

**CTLCV
CONNECTICUT
LEAGUE OF
CONSERVATION
VOTERS**



**2001
ENVIRONMENTAL
SCORECARD**

The 2001 Environmental Scorecard

This Scorecard reflects how your elected Representatives and Senators voted on significant environmental issues in the 2001 session of the Connecticut General Assembly. It is important information that we hope will be useful to environmentally conscious voters.

Formulating such a scorecard is complex because the legislative process itself is complex. Important decisions are often made without a recorded vote. In addition, many votes, for better and worse, are unanimous – or nearly so – and do not help shed light on the legislator’s true positions, or maneuverings prior and contrary to the final vote. Such votes, however, are part of the overall environmental legacy of the legislature and therefore we have counted them. Finally, not all issues that are voted upon are clear. Intelligent and well-intentioned legislators and advocates can disagree as to the likely impact of a piece of legislation. For all of these reasons, putting together a scorecard like this is quite a challenge. We have worked hard to make it as clear, accurate and fair as we can.

According to CTLCV’s analysis, the bills listed in this scorecard represent the priorities of the broad environmental community in Connecticut. We identified these issues and then provided information and guidance to lawmakers about how they should vote. Not only were they lobbied by a variety of environmental advocacy groups and experts, but they also received “scorecard alerts” from CTLCV, letting them know which issues could appear in this scorecard.



The Connecticut League of Conservation Voters

The Connecticut League of Conservation Voters (CTLCV) is a bi-partisan, statewide, non-profit organization dedicated to protecting Connecticut’s environment by making it a priority for our elected leaders. As a legislative watchdog, CTLCV works in concert with Connecticut’s environmental advocacy groups to identify and highlight important bills impacting our air, water, wildlife, open space, and our health. CTLCV also supports pro-environment candidates for political office at election time and holds state legislators accountable for their votes in this annual Environmental Scorecard.

The Connecticut League of Conservation Voters

118 Oak Street • Hartford, CT 06106

860-524-1194 • 860-549-3094

ctlcv@mindspring.com

A Message To Connecticut Voters about the 2001 Environmental Scorecard...

From Julie Belaga and Russ Brenneman CTLCV Co-Chairs

In the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attack, we realize, even more profoundly, the need to protect our cherished land. Environmental protection takes on a new and powerful challenge for the upcoming years. It will require a collaborative effort between the public and our elected officials. We are committed to that goal. With that imperative, we can look back on 2001 as an important year for CTLCV.

This is our second Scorecard. Our first, for the 2000 legislative session, was based on limited data. This year there were more votes on record, but there are still a number of cases in which closed caucuses and last minute substantive changes in legislation limited our ability to report fully on the votes cast by your legislator.

Compounding the problem this year was the fact that the legislature was unable to complete the budget in the regular session. When the legislators returned for a special session, some environmentally damaging amendments were inserted. This was done at the last minute in a way that made it impossible for environmentally concerned legislators to undo the damage. Legislators describe this politically force-fed process as “swallowing a rat.” We list some of those “rats” in our review of the session.

Our first Scorecard in 2000 revealed a total of 11 legislators with a 100% voting record. This year our 2001 Scorecard identifies 32 legislators with a 100% voting record. We believe that this upswing in legislative commitment is in part due to the role that CTLCV has played in educating and alerting your legislators to the issues of environmental import.

Our mission is to shed light on the system and we are pleased with the progress. Nonetheless you will see in this report that there is much more that can and should



Julie Belaga



Russ Brenneman

be done.

One of the most telling legislative processes that we followed was the negotiation of the budget. We isolated budget items that directly impacted the environment and followed those line items through to the Appropriations or Finance committees. It was a telling exercise because some legislative issues that received unanimous support in the committee of cognizance (for example, the Environment Committee) were killed in the “money” committees.

Many vital decisions are made by a small group of leaders. This has marginalized many legislators and much substantive committee work, and has set the stage for protest from committee chairs and rank-and-file members. CTLCV will watch this carefully and cheer legislators who stand up for reform of closed-door backroom operations. There is grave risk to the environment if such secretive deliberations continue next year.

CTLCV is extremely grateful to the many environmental organizations in this state that identified issues and collaborated with us to the extent allowed by law. We hope that this scorecard proves helpful to you as voters of Connecticut. We encourage you to use this information and let your voices be heard!

www.ctlcv.org

2001 Legislative Session: some good, some bad, some ugly

Looking at the session as a whole, we see a mix of environmental successes and failures, and some very disturbing developments in the last days of the Special Session that went relatively unnoticed except by people closest to the issues.

The 2001 session started with as many as 45 bills directly impacting air, water, energy, development, enforcement, open space, wildlife, sprawl, solid waste, toxics, and transportation. Most of the bills had public hearings and were advocated by environmental groups from across the state. Many new initiatives enjoyed widespread support among legislators and the public. Despite this momentum, relatively few survived the session.

Alast minute veto of legislation to clean up Connecticut's worst polluting power plants by Governor Rowland was widely publicized and was a disappointing setback for clean air advocates. Less reported on were the

dozens of pro-environment bills that were quietly defeated between committees. The final marathon Special Session and the levels of frustration and exhaustion that permeated both chambers did not provide an atmosphere conducive to good legislation. The bad environmental bills that slipped by in the final moments are a clear example.

State lawmakers must be applauded for passing several far-reaching bills to improve the way Connecticut manages its water resources, including new programs to clean up Long Island Sound. The budget contained record-setting open space funds to protect land across the state, including 18,000 acres of threatened water company lands owned by the Kelda Group, as well as funding to monitor rivers and streams.

On the other hand, a huge number of proposals that were essential to our health and the health of our environment were defeated or under-funded, many without a vote or a clear explanation for their demise.

Initiatives that passed:

- ✓ Protection of 18,000 acres of Kelda Water Company Lands
- ✓ Renewed funding for ongoing open space programs
- ✓ Renewed funding for USGS Stream Gauging Stations
- ✓ Creation of a Water Planning Council
- ✓ Water diversion; data collections
- ✓ Nitrogen reduction in Long Island Sound
- ✓ Aquaculture protection
- ✓ Energy efficient roadway lighting
- ✓ Sewage sludge incinerator testing
- ✓ Environmentally preferable purchasing by the state
- ✓ Lead poisoning prevention program
- ✓ Asthma assessment and monitoring

Initiatives that failed:

- ✗ Farmland preservation funding
- ✗ Soil and Water Conservation Districts funding
- ✗ Long Island Sound research funding
- ✗ Aerial survey funding
- ✗ Non-Game Wildlife funding
- ✗ Bottle Bill expansion
- ✗ Mercury reduction
- ✗ Toxics notification to consumers
- ✗ Environmental Policy Act Revisions
- ✗ State plan for light pollution
- ✗ Disposal of computers (lead pollution)
- ✗ Invasive Plants Council
- ✗ Tree cutting permit guidelines
- ✗ Moratorium on new incinerators
- ✗ Ban of aerial spraying of agricultural pesticides
- ✗ Fuel cell technology incentives
- ✗ Energy efficient lighting program
- ✗ Indoor environmental quality in schools
- ✗ Reducing school bus emissions

A variety of anti-environmental proposals that had been defeated during the regular session suddenly re-appeared during the Special Session. These proposals succeeded because influential legislators were allowed to bypass the process and put their interests over the interests of the state and the environment.

And lastly, after a multi-year campaign by clean air advocates to mandate on-site cleanup of the state's worst polluting power plants, the legislature successfully passed a bill with strict emission standards and deadlines for cleanup. Nevertheless, Governor Rowland used his veto power to defeat the bill.

Legislative Disasters:

- ⌘ \$12 million raid on Energy Conservation Fund to pay for an ambiguous project that did not undergo required review
- ⌘ Exemption from Connecticut Environmental Protection Act for the Maromas sewer extension
- ⌘ Exemption from Public Health review for a proposed golf course in Wallingford
- ⌘ Replacement of Connecticut's hazardous waste laws with less stringent federal laws unless the state meets certain deadline.

