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ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

SCORECARD 2015



2015 Environmental Justice Scorecard

The California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA) and CEJA Action are proud to release our 3rd Environmental Justice Scorecard for the 2015 Legislative Session. This scorecard is the only one in the state to assess how well California's elected officials supported actions to address environmental issues that impact low-income communities and communities of color.

About the California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA)

CEJA is a statewide, community-led alliance that works to achieve environmental justice by advancing policy solutions. We unite the powerful local organizing of our members in the communities most impacted by environmental hazards – low-income communities and communities of color – to create comprehensive opportunities for change at a statewide level. We build the power of communities across California to create policies that will alleviate poverty and pollution. Together, we are growing the statewide movement for environmental health and social justice.

Redefining environmentalism and facing new challenges

2015 was a momentous year for the environmental justice movement. With five ground-breaking bills passing (AB 693, SB 350, AB 1288, AB 1071, SB 673), the results of the legislative session are a testament to our movement's growing power over the past several years. The increasing reality is that for environmental legislation to be successful, it must include the issues that communities of color care about. From the floor debate to the committee hearings, the impact of a proposed bill on low-income communities and communities of color often took center stage in 2015 debates. People of color are the majority in California and we are showing, through our votes and voices in Sacramento and throughout the state, that our communities and our issues matter.

Even as we celebrate, there is much more to accomplish. Every day, our members work with low-income communities of color struggling with asthma, cancer, and quality of life impacts from being on the frontlines of pollution. There is much to be done in order for 2015's victories to lead to on-the-ground health and environmental improvements in communities. These policies are just the start of what our state must accomplish to address our long-standing pollution burdens in low-income communities and communities of color.

2015 was also a year when industry flexed its muscle. The oil lobby spent \$11 million from July to September alone, fighting off ambitious attempts to reduce our state's dependency on fossil fuels. Sadly, many Democrats joined industry instead of standing for measures that would have undoubtedly improved health for their constituents (See "The Moderate Democrats" on page 4).

Unfortunately, a scorecard can't capture the many ways decision-makers wield their influence, either in positive or negative ways. Our scores show how legislators and the Governor vote on the final version of the bills. The scores do not reflect the behind-the-scenes deals that influence a bill as it makes its way through the process, or the closed door meetings where legislators either support or oppose important measures. However, the scorecard is one overall important indicator of how environmental justice issues are faring in the state policy.

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Summary of bills included in CEJA's 2015 EJ Scorecard

AB 356 (Williams) SUPPORT	Oil and Gas Monitoring: Would have required a well operator to implement a monitoring program for below ground oil production tanks and facilities, disposal and injection wells. <i>Failed on the Assembly Floor.</i>
AB 401 (Dodd) SUPPORT	Low Income Water Rate Assistance: Requires agencies to develop a plan for creating a statewide Low Income Water Rate Assistance Program. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
AB 693 (Eggman) SUPPORT	Multifamily Affordable Housing Solar Roofs Program: Provides access and financing for solar, bring local jobs and reduced energy bills associated with solar panel installations on multifamily affordable housing units. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
AB 825 (Rendon) SUPPORT	California Public Utilities Commission Reform: Would have required public disclosure of electricity procurement decisions. <i>Vetoed by the Governor.</i>
AB 953 (Weber) SUPPORT	Racial Profiling Data Collection: Requires law enforcement agencies to collect basic information on police stops. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
AB 1071 (Atkins and Garcia) SUPPORT	Environmental Justice Supplemental Environmental Projects: Requires environmental enforcement agencies to create policies allowing up to 50% of penalty settlements be directed to benefit environmental justice communities. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
AB 1075 (Alejo) SUPPORT	Department of Toxic Substances Control Reform: Increases enforcement actions on facilities with multiple violations. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
AB 1288 (Atkins and Pavley) SUPPORT	Environmental Justice Representatives: Requires two appointments on the California Air Resources Board who work directly with environmental justice communities. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
AB 1496 (Thurmond) SUPPORT	Methane Emissions: Requires Air Resources Board to develop a program that measures, monitors, regulates, and ultimately reduces methane emissions statewide. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
SB 32 (Pavley) SUPPORT	2050 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Target: Establishes a new greenhouse gas reduction target for 2050. <i>Held on Assembly Floor.</i>
SB 185 (de León) SUPPORT	Public Divestiture: Prohibits the California Public Employees' Retirement Systems and the California State Teachers' Retirement Systems from making new investments and requires divestiture from companies that receive at least half their revenues from coal mining. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
SB 350 (de León and Leno) SUPPORT	Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction: Increases Renewable Portfolio Standard to 50% and doubles energy efficiency in buildings by 2030. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
SB 414 (Jackson) SUPPORT	Oil Spill Prevention and Response: Directs the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) to work with the Legislature on best responses to an oil spill. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>
SB 454 (Allen) SUPPORT	Groundwater Protection: Would have prevented oil drilling waste from being injected into an aquifer if preservation of drinking water quality would be harmed. <i>Failed on the Senate Floor.</i>
SB 673 (Lara) SUPPORT	Hazardous Waste Permits: Stronger permitting criteria for hazardous waste. <i>Signed by the Governor.</i>



