priority to fight for the protection of Long Island Sound. As a member of the Long Island Sound Caucus, she continues to fight for sustainable coastal zone management and environmentally responsible marina dredging.



Representative David Baram (D-H15) As the Vice Chair of the General Law Committee, Representative Baram was instrumental in the mattress recycling bill and the passage of the sewage right to know bill. He also defended against the repeal of the new municipal recreational land use law.

The Connecticut League of Conservation Voters

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

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Pond at Civic Triangle



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