Vetoed:

- ✗ Clean Air Standards for Power Plants

Special Session "Rats"

Well-intentioned legislators are often required to vote for anti-environmental provisions that are contained in larger pieces of legislation or the budget. Nowhere was this practice of forcing legislators to "swallow rats" more evident than during the special session.

Many legislators voted repeatedly during the special session to waive our state's environmental laws for projects that might not go forward under normal scrutiny. This trend has grown over the last few years, which led to an environmentalist-backed legislative proposal introduced during the special session to update the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA). The goal was to strengthen and streamline this law to quell further efforts at legislative exemptions. The legislature chose to ignore the opportunity to improve CEPA during the regular session, and instead continued its trend of carving out certain projects at the request of individual legislators. Several of these exemptions were slipped into bills during the chaotic Special Session.

The most egregious of these special favors—or "rats"—was a waiver from CEPA for a state funded project in Middletown to extend the **Maromas sewer line**. This locally controversial project is intended to open up a vast, ecologically important wildlife area on the banks of the Connecticut River to sprawling commercial development. Now that project can go forward without substantial environmental review and without considering less damaging alternatives or mitigation.

Another waiver was granted for the proposed

Wallingford Golf Course, which legislators decided did not need to adhere to the normal review by the Department of Public Health to determine impacts on water quality as required under current law. This exemption was inserted into a budget implementation bill after it became apparent there would be strong opposition during normal debate.

And in the very last minutes of the Special Session, lawmakers allowed the state to take \$12 million away from the **Energy Conservation Fund** for a controversial proposal, bypassing the normally open and competitive project review process. The Energy Conservation Fund was set up to help businesses and homeowners conserve energy by using better appliances, insulating and other means, and is paid for from small fees on consumers' electric bills. An attempt to raid this fund under a separate bill was defeated in the regular session, but was inserted into one of the budget implementation bills during the Special Session when very little could be done to stop it.

Many of these exemptions were strongly opposed during the Special Session in both the House and Senate by numerous pro-environment legislators. CTLCV sent repeated warnings to legislators flagging these issues, and hundreds of calls were received by legislative leaders from concerned citizens expressing dismay over these backdoor tactics. Still, the choice was made to allow these exemptions; and because these waivers were part of omnibus bills needed to implement the budget, they inevitably passed with sweeping majorities.



Legislative Future: 2002-2003 Biennium Budget

Many of the bills flagged by environmental leaders and monitored by CTLCV this session were entirely dependent upon adequate funding. All such bills must eventually pass through either the Appropriations or Finance committees, where the specified funding may or may not be included in the budget or bonding package before it is sent to the floor for a vote of the entire legislature. CTLCV compiled a list of these funding needs and sent a separate alert to leaders in both parties asking for them to be considered during the Special Session budget negotiations.

Funding for water monitoring and open space protection was well supported by leadership of both parties. Unfortunately, since rank and file legislators have little input into the budget decisions. They could not save \$166,000 for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) non-game wildlife programs, or \$1.9 million for a statewide aerial survey to help towns plan responsible growth, or secure adequate funds needed to stem the rapid loss of farmland in Connecticut. Explained as a simple “oversight,” the lack of wildlife funding means the loss of another \$500,000 of federal matching dollars for this critically under-funded DEP program.

The current budget funds the DEP at a little less than \$40 million in each year, or well under 1% of the state’s total operating budget. This figure does not include special program fees used to staff certain DEP programs. Furthermore, the state’s capital budget has provided

generously for DEP’s land acquisition programs through bonding initiatives. Both of these would increase the overall percentage of conservation spending when added back into the equation.

Still, while the traditional natural resource programs of DEP have been accelerating, there has been no corresponding increase in the operating budget to manage these natural resources. Programs administered by the Environmental Conservation branch (support for forestry, parks, wildlife, and fisheries) and the Environmental Quality branch (support for air and water programs, waste management, and enforcement of regulations) are facing dangerous shortfalls. Significant problems facing the Environmental Conservation branch include: Salary costs have increased by 30% since fund inception, but fees have not been raised to meet cost increase; Environmental Conservation Fund balance has decreased over time to less than \$400,000, which just covers one month of personnel costs; Operating budget costs now consist of 80% personnel, 10% for fixed costs (phones, postage, utilities, etc.) leaving only 10% for discretionary program expenditures.

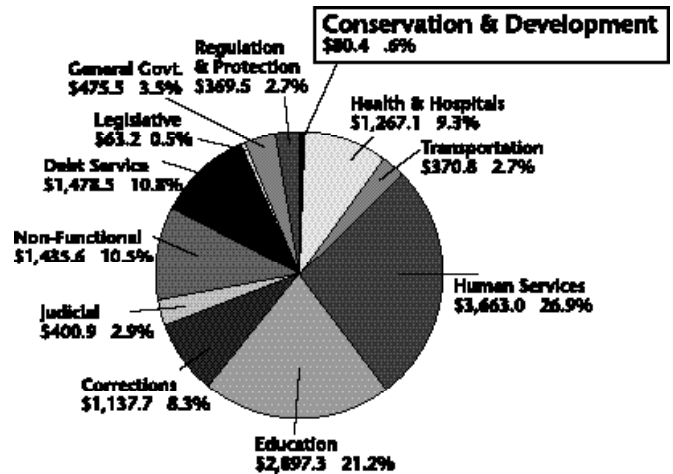
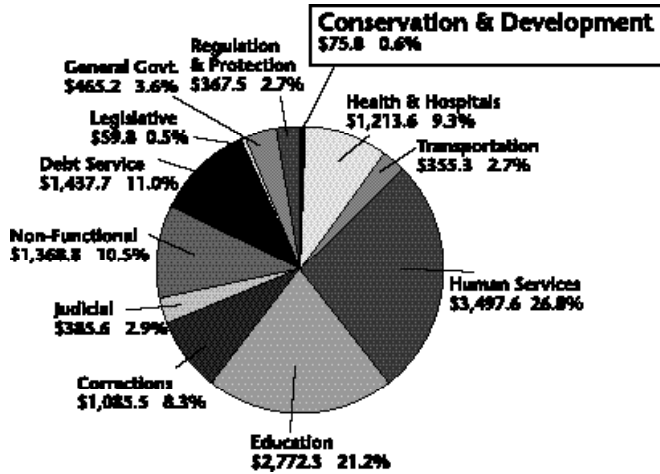
There is widespread consensus among the environmental community (and many within the DEP) that the lack of adequate funding for the agency’s core oversight functions has led to a backlog of work, including writing and revising regulations, processing permit applications, monitoring compliance, engaging in enforcement, and providing education and support to municipalities.

www.ctlcv.org

Operating Budget Appropriations

FY 02 \$12,956 Million

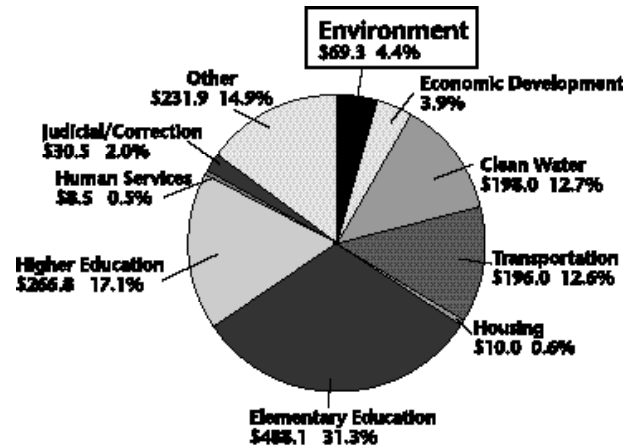
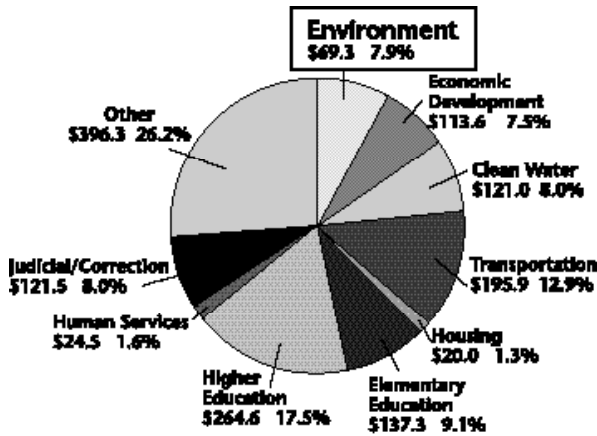
FY 03 \$13,518 Million