How did legislators and the Governor fare in our 3rd Scorecard?

We selected bills that CEJA as a coalition or our members supported. We chose bills that were significant: they all would make important contributions to addressing environmental and social justice in communities of color throughout California.

In total, CEJA scored 15 bills. Senators and Assembly Members were scored on a total of 14 bills. Of the 12 bills that made it to the Governor's desk, he signed 11 and vetoed 1 (AB 825).

The 2014 election and redistricting produced considerable shifts in both houses for the 2015 legislative session. Of the 17 Senate and 27 Assembly seats that turned over, 8 new Senators and 19 new Assembly Members joined the Legislature from districts where CEJA members have been organizing for years.

A growing number of these and other decision-makers recognize the importance of addressing the environmental health and quality of life issues that working class communities and communities of color face. This growing awareness is reflected in the 2015 scores.

We congratulate the 37 legislators who received perfect scores:

- 16 Senators: Senate pro Tem De León and Senators Allen, Beall, Block, Glazer, Hancock, Hill, Hueso, Jackson, Leno, Liu, McGuire, Monning, Pavley, Wieckowski, and Wolk.
- 21 Assembly Members: Speaker Aktins and Assembly Members Bloom, Bonta, Chau, Chiu, Chu, Dababneh, Eggman, Gomez, Jones-Sawyer, Levine, López, McCarty, Mullin, Nazarian, Rendon, Santiago, Stone, Thurmond, Ting, and Wood.

Senators Beall, Jackson, Leno, Liu, Monning, Pavley, and Wolk, and Assembly Members Nazarian and Ting have earned a perfect score two years in a row (2014 and 2015).

More individual legislators scored in the 90-100 percent range in 2015 than in the past two years combined; 23 Senators and 31 Assembly Members scored in the 90-100 percent range in 2015, up from 19 Senators and 17 Assembly Members in 2014 and no members, Senate or Assembly, in 2013.

Governor Brown has come a long way in just the past 2 years since our 1st Scorecard. After starting out with a dismal 29 percent in 2013, Governor Brown rose to an 80 percent in 2014, and now a 92 percent in 2015. In 2016, we will be looking to his administration to strongly support implementation of the environmental laws chaptered in 2015. We will also be looking to Governor Brown to proactively address some of the critical, and as of yet unresolved, environmental justice issues in climate policy.

Legislators of Color: Room for Improvement

People of color comprise 89 percent of the people living in the top 10 percent most polluted areas of California. 1 in 3 Latinos and 1 in 4 African American live in overburdened communities.

Given this reality, legislators of color have a special responsibility to represent the needs of California's diverse population. Many of these legislators are often from districts that are highly impacted by pollution. Unfortunately, in an analysis of the Asian Pacific Islander, Black and Latino Caucuses, we found mixed overall scores.

Asian Pacific Islander Caucus: The Asian Pacific Islander Caucus is the smallest caucus, but was the strongest supporter of environmental justice policies this session. 6 of the 9 Caucus members received perfect scores, and the average score was 95 percent.

Black Caucus: Only 25 percent (3/12) members of the Black Caucus scored 100 percent, lowest of all three caucuses. The average score was 89 percent. The Black Caucus also had the widest range of scores, from 71 to 100 percent. A particular area of growth in the Black Caucus is climate and energy policy; 4 members worked to strip the oil reduction provision from SB 350; 4 members failed to vote on SB 32; and 6 members failed to vote or voted no on AB 356.