Capital Projects Bond Authorizations

FY 02 \$1,513.6 Million

FY 03 \$1,560.1 Million



Noteworthy items that CTLCV followed during the 2001 session:

- \$83,000,000 Protection of 18,000 acres of Water Company Lands (includes \$30 million from the Surplus)
- \$72,000,000 Funding for ongoing Open Space Programs
- \$4,000,000 Farmland Preservation
- \$450,000 USGS Stream Gauging Stations
- \$2,000 Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- \$2,000 Long Island Sound Research
- \$0 Aerial Survey
- \$0 New Non-Game Wildlife funding

Which Bills Were Scored & What Happened

SB 900 Ban aerial spraying of pesticides

Pro-environment vote: YES

Status: Failed

Passing unanimously in the Environment Committee, this bill would have ended aerial spraying of agricultural pesticides and fungicides except in emergency situations. This practice can cause problems when chemicals drift to surrounding neighborhoods. The ban was strongly opposed by the Farm Bureau, which was able to halt the bill by calling instead for a state funded study of pesticide drift. The bill died on the Senate Calendar. A divided vote in the Appropriations Committee is counted in the score.

SB 1012 Nitrogen removal in Long Island Sound.

Pro-environment vote: YES

Status: Passed

A high priority for the DEP this year was a bill creating new programs to assist sewage treatment facilities in reducing the overall nitrogen pollution discharged into Long Island Sound. Once the bill had been amended to include more stakeholders in the oversight of these programs, it passed overwhelmingly in both the House and Senate.

SB 1030 Toxic Substances Notification

Pro-environment vote: YES

Status: Failed

The 12 to 13 vote in the Public Health committee that defeated this long overdue bill was especially disheartening as it reflected the strong influence that industry interests hold in the Legislature. The bill would have required the manufacturer of a product to notify consumers if such product contained a known carcinogen or toxic substance. Only one vote was held and scored on this issue.

SB 1038 Lead action for Medicaid primary prevention

Pro-environment vote: YES

Status: Funded

This bill created a pilot program aimed at reducing lead levels in children, particularly those eligible for Medicaid. It passed unanimously in the Planning and Development and Human Services committees, but met resistance in the Appropriations committee where the vote was scored. Neither chamber had the opportunity to vote on this, but funding for the program was eventually included in the current budget.

SB 1068 Comprehensive policy for environmentally preferable purchases by state agencies.

Pro-Environment vote: YES

Status: Passed

This bill was amended in the Finance committee to promote state agencies' use of recycled products, and of products, services, or practices that are less harmful to human health and the environment than comparable products, services, or practices. While the bill's treatment of fuel efficiency standards is mixed, it does increase the number of vehicles that run on alternative fuels. Also, the bill increases from 10% to 30% the percentage of fiber material in recycled white paper used in the manufacture of state lottery tickets and tax return forms that must come from post-consumer recovered paper. The amendment was the most important vote, and is the only one included in the score.

SB 1171 Asthma assessment and monitoring

Pro-environment vote: YES

Status: Passed

Overwhelmingly supported in a number of committees and passed by the Senate, this bill was never raised in the House. Instead, the bill's key provisions to create a pilot program were included in the omnibus Public Health Budget Implementer bill, which passed in the Special Session. The language calls for an asthma assessment for all children before enrolling in public school, and requires schools to report these findings to the Department of Public Health where the trends will be monitored across the state. The bill passed unanimously in the Education and Public Health committees, but a number of legislators voted against this program in the Appropriations committee, which is the distinguishing vote on this issue.

SB 1265 Indoor environmental quality in schools

Pro-environment vote: YES

Status: Failed

The chief purpose of this bill was to require schools to identify problems with indoor air quality, and provide the funding to address them. It passed overwhelmingly in the Environment, Education, Appropriations, and Public Health committees. It also passed unanimously on the Senate Consent Calendar, but was never called for a vote in the House. Therefore, only the full vote in the Senate was counted.

SB 1319 Establish a Water Planning Council

Pro-Environment vote: YES

Status: Passed

Currently, Connecticut does not have a comprehensive policy for managing its water resources, nor does it have complete data on current uses and demand. This bill establishes a task force to study our water resources and recommend state policies to safeguard our future drinking water supply and the health of our rivers, wetlands and aquifers. Although defeated last year, the bill passed almost unanimously in both the House and Senate this year. Both of these votes are counted.

SB 1399 School bus emissions

Pro-environment vote: YES

Status: Failed

Originating and passing unanimously in the Environment committee, this bill would have required school buses to adhere to the same standards as other similar vehicles and would have required more precise testing of emissions. The bill was killed in the Transportation Committee by voice vote. It was the only bill decided during the committee's meeting that day that did not get a roll call vote, indicating overwhelming opposition and/or a desire not to be on record. As such, every committee member present was scored.

HB 5449 Energy efficient roadway lighting

Pro-environment vote: YES

Status: Passed

This was the only pro-environment energy-related bill to pass both chambers. This bill included some of the concepts from the defunct Light Pollution bill (see HB 6198). It was opposed at first by legislators who thought the bill was actually an unfunded mandate that required towns and municipalities to replace lighting fixtures at their expense. The bill passed unanimously in both the House and Senate after language was clarified to say that, identical to current state policy, municipalities must use energy efficient lighting when new or replacement lights are installed.

HB 6198 Creation of a state plan to reduce light pollution

Pro-environment vote: YES

Status: Failed

This was a forward thinking and first time effort to pass legislation to reduce the amount of light generated unnecessarily at night. There is growing evidence of the negative impacts that light pollution is having on both human health and wildlife, not to mention the obvious waste of energy and cost of generating the light. The bill was killed by the Legislative Management Committee without a vote by agreeing to "no action" on the bill. Therefore, every member present at that committee meeting was scored.

HB 6365 Clean air standards for power plants.

Pro-environment vote for amendments: NO

Pro-environment vote for entire bill: YES

Status: Passed, but vetoed by the Governor

Aimed at cleaning up the state's worst polluting power plants, this bill would have set the highest air quality standards in the country. Despite amendments offered to weaken provisions of the bill, it successfully passed both chambers, but was later vetoed by Governor Rowland. Both the amendment votes and the final votes are scored—see *Special Report on page 15 for a complete explanation.*

HB 6687 Mercury education and reduction

Pro-environment vote for amendments: NO

Status: Failed

This legislation is a regional New England initiative. The DEP backed away from strong support for this bill as questions were raised about the lack of actual data on mercury containing items. There was also aggressive opposition by General Electric and the electrical lighting manufacturers trade associations, and no coordinated effort to support the bill's strongest provisions. Alarmed by significant last minute revisions, the bill's supporters halted further action before it could be voted on in the House. The only votes scored are amendments that reflect an effort to weaken the bill in the Environment and Finance committees.



56 Revisions to Bottle Bill

Pro-environment vote: YES
Status: Failed

Long overdue revisions to our state's recycling laws were again introduced this session. This bill would have expanded the state's current recycling program to include non-carbonated beverage containers that are identical to containers currently accepted, but which are an increasing percentage of the waste stream as non-recyclable cans and bottles. Faced with intense pressure from lobbyists representing distributors and grocers, the bill passed the Environment committee by a margin of only 2 votes. It was later summarily killed by the General Law committee, which convened for 27 minutes with the only agenda item to take "no action" on this bill. Every Member present at that committee meeting was scored.



HB 6973 Moratorium on new incinerators

Pro-Environment vote: YES
Status: Failed

Carried forward from last year, this bill would have extended the moratorium on the issuance of air pollution permits for new incinerators and certain industrial facilities. After passing numerous committees, it eventually passed the House. Rather than take up the bill, the Senate sent it to the Planning and Development committee where it was defeated by a 6 to 7 vote. Since there was a full House vote, that vote was included. It should be noted, however, that two Representatives changed their positions to vote against the bill in the Planning and Development committee even though they voted for the bill in the House (see "Bonus/Demerit Points"). This bill is included in the Senate scores by including as many committee votes cast by Senators as possible to reflect their position on the issue.



HB 6999 Revisions to strengthen the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act.

Pro-environment vote: YES
Status: Failed

This bill was an effort to stop the growing trend of legislators to exempt large state projects from core environmental laws: the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA) and the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act. Key provisions in the bill would have both strengthened and streamlined this immensely complicated bill. The bill passed both the Environment and Appropriations committees, but was killed by the Legislative Management committee in a 9 to 9 tie vote. All three votes are scored.



HB 7000 Water diversion registrations

Pro-environment vote: YES
Status: Passed

Connecticut lacks the basic data needed to look holistically at our water-management rules, current uses and demand, and future water needs. This bill requires companies, municipalities, and other entities that withdraw substantial amounts of water from wells or surface waters to provide the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) with information about their water diversions. The bill was met at first with opposition from water providers and farmers, but successful negotiations between all stakeholders produced enough support to pass the bill in both the House and Senate. Only the full floor votes are scored.



HB 7505 Public Health Budget Implementer

Pro-environment vote: NO
Status: Passed

This was one of several omnibus budget implementation bills passed during the Special Session to define some of the state's spending programs and policies. It was also used as a vehicle to carry legislation that did not pass during the regular session. While this bill did contain important items such as the asthma tracking legislation, there were high profile debates on the floors of both chambers about the exemptions being granted for projects that would otherwise have to follow existing environmental laws. Exemptions for a golf course in Wallingford and a sewer line in Middletown were particularly egregious. Several legislators offered amendments to strike these provisions in the House, but were denied a roll call vote. In protest, many of our champions voted against the entire bill, which is why we have scored this vote.

Key

- + = Pro-Environment vote
- = Anti-Environment vote
- A = Absent
- AP = Appropriations Committee
- E = Environment Committee
- F = Finance Committee
- GL = General Law Committee
- H = House Chamber
- LM = Legislative Management Committee
- M = Multiple committees combined
- PH = Public Health Committee
- S = Senate Chamber
- T = Transportation Committee

SENATORS

Senator	Party	District	2001 Score	2000 Score	SB 900	SB 1012	SB 1030	SB 1038	SB 1068-A	SB 1171	SB 1265	SB 1319	SB 1399	HB 5449	HB 6198	HB 6365-B	HB 6365	HB 6687-A	HB 6687-B	HB 6956	HB 6956	HB 6973	HB 6999	HB 6999	HB 6999	HB 7000	HB 7505	BONUS/DEMERIT	TOTAL VOTES	PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTES	
Committee			%	%	AP	S	PH	AP	F	AP	S	S	T	S	LM	S	S	F	E	E	GL	M	E	AP	LM	S	S				
Aniskovich	R	12	50	60	A	+		-		A	+	+	A	+	-	-	-							A	A	+	-		10	5	
Bozek	D	6	91	50	+	+		+		+	+	+		+		+	+							-		+	A		11	10	
Cappiello	R	24	54	67	-	+		-		A	+	+		+	-	-	+				A			-	+	+	-		13	7	
Ciotto	D	9	78	75		+					+	+	A	+	-	+	+								A	+	A		9	7	
Colapietro	D	31	70	75		+					+	+	-	+		+	+									+	-		10	7	
Coleman	D	2	100	86		+					+	+		+		+	+									+	A		7	7	
Cook	R	18	53	67	+	+		-		-	+	+		A		-	+		-	-			-	+	A	+	+		14	8	
Crisco	D	17	85	83	+	+		+		+	+	+		+	-	+	+							+	A	+	-		13	11	
Daily	D	33	70	80		+			A		+	+		+		+	+	A					-			+	-	-	10	7	
DeLuca	R	32	44	50		+					+	A		+	-	-	-									-	+	-		9	4
Finch	D	22	88	n/a		+					+	+	A	+		+	+									+	-		8	7	
Fonfara	D	1	88	71		+		+		A	+			+		+	+	A					A			+	-		8	7	
Freedman	R	26	82	83	-	+		+		+	+	+		+	-	+	+							A	A	+	A		11	9	
Gaffey	D	13	89	88		+		-		+	+			+	A	+	+	+							A	+	A		9	8	
Genuario	R	25	82	86	+	+		+		+	-	+		+		+	+						A	-		+	A		11	9	
Guglielmo	R	35	80	67		+		+		+	+			+		-	+	-								+	+		10	8	
Gunther	R	21	56	50		+	-				+	+		+	A	-	-									-	+	A		9	5
Handley	D	4	100	86		+					+	+		+		+	+		+	+			+	+		+	A		11	11	
Harp	D	10	91	86	+	+	+	A		+	+	+		+		+	+							A		+	-		11	10	
Hartley	D	15	100	*50	+	+		A		A	+	+		+		+	+							A		+	A		8	8	
Herlihy	R	8	50	75		+					-	+		+		-	-						-			+	A		8	4	
Jepsen	D	27	88	75		+					+	+		+	A	+	+								A	+	-		8	7	
Kissel	R	7	78	60		+	+				+	+		+		-	+									+	-		9	7	
LeBeau	D	3	85	60		+		+		+	+			+		+	+	A	+	-	A	+	+			+	-		13	11	
Looney	D	11	100	40		+		+		+	+			+	A	+	+	+							A	+	A		10	10	
McDermott	D	34	67	67		+					+	A	-	+		+	+									+	-	-	9	6	
McKinney	R	28	63	78		+		-		+	+	-	+		-	+	-	-	-	-			+	+		+	+	+	16	10	
Nickerson	R	36	50	33		+		+		-	+	A	+		-	-	-									+	-		10	5	
Penn	D	23	78	67		+		A		+	+			+	-	+	+	A							A	+	-		9	7	
Peters	D	20	90	67		+	+				+	+		+	-	+	+						+		A	+	A		10	9	
Prague	D	19	100	86	A	+	+	+		+	A	+		+		+	+							+		+	A		10	10	
Roraback	R	30	89	*78		+					+	+		+		-	+									+	+	+	9	8	
Smith	R	14	75	50		+		A		A	+			+		-	+	-								+	+		8	6	
Somma	R	16	86	50		+					+	+		+		-	+									+	A		7	6	
Sullivan	D	5	78	75		+					+	+		+	-	+	+								A	+	-		9	7	
Williams	D	29	93	83	A	+		+		+	+	+		+		+	+		+	+			+	+	A	+	-	+	15	14	