Latino Caucus: The Latino Caucus is the largest of the three caucuses. 38 percent (8/21) members of the Latino/a Caucus received perfect scores, and two-thirds got a 90 percent or above. Unfortunately, 7 of 21 Latino Caucus members failed to vote on Assembly Member Williams' important oil and gas regulation measure.

All legislators of color, especially members of the Black and Latino Caucuses, must do better and align with low-income and communities of color toward a more healthy and sustainable California.



The Moderate Democrats: Beholden to industry and weakening SB 350

It is unacceptable for Moderate Democrats, many of whom represent predominantly people of color that are most impacted by climate and dirty energy, to hide behind concerns over equity and fail to take stands on measures that would undoubtedly improved the health and quality of life for their constituents.

Unfortunately, this is exactly what we saw happen with SB 350 (de León and Leno), the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015. 17 Democratic Assembly Members betrayed our communities, stripping the key proposal to reduce the state's petroleum consumption in half by 2030. While these legislators are not the only members of the Moderate Caucus, they are ones who publicly opposed the petroleum reduction measures in SB 350. Even though some of these legislators did vote for SB 350, it was a watered down version without the oil reduction component. The map to the right shows how the districts of these legislators overlap with environmental justice communities.

It is important to distinguish between legislators who are serious about addressing environmental justice issues from those who are just hiding behind talking points. Some legislators are rightfully frustrated with the lack of attention in environmental policy to the impacts on communities of color. We share those concerns and look forward to proactively addressing these issues. However, as a coalition of community-based organizations working directly in communities of color, we cannot sit on the sidelines as communities of color are used as a wedge for the interests of industry lobbyists.



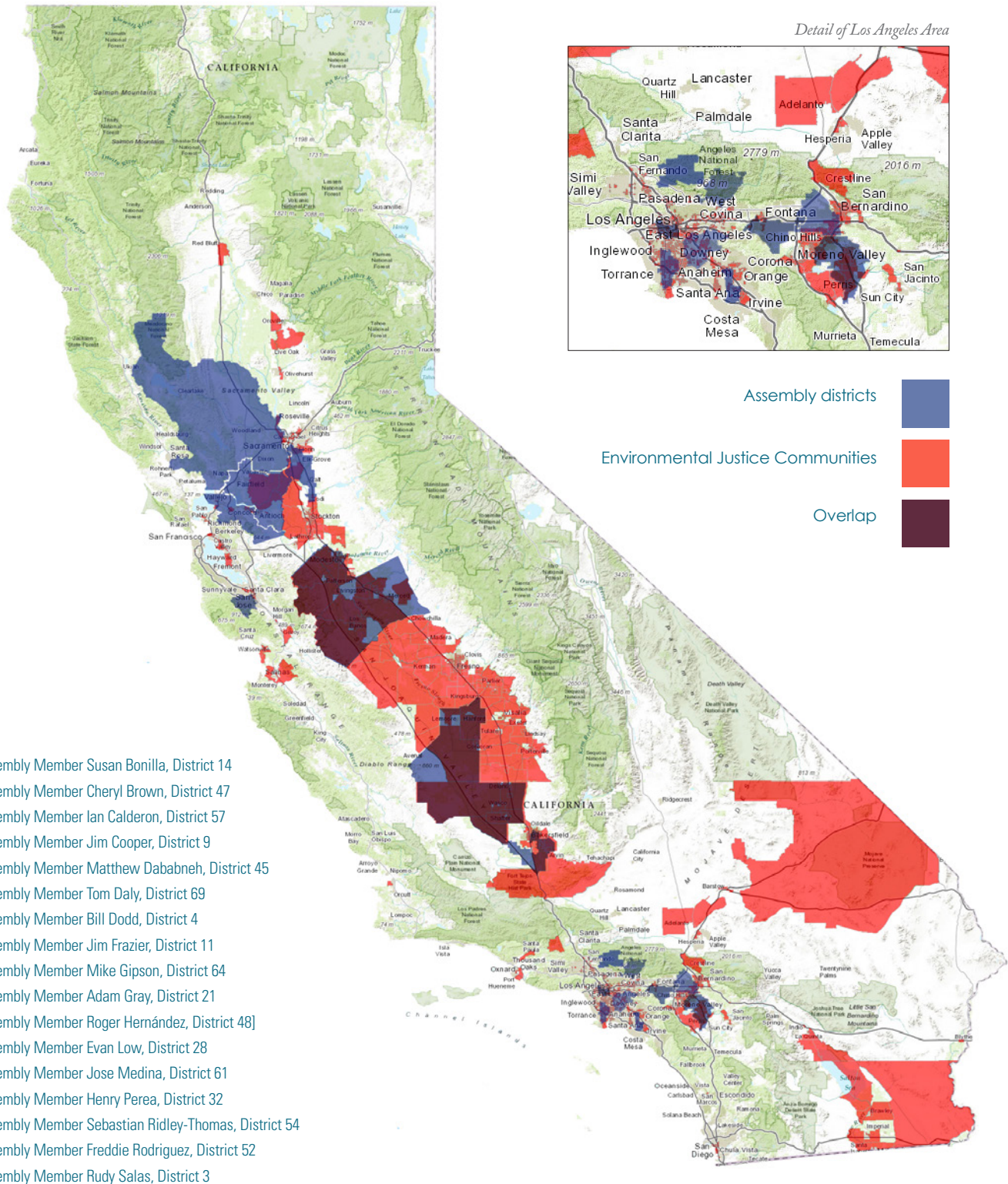
CalEnviroScreen 2.0 Highlights Environmental Crisis in California and Opportunity for Bipartisanship