* = 2000 House score

REPRESENTATIVES

Representative	Party	District	2001 Score	2000 Score																		BONUS/DEMERIT	TOTAL VOTES	PRO ENVIRONMENT VOTES					
					SB 900	SB 1012	SB 1030	SB 1038	SB 1068-A	SB 1171	SB 1319	SB 1399	HB 5449	HB 6198	HB 6365-B	HB 6365	HB 6687-A	HB 6687-B	HB 6956	HB 6956	HB 6973				HB 6999	HB 6999	HB 6999	HB 7000	HB 7505
Committee			%	%	AP	H	PH	AP	F	AP	H	T	H	LM	H	H	F	E	E	GL	H	AP	LM	E	H	H			
Abrams	D	83	100	80	A	+		+		A	+		+		+	+					+	+			+	A		9	9
Altobello	D	82	70	80		+		+		+	+		+		-	-	+				+				+	-		10	7
Amann	D	118	89	100		+		+		+	+		+		+	+	A				+				+	-		9	8
Backer	D	121	92	78	A	+		A		A	+		+		+	+		+	-		+	+		+	+	+		12	11
Beals	D	88	100	100		+			+		+		+		+	+	+				+				+	+		10	10
Beamon	D	72	86	75		+			+		+		+		-	A	A	A			+		A		+	A		7	6
Belden	R	113	42	25		+			+		+		+		-	-	-	-			-		-		+	-		12	5
Berger	D	73	89	n/a		+			+		+		+		+	+	A				+			+	-			9	8
Bernhard	R	136	100	50		+					+		+			A	A		A	+		+		+	+	+		8	8
Blackwell	R	12	78	25		+					+		+		+	-	-				+				+	+	+	9	7
Boucher	R	143	50	50		+					+	-	+		-	-					+				-	A		8	4
Boughton	R	138	83	80		+					+		+		-	+		-	+		+			+	+	+	+	12	10
Boukus	D	22	92	67	+	+		+		+	+		+		+	+					+	+		+	-			12	11
Cafero	R	142	50	50		+					+		+		-	-	-				+		-		+	-		10	5
Cardin	D	53	91	83	+	+		+		+	+		+		+	+					+	A			+	-		11	10
Caron	R	44	50	50		+			+		+		+		-	-	-				+			-	-	-		10	5
Carson	R	108	36	50		+	-		+		+		+		-	-	-				-			-	-	-		11	4
Carter	D	7	91	67	A	+		+		+	+		+		+	+					+	+		+	-			11	10
Caruso	D	126	100	86	+	+		+		+	+		+		+	+		+	+		+	+		+	+	A		14	14
Chapin	R	67	40	n/a	+	+		-		-	+		+		-	-		-	-		-	-		+	+	-		15	6
Christ	D	11	89	60		+			+		+		+		+	+	A			A	+			+	-			9	8
Cleary	R	80	42	71	-	+	-	A		+	+		+		-	-					-	-		+	-			12	5
Clemmons	D	140	100	75		+					+		+		+	+					+				A	A		6	6
Cocco	D	127	82	50		+			+		+	-	+		+	+	+				+			+	-			11	9
Collins	R	117	38	71		+					+		+		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	+	+	-		13	5
Conway	D	75	63	67		+					+	-	+		A	A				-	+			+	-			8	5
Currey	D	10	77	67	A	+		+		+	+		+		-	+	+				+	+	+	-	-			13	10
D'Amelio	R	71	60	50	A	+		-		+	+		+		-	-					+	A		+	-			10	6
Dandrow	R	30	57	50		+	-				+		+		-	-					A				+	A		7	4
Dargan	D	115	88	50		+					+		+		+	+					+			+	-			8	7
Davis	D	50	100	89		+					+		+		+	+		+	+		A			+	+	+	+	11	11
DelGobbo	R	70	60	40		+			+		+		+		-	-	-				+			+	-			10	6
DeMarinis	D	40	88	100		+					+		+		+	+					+			+	-			8	7
Diamantis	D	79	83	50	A	+		A		A	+		A		-	+					+	A		+	A			6	5
Dickman	R	132	36	67	-	+	-	A		A	+		+		-	-					-	-		+	-			11	4
Dillon	D	92	89	50	+	+		+		A	+		+		A	+	+				+	A		+	-			9	8
Donovan	D	84	100	86	+	+	+	+		+	+		+		+	+		+	+			+	+		+	+	+	14	14
Doyle	D	28	75	50		+					+	-	+		+	+						A			+	-		8	6
Dyson	D	94	83	67	+	+		+		+	+		+		-	+	+					A	+	A	+	-		12	10
Eberle	D	15	63	67		+	+				+		+		+	-	-					A			+	-		8	5
Esposito	D	116	75	50		+					+		+		A		+	+			-	+		+	-			8	6
Fahrbach	R	61	21	71	-	+	-	A		-	+		+		-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-		14	3
Farr	R	19	60	60	A	+		-		+	+		+		-	-					+	-		+	A			10	6
Fedele	R	147	50	50		+					+	A		+		-	-				-			+	-			8	4
Feltman	D	6	100	50		A					+		+		+	+					+			+	A			5	5
Ferrari	R	62	27	60		+		-			+		+		-	-	-		-		-	-		-	-	-		11	3
Flaherty, B.	R	68	38	60	-	+		-		+	+		+		-	-	-				A	-	-	+	-			13	5
Flaherty, P.	D	8	80	75		+			+		-		+		+	+	+				+			+	-			10	8
Fleischmann	D	18	100	100	A	+	+	+		+	+		+		+	+					+	+		+	A	+		11	11
Floren	R	149	45	n/a	-	+		-		-	+		+		-	-					+	-		+	A			11	5

REPRESENTATIVES

Representative	Party	District	2001 Score	2000 Score																		BONUS/DEMERIT	TOTAL VOTES	PRO ENVIRONMENT VOTES						
					Committee	AP	H	PH	AP	F	AP	H	T	H	LM	H	H	F	E	E	GL				H	AP	LM	E	H	H
Fontana	D	87	100	89		+	+		+	+	+		+		+	+						+	+		+	+	12	12		
Fox	D	144	83	0			+			+			+		A	A						-	+			+	A	6	5	
Frey	R	111	67	60			+		+			+		-	-	A						-				+	+	9	6	
Fritz	D	90	70	50			+			+		+		-	+	+						+		A		+	-	-	10	7
Geragosian	D	25	100	60		A	+		+	+		+		+	+							+	+			+	A	10	10	
Gerratana	D	23	88	60			+		A		+		+		+	+	A					+				+	A	-	8	7
Giannaros	D	21	90	80			+		+	+		+		+	+	+						+				+	-	10	9	
Gibbons	R	150	55	n/a			+		+		+	-	+		-	-	-					+				+	-	11	6	
Godfrey	D	110	90	100			+			+		+		-	+	+						+		+		+	+	10	9	
Gonzalez	D	3	80	50		A	+		+	A	+		+		A	A						A	A			A	-	5	4	
Googins	R	31	67	67		A	+		-	A	+		+		-	+						+	A			+	-	9	6	
Graziani	D	57	67	50			+			+		+		+	-	+						-	+			+	-	9	6	
Green	D	1	86	50			+			+		+		A	+	+						+				+	-	7	6	
Greene	R	105	44	50			+			+		+		+	-	-						-	-			+	-	9	4	
Guerrera	D	29	100	n/a			+			+		+		+	+	+						A				+	A	6	6	
Hamm	D	34	100	100			+			+		+		+	+	+						A				+	A	6	6	
Hamzy	R	78	71	50			+			+		+		+	-	-						+				+	A	7	5	
Harkins	R	120	56	50			+			+		-	+		-	-						+				+	-	9	5	
Heagney	R	16	63	67			+			+		+		+	-	-						+				+	-	8	5	
Horton	D	2	89	67			+		+		+		+		-	+	A					+				+	+	9	8	
Hyslop	D	39	75	50			+			+		+		+	-	A	A					+		+		+	-	8	6	
Janowski	D	56	78	n/a			+			+		-	+		+	+						+				+	-	9	7	
Jarjura	D	74	89	50			+		+	+		+		+	+	+	A					+				+	-	9	8	
Jarmoc	D	59	70	86		A	A		+	A	A		A		-	+		+	-			+	+		+	+	-	10	7	
Johnston	D	51	69	75		+	+		-	+	+		+		-	-						-	+	+		+	+	13	9	
Keeley	D	125	89	50			+		+	+		+		A	+	+	A					+		A		+	-	9	8	
Kerensky	D	14	92	60		+	+		+	+		+		+	+	+						+	+			+	-	12	11	
Kirkley-Bey	D	5	86	67			+			+		+		A	+	+						+				+	-	7	6	
Klarides	R	114	63	50			+			+		+		+	-	-						+				+	-	8	5	
Knopp	D	137	100	100			+		+	+		+		+	+	+	+					+				+	+	10	10	
Kovaleski	D	65	78	n/a			+			+		-	+		+	+						+				+	-	9	7	
Lawlor	D	99	88	67			+			+		+		+	+	+						+				+	-	8	7	
Lyons	D	146	78	50			+			+		A		+	-	+	+					+		+		+	-	9	7	
Malone	D	47	67	67			+		-		+		+		+	-						+				+	-	9	6	
Mantilla	D	4	89	67			+	+		+		+		+	+	+						+				+	-	9	8	
Martinez, J	D	95	78	25			+		+	+		+		+	-	+	-	A				+		+		A	A	9	7	
Martinez, L.	D	128	91	n/a		+	+		+	+		+		+	+	+						+	+			A	-	11	10	
McCluskey	D	20	89	100			+			+		-	+		+	+						+				+	+	9	8	
McDonald	D	148	90	50			+		+	+		+		+	A	+	-	+				+		+		+	A	10	9	
McGrattan	D	42	67	88			+		-		+		+		+	+		+	-			+			+	+	-	12	8	
Megna	D	97	91	n/a			+			+		+		+	+	+		+	+			+			+	+	-	11	10	
Merrill	D	54	100	80		A	+		+	+		+		+	+	+						+	+		+	A	10	10		
Metz	R	101	46	67		-	+		-	A	+		-	+		-	-					-	+	-		+	+	13	6	
Michele	D	77	90	60		A	+		+	+		+		+	+	+						+	A			+	-	10	9	
Mikutel	D	45	70	71			+			+		A		+		-	+		+	-		+			A	+	-	10	7	
Miller	R	122	57	83			+			+		+		+	-	-						-				+	A	7	4	
Miner	R	66	30	n/a			+		-	+		+		+	-	-	-					-	-		-	-	-	10	3	
Mordasky	D	52	62	89			+		+	+		+		+	-	-	-	+	+			-			+	+	-	13	8	
Murphy	D	81	100	86			+	+		+		+		+	+	+						+				+	+	9	9	
Mushinsky	D	85	100	78			+		+	+		+		+	+	+	A	+	+			+			+	+	A	+	12	12

REPRESENTATIVES

Representative	Party	District	2001 Score	2000 Score	Legislation																	BONUS/DEMERIT	TOTAL VOTES	PRO ENVIRONMENT VOTES					
					SB 900	SB 1012	SB 1030	SB 1038	SB 1068-A	SB 1171	SB 1319	SB 1399	HB 5449	HB 6198	HB 6365-B	HB 6365	HB 6687-A	HB 6687-B	HB 6956	HB 6956	HB 6973				HB 6999	HB 6999	HB 6999	HB 7000	HB 7505
Committee			%	%	AP	H	PH	AP	F	AP	H	T	H	LM	H	H	F	E	E	GL	H	AP	LM	E	H	H			
Nafis	D	27	92	67		+	+		+	+	+		+		+	+						+	+			+	-	12	11
Nardello	D	89	89	100			+	+			+		+		+	+						+				+	-	9	8
Newton	D	124	82	25			+		+		+		+	-	+	+	A					+		+	+	-	11	9	
Nystrom	R	46	55	71			+				+		+		-	-		-				+		+	+	-	11	6	
O'Connor	D	35	70	n/a		+	+		+	+	+	-	+		-	-						+	+			+	-	13	9
O'Neill	R	69	60	75			+		+		+		+		-	-	-					+			+	-	10	6	
Orange	D	48	92	67		+	+	+	+		A	+		+		+	+					+	+			+	-	12	11
Orefice	D	37	63	67			+				+		+			-	-					+			+	-	8	5	
O'Rourke	D	32	100	100		+	+		+	+	+		+		+	+						+	+			+	+	13	13
Panaroni	D	102	67	100			+	-			A	-	+		A	A						A			+	+	6	4	
Pawelkiewicz	D	49	78	50			+				+	-	+		+	+						+			+	-	9	7	
Piscopo	R	76	31	78			+		-		+		+		-	-	-	-	-					+	-	-	13	4	
Powers	R	151	63	50			+				+		+		-	-	-					+		+	-	-	8	5	
Prelli	R	63	23	71			+				+		+		-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	13	3	
Pudlin	D	24	88	50			+				+		+		-	+	+					+		+	A	A	8	7	
Raczka	D	100	73	67			+	+			+		+		+	+						-	+		+	-	11	8	
Reinoso	D	130	100	n/a			+				+		+		+	+						+			+	+	8	8	
Rowe	R	123	71	50			+				+		+		-	-						+		+	A	7	5		
Roy	D	119	80	80		+	+		+	+	+	-	+		+	+		-	+			+	+	+	+	-	16	13	
Ryan, J.	R	141	56	67			+				+		+		-	-						-	+		+	-	9	5	
Ryan, K.	D	139	82	86		+	+	-	+	+	+		+		+	+						+	A		+	-	12	10	
Samowitz	D	129	89	57			+		+		+		+		+	+	A					+			+	-	9	8	
SanAngelo	R	131	63	71			+				+		+		-	-						+			+	-	8	5	
Sawyer	R	55	44	50			+				+	-	+		-	-						+			-	-	9	4	
Sayers	D	60	44	75			+	-			+	-	+		-	-									+	A	9	4	
Scribner	R	107	40	86			+		+		+		+		-	-	-								-	-	10	4	
Serra	D	33	78	75			+				+	A	+		+	+						+			+	-	9	7	
Sharkey	D	103	100	n/a			+		+		+		+		+	+	A	+	+			+		+	+	A	11	11	
Shea	R	112	44	50			+				+	-	+		-	-									-	+	9	4	
Spallone	D	36	86	n/a			+				+		+		+	+						A			+	-	7	6	
Staples	D	96	100	50			+				+		+		+	+						+			+	A	7	7	
Stillman	D	38	90	25			+		+		+	-	+		+	+	+					+			+	A	10	9	
Stone, C.	D	9	78	80			+				+		+		+	+						+			+	-	9	7	
Stone, J.	R	134	45	67		A	+	-	A		+	+		+	-	-						-	-		+	-	11	5	
Stratton	D	17	100	88			+				+		+		+	+		+	+			+		+	+	+	12	12	
Stripp	R	135	38	67		+	+		-		-	+	-	+	-	-							-	-	+	-	13	5	
Tallarita	D	58	100	75			+		+		+		+		+	+	A					+			+	A	8	8	
Tercyak	R	26	100	67			+				+		+		+	+						+			A	+	7	7	
Thompson	D	13	92	83		+	+		+	+	+		+		+	+						+	+		+	-	12	11	
Tonucci	D	104	78	50			+				+		+		+	+						-	+		+	-	9	7	
Truglia	D	145	100	67		+	+		A		+	+		+		+	+					+	+		+	A	10	10	
Tymniak	R	133	58	60		+	+		-		+	+		+	-	-						+	-		+	-	12	7	
Urban	R	43	91	n/a			+				+		+		+	+		-	+			+		A	+	+	11	10	
Villano	D	91	89	67			+		+		+		+		+	+	A					+			+	-	9	8	
Walker	D	93	83	n/a			+				+		+									+			+	-	6	5	
Wallace	D	109	100	71			+				+		+		+	+		+	+			+		+	+	A	10	10	
Ward	R	86	33	50			+				A		+	-	-	-								-	-	9	3		
Wasserman	R	106	30	50		-	+		-		-	+		+	-	-							A		+	A	10	3	
Widlitz	D	98	78	86			+				+		+		A	A		+	-			+		+	+	-	9	7	
Willis	D	64	100	n/a			+				+		+		+	+		+	+			+		+	+	+	12	12	
Winkler	R	41	45	60			+	-	+		+		+		-	-	-							+	-	11	5		

How Bills Were Scored

The bills selected represent our understanding of the priorities set forth by Connecticut's environmental community at the beginning of the 2001 legislative session. CTLCV tracked all legislation that related to those priorities and sent legislators periodic alerts and summaries of key issues.

Chamber votes. Whenever possible, a full floor vote of either the House or the Senate chamber is taken for key bills.

Committee votes. Certain committee votes are scored when there was not a floor vote either chamber. Committee votes are also included if there was a particular

amendment that would seriously alter a bill, or if there was an obvious effort to kill a bill. Not every committee vote on the key issues is included for reasons of space, particularly if they were unanimous committee votes.

Voice vote. If a committee killed a bill without a recorded vote, either by voice vote or by a "no action" decision, every legislator present at that meeting was scored.

Bonus/Demerit votes. Not everything a legislator does can be reflected by a roll call vote. Some legislators were issued bonus points for taking leadership on a particular issue. Demerits points were assessed for pushing bad bills or blocking good ones.

Bonus and Demerit points

Active leadership is very important to the fate of environmental legislation. Sponsoring bills, leading a floor debate, forging important compromises, derailing environmentally damaging proposals, and convincing other legislators to vote correctly are critical. Wherever

CTLCV could identify individual leadership on an environmental issue, we awarded a bonus point to the legislator. Conversely, a demerit point has been assessed against legislators who openly worked against good environmental policy on specific issues.