In our ongoing efforts to connect policy wins in Sacramento with direct benefits in environmental justice communities, we analyzed the intersection of legislator scores with their districts' CalEnviroScreen 2.0 ranking. CalEnviroScreen 2.0 uses 19 indicators of pollution burden, socioeconomic vulnerabilities and public health risk factors to rank all census tracts in California. Communities with high CalEnviroScreen 2.0 scores are most heavily impacted and vulnerable to the impacts of pollution. By using CalEnviroScreen 2.0 to identify

these areas, it enables policymakers to target these areas for statewide resources, investments, and pollution reduction efforts.

We compared the location of CalEnviroScreen 2.0's top 25 percent census tracts with Assembly and Senate districts. We were disappointed to find that a large majority of the state's legislative districts have overburdened areas within their borders. *Continued on page 6.*

The map below shows just how much the districts of the 17 Democrats who advocated for the removal of SB 350's oil reduction provision overlap with communities most impacted by pollution and poverty. We hope to see each of the following Assembly Members better represent the needs of their constituents in 2016:





84 percent of all Assembly districts have areas that are highly impacted, according to CalEnviroScreen 2.0. This leaves only 13 of 80 Assembly districts that do not have overburdened communities. The majority (8), are represented by a Republican.

92.5 percent of Senate districts have some portion of most impacted census tracts in their district, leaving a mere 3 out of 30 districts free from a disproportionate burden of pollution. 2 of these 3 are represented by Republican Senators.

This sobering analysis points to the reality that environmental justice is a critical issue for all legislators - and all Californians - to grapple with urgently. Decision-makers can no longer assume that this “does not impact their district,” with the growing crisis of climate change, coupled with the long standing environmental health epidemic and the existing levels of pollution shown by CalEnviroScreen 2.0, legislators must take strong action.

Highs and lows in climate and clean energy policy

CEJA and California had some important victories in 2015 on climate and clean energy policy, but the session also surfaced the significant hurdles that prevent our state from taking the bold steps needed to address the crisis of climate change.

AB 693, by Assembly Member Susan Eggman, represented the culmination of years of work by CEJA and our allies at the California Solar Energy Industries Association (CalSEIA). Its passage creates a new program that will finance solar installations on multifamily affordable housing units by directing \$100 million per year for ten years – \$1 billion in total – to install 300 megawatts of rooftop solar through 2030. The law reduces tenant utility costs by directly crediting their bills for the solar energy used and generated. It is a first step in bridging the “green divide” and getting renewable energy directly into the communities most impacted by fossil fuels.