100% Honor Roll:

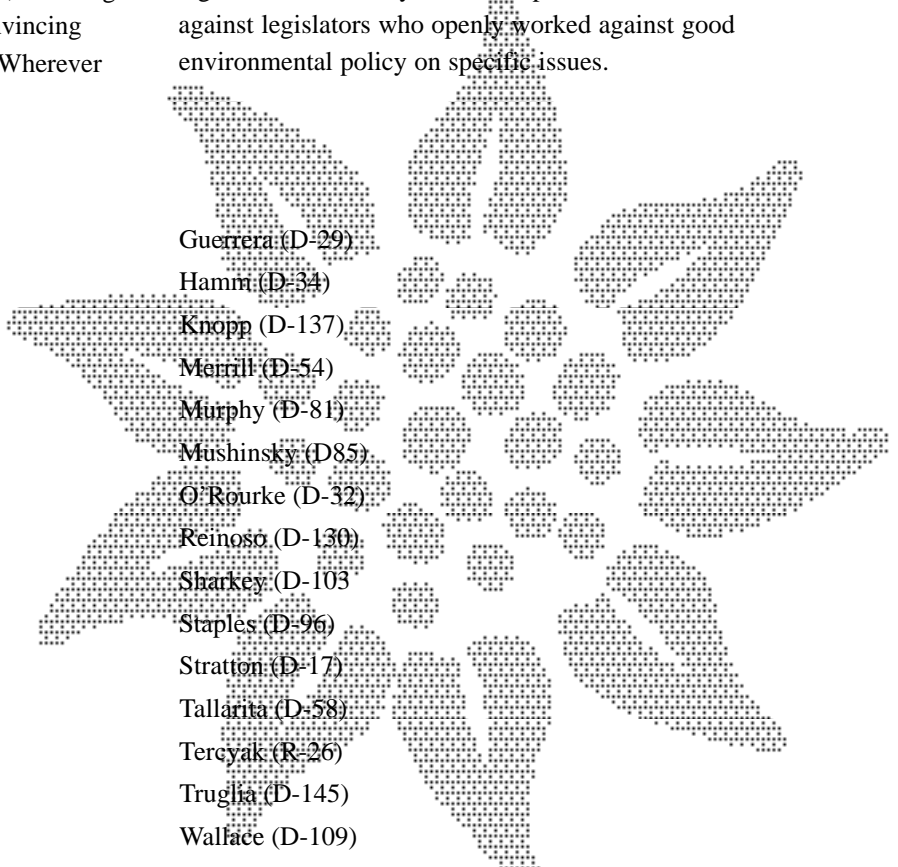
Senators

Coleman (D-2)
Handley (D-4)
Hartley (D-15)
Looney (D-11)
Prague (D-19)

Representatives

Abrams (D-83)
Beals (D-88)
Bernhard (R-136)
Caruso (D-126)
Clemmons (D-140)
Davis (D-50)
Donovan (D-84)
Feltman (D-6)
Fleischmann (D-18)
Fontana (D-87)
Geragosian (D-25)

Guerrera (D-29)
Hamm (D-34)
Knopp (D-137)
Merrill (D-54)
Murphy (D-81)
Mushinsky (D-85)
O'Rourke (D-32)
Reinoso (D-130)
Sharkey (D-103)
Staples (D-96)
Stratton (D-17)
Tallanta (D-58)
Tercyak (R-26)
Truglia (D-145)
Wallace (D-109)
Willis (D-64)



Bonus points were awarded to: **Senators**

McKinney (R-28) – Senator John McKinney worked with colleagues in both chambers to rally opposition to exemptions from environmental laws that were inserted into budget implementation bills.

Roraback (R-30) – Senator Andrew Roraback actively lobbied his colleagues in both parties to support additional funds for farmland preservation. He personally collected signatures for a letter that was delivered to the Governor with this message.

Williams (D-29) – As the new co-chair of the Environment Committee, Senator Don Williams worked tirelessly to negotiate and forge agreement around a bill aimed at cleaning up Connecticut's worst polluting power plants.

Representatives

Blackwell (R-12) – Representative David Blackwell championed an effort to institute a lead abatement program aimed at childhood prevention of lead poisoning in the home.

Boughton (R-138) – Representative Mark Boughton, as ranking minority member of the Environment Committee, helped to seek his Party's support for numerous bills originating in his Committee. He was particularly vocal about proposed exemptions from environmental laws.

Davis (D-50) – Representative Jefferson Davis championed an effort to secure state funding for farmland preservation.

Donovan (D-84) – Representative Chris Donovan helped generate floor debate among his House colleagues in opposition to exemptions from environmental laws that were inserted into the budget implementation bills.

Mushinsky (D-85) – Representative Mary Mushinsky worked very hard to negotiate improvements to legislation that exempted a proposed golf course in Wallingford from environmental laws. She also championed legislation to help Connecticut better manage its water resources by collecting data on registered water diversions.

O'Rourke (D-32) – Representative Jim O'Rourke championed legislation to require better testing of sewage sludge incinerators. He was also the key sponsor of a successful measure to require energy efficient roadway lights.

Stratton (D-17) – As co-chair of the Environment Committee, Representative Jessie Stratton garnered support for numerous pro-environment bills originating in her committee. Her leadership was essential to moving legislation designed to strengthen and streamline Connecticut's Environmental Policy Act.

Urban (R-43) – As a freshman legislator, Representative Diana Urban worked proactively to support clean air standards for power plants and worked successfully with colleagues in both parties to support strong environmental positions.

Willis (D-64) – Representative Roberta Willis spoke out against proposed exemptions from environmental laws, and as a freshman legislator took a pro-environment position on every single issue before her.

Demerit points assessed against: **Senators**

Daily (D-33) – As co-chair of Planning and Development Committee, Senator Eileen Daily was able to have a bill calling for a moratorium on new incinerators referred back to her committee and defeated before it could be considered in the Senate.

McDermott (D-34) – Senator Brian McDermott openly worked to exempt the proposed Wallingford golf course from current environmental laws.

Representatives

Fritz (D-90) – Representative Mary Fritz openly worked to exempt the proposed Wallingford golf course from current environmental laws.

Gerratana (D-23) – Representative Theresa Gerratana was one of two members of the Planning and Development Committee that changed their votes in order to defeat legislation that would have placed a moratorium on new incinerators.

Raczka (D-100) – Representative Theodore Raczka openly worked to exempt the Maromas sewer project from current environmental laws.

Serra (D-33) – Representative Joseph Serra openly worked to exempt the Maromas sewer project in Middletown from current environmental laws.

Stone (D-9) – Representative Christopher Stone was one of two members of the Planning and Development Committee that changed their votes in order to defeat legislation that would have placed a moratorium on new incinerators.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Clean Air Standards for Power Plants

This report explains CTLCV's scoring of the votes in 2001 on legislation to establish stricter clean air standards for power plants. Proposed legislation was directed toward improving the ambient air quality, and hence the health, of residents of Bridgeport, Norwalk, Milford, New Haven, Middletown and Montville and adjacent areas. Many of these communities have high rates of asthma and pulmonary disease. Balanced against the health benefit of cleaner local air were concerns of some legislators about the reliability of electricity supply if facilities are required to meet the new standards.

The environmental community took concerns about energy reliability very seriously. After much research and careful consideration, CTLCV believes that reliability concerns were adequately addressed by the proposed legislation and that these concerns do not counterbalance the value of improving the health and well-being of people living in the affected areas.

As a result of the failure of the 2000 year session of the legislature to pass legislation controlling pollutant emissions from Connecticut's six oldest and dirtiest power plants, Governor Rowland instructed the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to issue a set of regulations to deal with the problem. These regulations were adopted in January 2001 and set standards requiring reduction of emissions over a two year period by burning .5 sulfur fuel the first year and .3 the second. To address concerns about availability of .3 fuel, the regulations provided that once the power plant had achieved 50% of the standard, the balance could be achieved by trading with the other states for emissions credits. The regulations also gave the Commissioner of the DEP the power to waive the standards for a limited time in a power emergency.