SB 350, by Senate President pro Tem de León and Senator Leno is a huge accomplishment. Not only does it advance our overall clean energy economy, it contains some important environmental justice provisions: it promotes small-scale renewable energy in low-income communities and communities of color and directs the California Energy Commission in collaboration with the California Public Utilities Commission to produce a study analyzing the barriers and opportunities to renewable energy and energy efficiency in low-income communities. While the bill got severely curtailed because of industry lobbying (See “The Moderate Democrats” on page 4), it still establishes one of the country’s most aggressive Renewable Portfolio Standards. Pro Tem de León also authored the visionary SB 182, the first bill to divest public pension funds from coal, another important step forward for transitioning our state off fossil fuels completely.

Another monumental victory for environmental justice, climate and clean air was the passage of AB 1288, Speaker Atkins’ bill, co-authored by Senator Pavley, which creates two new seats for representatives who work directly with communities of color overburdened by pollution on the California Air Resources Board. AB 1288 will help ensure the concerns of environmental



justice communities are directly represented in some of the highest levels of decision-making on climate and air quality issues, and that the ARB leadership is reflective of California's diversity. We applaud Speaker Atkins and Senator Pavley for their leadership on this measure.

However, many important measures to tackle the disproportionate impacts of the fossil fuel industry were stymied by heavy industry lobbying and Moderate Democrats:

- SB 32, Senator Pavley's 2050 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Target bill, was also undermined by Big Oil and Moderate Democrats and became a 2-year bill. CEJA worked closely with Senator Pavley to include environmental justice amendments in the bill, and we look forward to working with their office to pass SB 32 in 2016.
- Unfortunately, efforts to address the disastrous impacts of oil and gas extraction on California's precious water resources failed in the face of Big Oil lobbying. Neither of the two measures (Assembly Member Williams' AB 356 and Senator Allen's SB 454) to better protect the state's precious groundwater resources, the source of drinking water for many low-income communities, from oil and gas operations passed.
- The Governor also vetoed an entire package of bills to reform the California Public Utilities Commission. Multiple news reports have revealed the deep level of collusion between big utilities and Commissioners, and this agency is in urgent need of overhaul.



Protecting communities of color from hazardous waste

The regulatory agency in charge of managing hazardous waste in California, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), is broken and failing to protect community health and the environment. With 80 percent of people living near hazardous waste facilities people of color, these systems' failures are undoubtedly environmental justice issues. Due to a truly community-based effort led by CEJA members such as Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice, Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment, and the People's Senate, there will be positive changes at DTSC. SB 673 (Lara) puts in place stronger permitting criteria for hazardous waste that require consideration of cumulative impacts as one of several decision-making factors and AB 1075 (Alejo) increases enforcement actions on facilities that violate multiple times.

These changes coincide with the appointment of a new Assistant Director for Environmental Justice and the creation of an independent oversight panel. We are hopeful these new changes will move the DTSC in the direction of protecting public health over company profits.

Generating new resources for environmental justice communities

The communities where CEJA members work are on the frontlines of poverty and pollution, but are also full of solutions, and our vision needs resources. CEJA has prioritized finding new ways to increase funding going



directly to communities of color. Under the leadership of Speaker Atkins and Assembly Member Eduardo Garcia, AB 1071 was signed into law, which creates a policy that allows a percent of environmental penalty fines to be directed back into projects that benefit the impacted community. This version of a “community benefits fund” from environmental violations helps ensure that polluters pay for health and quality of life impacts when they break environmental laws.

We are also thrilled to see the expansion of the California Environmental Protection Agency’s Environmental Justice Small Grants program, one of the few state grant programs that funds community-based organizations working on environmental justice issues. The agency recently announced the availability of \$1 million dollars in grants, up from \$250,000 in 2013 when CEJA started working on this issue. In 2015, Assembly Member Bonta authored AB 1062, which would increase the funding in the program even further to \$5 million per year. While AB 1062 was turned into a two-year bill, we look forward to seeing it make it to the Governor’s desk in 2016.

Advocacy in the budget process also helped secure increased funding for communities of color: there will be \$500,000 in technical assistance funding to help disadvantaged communities apply to the state’s affordable housing and greenhouse gas reduction program.

Environmental justice is intertwined with racial justice

Environmental justice is rooted in the civil rights movement. Our members work in communities that are disproportionately burdened by pollution due to their race. These same communities face many other injustices and stressors, including high rates of employment and poverty, and they certainly face racial profiling by police. As the nationwide movement against police brutality grows, policy changes that advance racial justice are critical to the long-term and comprehensive health and well-being of people of color in California. That is why we applaud Assembly Member Weber’s leadership in authoring AB 953, the Racial Profiling Data Collection Act, and why we included it in our scorecard. The bill requires law enforcement agencies to collect basic information on police stops and will establish an advisory board to analyze the stop data and develop recommendations to address problems with disparate policing where they exist.

Scorecard Key

✓ “Aye” vote on a bill we supported

✗ “No” vote on a bill we supported

NV No vote recorded. These votes are counted as a negative point in the final score; it is treated as equivalent to a “no” vote on a bill we supported, because legislators must make their positions public through their voting records.

EA Legislator was officially excused on the day of the vote, which is not counted against their final score.

B Member of Black Caucus

L Member of Latino Caucus

API Member of Asian Pacific Islander Caucus



SENATORS	CAUCUS	TOTAL SCORE	AB 1071 (Atkins and Garcia)	SB 350 (De León and Leno)	AB 693 (Eggman)	SB 673 (Lara)	AB 1288 (Atkins and Pavley)
Allen, Ben (D-26)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anderson, Joel (R-38)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Bates, Patricia (R-36)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✓	NV
Beall, Jim (D-15)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Berryhill, Tom (R-8)		14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Block, Marty (D-39)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cannella, Anthony (R-12)		29%	✓	✗	✗	NV	✓
De León, Kevin (D-24)	L	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fuller, Jean (R-16)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Gaines, Ted (R-1)		14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	NV
Galgiani, Cathleen (D-5)		64%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glazer, Steven (D-7)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hall, Isadore (D-35)	B (Vice Chair)	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hancock, Loni (D-9)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hernandez, Ed (D-22)	L	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hertzberg, Robert (D-18)		86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hill, Jerry (D-13)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hueso, Ben (D-40)	L (Vice Chair)	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Huff, Bob (R-29)		29%	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Jackson, Hannah-Beth (D-19)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lara, Ricardo (D-33)	L	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leno, Mark (D-11)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leyva, Connie (D-20)		93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Liu, Carol (D-25)	API	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
McGuire, Mike (D-2)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mendoza, Tony (D-32)	L	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mitchell, Holly (D-30)	B	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monning, Bill (D-17)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moorlach, John (R-37)		14%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Morrell, Mike (R-23)		14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Nguyen, Janet (R-34)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Nielsen, Jim (R-4)		14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Pan, Richard (D-6)	API	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pavley, Fran (D-27)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Roth, Richard (D-31)		79%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Runner, Sharon (R-21)		14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Stone, Jeff (R-28)		14%	✓	✗	✗	NV	✗
Vidak, Andy (R-14)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Wieckowski, Bob (D-10)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wolk, Lois (D-3)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

GOVERNOR		92%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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	AB 401 (Dodd)	AB 1075 (Alejo)	SB 185 (De León)	SB 414 (Jackson)	SB 32 (Pavley)	AB 356 (Williams)	AB 1496 (Thurmond)	AB 825 (Rendon)	AB 953 (Weber)	SB 454 (Allen)
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No Senate floor vote	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✗	✗
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✗	✗
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
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	✓	✗	✗	NV	✗		✗	✓	✗	✗
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	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✗	✗
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✗	✗
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	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	NV
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	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✓	✗
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	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✗	✗
	✗	✗	NV	✗	NV		✗	✓	✗	✗
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	NV
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	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✗	✗
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✗	✗
	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✗	✗
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