During the 2001 legislative session some members of the Environment Committee and proponents of the legislation concluded that although trading can be a good policy for reductions on a regional basis it is not effective as a plant specific solution, i.e. trading with Vermont which is downwind from Bridgeport will do nothing to reduce emission transport to that site.

Legislation was introduced to modify the regulations. To insure a reasonable supply of .3 fuel the deadline for meeting the final standard was set back two years. And to insure that the power plant operators could not continue buying their way out of meeting the new standard, trading

as a process was also eliminated at that time. In view of the concerns over power supply voiced by the Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) and the DEP the waiver procedure was modified. This compromise bill passed handily in both the Environment Committee and the Energy Committee.

Subsequently, further concerns were raised over the energy availability question and the wording of the waiver, and a new version of the waiver was introduced. This version actually mandates the Commissioner to take action during emergency conditions in which Connecticut is facing an energy supply shortage. The bill passed in both the Senate and the House.

Shortly thereafter the Governor announced that he would abide by the will of the Legislature and would not use his veto power. After the House and Senate votes had been taken and the Governor had made his informal statement—and just before the deadline for his formal announcement—two letters were brought to the Governor's attention. One letter was sent to the Governor from the Independent Systems Operator (ISO) and the other was a letter to the Commissioner of the DEP from an official of the New England EPA. As a result of these two letters, the Governor changed his mind and vetoed the legislation. CTLCV believes that the Governor's concerns could have been answered.

The letter to the Governor was a repetition of ISO's concerns over the bill's possible impact on future power supplies, which proponents of the bill believed had already been addressed. The letter to the DEP Commissioner introduced two questions: the first brought up the concern that a waiver contained in the bill not only waived the final .3 standard for fuel, but could be construed to waive the regulations in their entirety in the event of an energy shortage. The difference is that if the DEP regulations were to remain in place during a suspension of the emissions limits in the bill, power plants would still be required to use relatively low-sulfur fuel meeting the .5 standard; but if the regulations were deemed to be waived in their entirety, there would be no requirement to use low-sulfur fuel. For questions of interpretation of this sort the answer ultimately lies with the intent of the legislature. In this case there appears to be more than sufficient evidence for the limited aspect of the waiver through the record of debate and statements on the floor of both chambers.

(continued on page 16)

(continued from page 15)

A second issue raised in the letter to the DEP Commissioner was concern that a waiver of emissions limits would or might (the letter is ambiguous) last for 30 days, at the very time that air is most likely to be unhealthy. The bill, however, sets 30 days as the outside limit; there is no minimum period set.

Based on the fact that this bill supported cleanup of the plants at the local level as the best solution for improving air quality for people residing in the area and that it addressed concerns of power supply, CTLCV supported the bill in its final form and has scored legislators in both chambers according to votes on the amendment and the final bill.

The Transportation Strategy Board

Transportation is a critical environmental issue. Transportation infrastructure is one of the major determinants of the state's economic vitality and environmental quality. Its impact on air and water quality and land use is profound.

Growing traffic congestion and Connecticut's over reliance on automotive solutions has led to a statewide call for a new mission for the Department of Transportation (DOT). In response to a broad statewide coalition, the legislature created both a fifteen member Transportation Strategy Board (TSB) and a five regional Transportation Investment Areas that will recommend a comprehensive, inter-modal, customer-focused strategy for moving goods and people.

\$50 million was appropriated in the state budget for a list of new projects. Initial recommendations will be presented to the General Assembly by January 15, 2002 and shall include how to fund improvements over the next ten years.

The importance of this legislation should not be underestimated. For the first time, the development of transportation policy will be broadened beyond the DOT with an opportunity to include economic, environmental and community interests. This guiding body will also report on DOT's progress towards its new objectives. However, with only advisory powers, it is not known whether the TSB's efforts will actually result in significant change in state transportation policy and planning. Even if successful, this is just the beginning of a fundamental shift in state policy that will require a long-term commitment and close scrutiny.

Kelda Lands

One of the highlights of this year's legislative session was an agreement to permanently protect a large block of threatened open space that is critical to Connecticut's drinking water supply and environmental health.

When the British Company Kelda purchased the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company and its parent Aquarion, anxiety erupted as to the potential development of the 15,340 acres of land at stake. Thousands of private citizens, hundreds of organizations across the state, and over 70 elected officials (including Mayors, Selectmen, State Representatives, State Senators, Attorney General Blumenthal and Governor Rowland) worked together to permanently protect the land. Under a \$90 million deal negotiated with the company, Class II and III lands will be purchased outright and Class I land will be protected through development rights. Fifty million dollars is slated to come from state bonding, \$30 million from the state budget surplus and the remaining \$10 million from The Nature Conservancy. This acquisition represents a unique public/private partnership and is the largest single land acquisition in Connecticut's history.

Though it is a critical part of the legislature's environmental legacy, there were no votes on this issue that could be reflected in the scorecard. The funding is included in the Bond package and the Appropriations bill. Both parties, led by the Governor, must be complemented for making acquisition of this important habitat a key priority.

www.ctlcv.org

A Glimpse At 2002...

Several prominent environmental bills that were defeated during the 2000 session were re-introduced this year. Three of these initiatives succeeded in the second go-round, including sewage sludge incinerator testing, the creation of a water planning council, and environmentally preferable purchasing by the state. Likewise, we expect to see many of this year's unsuccessful initiatives return in the 2002 session.

CTL CV will be consulting with environmental leaders before and during the upcoming session to once again establish a comprehensive environmental agenda. Already we anticipate that legislation pertaining to mercury, aquifer protection, recycling, clean air standards for power plants, bus emissions, and Connecticut's Environmental Policy Act (CEPA) are likely to be included on our 2002 tracking list.

We will endeavor to provide legislators with accurate information on these issues so they can make informed voting decisions. We also encourage legislators to contact CTL CV to flag environmental issues that are important to them.

The Board and staff of the League look forward to hearing from you!

Board of Directors

Co-Chairs

Julie Belaga, *former EPA Regional Administrator*
Russell Brenneman, *Connecticut Forest and Parks Association*

Secretary

Domenic Forcella, *Central Connecticut State University AFSCME*

Treasurer

David Behnke, *JP Morgan*

Directors

David Anderson, *former state legislator*

John Atkin, *Save the Sound, Inc.*

Terry Bertinuson, *former state legislator*

David Bingham, MD, *Salem Land Trust*

Stewart Greenfield, *Alternative Investment Group*

Tom Harrison, *Day Berry Howard*

Ed Matthews, *Coudert Bros*

Margaret Miner, *Rivers Alliance of Connecticut*

Joseph J. McGee, *SACIA*

William McKelvy, *National Audubon Society*

John Millington, *Council on Foreign Relations*

Donal C. O'Brien, Jr., *Council on Environmental Quality*

Norman Richards, *Mohegan Tribal Council*

William Ruskin, *Shipman & Goodwin LLP*

Denise Schlener, *Open Space Institute*

Lydia H. Stevens, *Save the Sound, Inc.*

Donald S. Strait, *Connecticut Fund for the Environment*

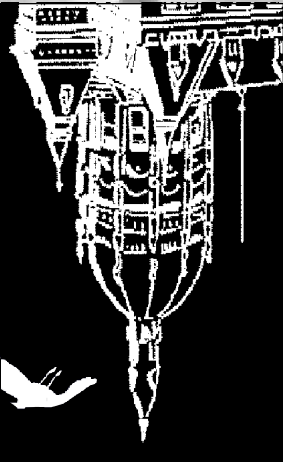
Lynn Werner, *Housatonic Valley Association*

Executive Director Lori Brown

*(Affiliations listed
for identification
purposes only)*



2001
Environmental
Scorecard



CONNECTICUT
LEAGUE OF
CONSERVATION
VOTERS
CTLCV



118 Oak Street, Hartford, CT 06106

NONPROFIT ORG.
US POSTAGE
PAID
HARTFORD CT
PERMIT NO 3252

www.ctlcv.org

*Check inside and
know the score ...*