ASSEMBLYMEMBERS	CAUCUS	TOTAL SCORE	AB 1071 (Atkins and Garcia)	SB 350 (De León and Leno)	AB 693 (Eggman)	SB 673 (Lara)	AB 1288 (Atkins and Pavley)	
Achadjian, Katcho (R-35)	L (Chair)	29%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Alejo, Luis (D-30)		86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Allen, Travis (R-72)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Atkins, Toni (D-78)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Baker, Catharine (R-16)		43%	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	
Bigelow, Frank (R-5)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Bloom, Richard (D-50)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bonilla, Susan (D-14)		86%	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bonta, Rob (D-18)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brough, William (R-73)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Brown, Cheryl (D-47)	B	79%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Burke, Autumn (D-62)	B (Treasurer)	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Calderon, Ian (D-57)	L	86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Campos, Nora (D-27)	L	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Chang, Ling Ling (R-55)	API	21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Chau, Ed (D-49)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Chávez, Rocky (R-76)		17%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Chiu, David (D-17)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Chu, Kansan (D-25)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cooley, Ken (D-8)	B	86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cooper, Jim (D-9)		71%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Dababneh, Matthew (D-45)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Dahle, Brian (R-1)		21%	✓	✗	✗	NV	✗	
Daly, Tom (D-69)		79%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Dodd, Bill (D-4)	L	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eggman, Susan (D-13)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Frazier, Jim (D-11)		71%	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	
Gaines, Beth (R-6)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Gallagher, James (R-3)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Garcia, Cristina (D-58)	L	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Garcia, Eduardo (D-56)	L	86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Gatto, Mike (D-43)	B	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Gipson, Mike (D-64)		71%	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	
Gomez, Jimmy (D-51)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Gonzalez, Lorena (D-80)		93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Gordon, Richard (D-24)		93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Gray, Adam (D-21)		64%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	
Grove, Shannon (R-34)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Hadley, David (R-66)		36%	✓	✓	✗	NV	NV	
Harper, Matthew (R-74)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Hernández, Roger (D-48)		86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	AB 401 (Dodd)	AB 1075 (Alejo)	SB 185 (De León)	SB 414 (Jackson)	SB 32 (Pavley)	AB 356 (Williams)	AB 1496 (Thurmond)	AB 825 (Rendon)	AB 953 (Weber)	SB 454 (Allen)
	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	No Assembly floor vote
	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	NV	✓	✓	✗	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	NV	✓	NV	✗	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✗	✗	✗	EA	EA	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✗	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	NV	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	NV	✗	✗	✓	✗	NV	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	NV	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	NV	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
	✓	NV	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	
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	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	NV	✓	✓	✗	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	

ASSEMBLYMEMBERS	CAUCUS	TOTAL SCORE	AB 1071 (Atkins)	SB 350 (De León and Leno)	AB 693 (Eggman)	SB 673 (Lara)	AB 1288 (Atkins and Pavley)
Holden, Chris (D-41)	B	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Irwin, Jacqui (D-44)		86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jones, Brian (R-71)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Jones-Sawyer, Reggie (D-59)	B (Chair)	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kim, Young (R-65)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Lackey, Tom (R-36)		50%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Levine, Marc (D-10)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Linder, Eric (R-60)		21%	✓	✗	✗	NV	✗
López, Patty (D-39)	L	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Low, Evan (D-28)	API	86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maienschein, Brian (R-77)		36%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mathis, Devon (R-26)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mayes, Chad (R-42)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
McCarty, Kevin (D-7)	B	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medina, Jose (D-61)	L	86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Melendez, Melissa (R-67)		29%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mullin, Kevin (D-22)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nazarian, Adrin (D-46)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Obernolte, Jay (R-33)		29%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
O'Donnell, Patrick (D-70)		79%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Olsen, Kristin (R-12)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Patterson, Jim (R-23)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Perea, Henry (D-31)	L	79%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quirk, Bill (D-20)		93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rendon, Anthony (D-63)	L	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ridley-Thomas, Sebastian (D-54)	B (Secretary)	79%	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rodriguez, Freddie (D-52)	L	79%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Salas, Jr., Rudy (D-32)	L	86%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Santiago, Miguel (D-53)	L	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Steinorth, Marc (R-40)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Stone, Mark (D-29)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thurmond, Tony (D-15)	B and L	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ting, Philip (D-19)	API (Vice Chair)	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wagner, Donald (R-68)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Waldron, Marie (R-75)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Weber, Shirley (D-79)	B	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wilk, Scott (R-38)		21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Williams, Das (D-37)	API (Chair)	82%	✓	✓	NV	✓	EA
Wood, Jim (D-2)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	AB 401 (Dodd)	AB 1075 (Alejo)	SB 185 (De León)	SB 414 (Jackson)	SB 32 (Pavley)	AB 356 (Williams)	AB 1496 (Thurmond)	AB 825 (Rendon)	AB 953 (Weber)	SB 454 (Allen)
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	No Assembly floor vote
	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	NV	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	NV	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	EA	NV	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	







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