



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SCORECARD 2017



2017 Environmental Justice Scorecard

The California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA) and CEJA Action are proud to release our 5th Environmental Justice Scorecard for the 2017 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. We would like to thank the Resources Legacy Fund for their generous support of the scorecard.

About The California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA) and CEJA Action

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.

California Environmental Justice Alliance Action (CEJA Action) builds the political power of communities of color to advance environmentally and socially just policies in California. We accomplish this by engaging voters in communities of color, organizing and training grassroots leaders to engage in civic and electoral politics, and advocacy to advance critical policies that will improve the health and quality of life in communities of color. We believe California’s communities of color are a powerful force for equitable environmental policies and a more participatory, inclusive democracy.

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A Year Of Challenging Environmental Politics

In 2017, there were many high profile pieces of legislation signed into law, and many of these deals included tough compromises with significant impacts on environmental justice (EJ) communities. The year revealed gaps in environmental justice legislative leadership and the pervasive influence of industry in California politics, even in a state that is heralded as an environmental leader.

After several years of steadily increasing scores, our 5th Environmental Justice Scorecard shows a sharp decrease in scores for the 2017 Legislative Session. We see that after years of raising awareness and educating elected officials about the issues our communities face, the stakes are now higher: for legislators to be EJ champions, they must do more. With a federal-level attack on low-income communities and communities of color and the environment underway, our elected officials need to rise to the challenge. We need leaders who will stand with our communities, despite industry pressure. With 2018 being an election year, many legislators stayed off controversial issues or took safe votes to save their political careers. CEJA and CEJA Action will continue educating elected officials about environmental justice issues and building the political will to enact the bold policies our communities need, while holding leaders accountable when they do not.

Over the course of the 2017 session, we saw policies shaped in ways that negatively impact their transformative potential to meet the urgent environmental health, justice, and climate crisis in overburdened communities. Because of revenue components in several of the most high-profile packages, they required a two-thirds vote, and this in particular created opportunities for industry lobbying to extract compromises in exchange for hard to get votes. Many of these compromises can lead to increased pollution in communities of color, repeating a long-standing pattern we regularly see in environmental policy.

AB 398 (E.Garcia), the cap and trade extension legislation, included many of the compromises that in our analysis can have serious consequences on the health and quality of life in EJ communities. The final bill contained numerous components that are troubling from an EJ perspective, such as provisions that allow industry to continue localized pollution in exchange for cheaper compliance options, as well as preemptions on state and local regulatory authorities. Overall, we are concerned that it cements in place a program that could undermine California’s ability to meet our 2030 greenhouse gas reduction goals, while allowing emissions to increase in EJ communities. In an extreme example of political compromises crafted behind closed doors, a Constitutional Amendment (ACA 1) was released just days before the final vote as part of the package. If passed, ACA 1 would subject climate revenues to a two-thirds vote in 2024, making it challenging for low-income communities to access these funds for climate projects. We were disappointed that more legislators did not advocate for stronger environmental justice provisions, and hope to see their support in ensuring that implementation of AB 398 is as aggressive and equitable as possible.





The good news is that there were some steps forward in 2017, and legislators will have many opportunities to demonstrate their EJ leadership in 2018. AB 523 by Assemblymember Eloise Gomez Reyes passed with bipartisan support and was signed into law by Governor Brown. AB 523 will bring a total of 35% of critical funding for clean energy projects in EJ communities and low-income neighborhoods, while the new parks bond with the passage of SB 5 (De León) also promises to increase investments in EJ communities. Showing critical support for an inspiring community-led campaign, several legislators and decision-makers across the state joined the effort to halt a new natural gas-fired power plant in Oxnard, signaling a long overdue shift away from the construction of dirty power plants in the state. California also made important efforts to protect immigrant communities by declaring a sanctuary state through the passage of SB 54 by Senator Kevin de León. And while several important EJ issues were not resolved – from the fight for safe and clean affordable drinking water, to reforming the broken Department of Toxic Substances Control – many of these issues will continue in 2018.

Another important shift since the end of the 2017 Legislative Session has been the rise of the #MeToo movement. Over the past several months, women across the political spectrum have declared that it is long past time to end the rampant culture of sexual harassment and misogyny in California politics. This has led to numerous resignations from legislators, whose unethical behavior has been exposed. The impacts of this important movement have been and will continue to be far reaching and shape the prospects for the 2018 legislative session. We hope legislative leaders will respond to the challenge with strong action, and we look forward to working with incoming legislators filling newly vacated seats to advance both environmental and gender justice.

As more and more EJ policies are passed, it is critical to monitor implementation at our state regulatory agencies. In Spring 2018, CEJA and CEJA Action will be releasing our second Environmental Justice Agency Assessment, where we will evaluate whether state agencies are upholding principles of environmental justice within implementation of key EJ policies.



Summary of Bills Included in CEJA and CEJA Action's 2017 EJ Scorecard

ACA 1 (Mayes) OPPOSE	Would require climate revenues to be authorized by a two-thirds vote in 2024. <i>Chaptered by the Secretary of State.</i>
AB 378 (C. Garcia) SUPPORT	Would have required limitations on emissions from major facilities covered by California's cap and trade program. <i>Died on the Assembly floor.</i>
AB 398 (E. Garcia) OPPOSE	Establishes a new cap and trade program to achieve California's 2030 greenhouse gas emission targets post-2020. <i>Signed into law by Governor Brown.</i>
AB 523 (Gomez Reyes) SUPPORT	Requires the California Energy Commission to set aside up to 35% in the Electric Program Investment Charge Fund for technology demonstration and deployment at sites located in disadvantaged communities and low-income census tracts. <i>Signed into law by Governor Brown.</i>
AB 805 (Gonzalez Fletcher) SUPPORT	Changes voting at the San Diego Association of Governments to better reflect the population of San Diego County, and increase transparency and oversight. <i>Signed into law by Governor Brown.</i>
AB 890 (Medina) SUPPORT	Would have limited the use of ballot initiatives as a means to bypass the California Environmental Quality Act. <i>Vetoed by Governor Brown.</i>
AB 1179 (Kalra) SUPPORT	Would have created clear requirements for inspections at facilities permitted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. <i>Vetoed by Governor Brown.</i>
AB 1328 (Limón) SUPPORT	Gives California water agencies access to information on potentially hazardous chemicals used in oil and gas operations. <i>Signed into law by Governor Brown.</i>
AB 1647 (Muratsuchi) SUPPORT	Requires an air district to require the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery to install a fence-line monitoring system by January 1, 2020. <i>Signed into law by Governor Brown.</i>
SB 5 (De León) SUPPORT	Creates a \$4.1 billion bond measure to fund parks and natural resources, including allocations for disadvantaged communities. <i>Signed into law by Governor Brown.</i>
SB 54 (De León) SUPPORT	Establishes limits on immigration enforcement at California state and local agencies and creates new limits on collaboration between California law enforcement and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency. <i>Signed into law by Governor Brown.</i>
SB 100 (De León) SUPPORT	Would accelerate renewable energy requirement to 60% by 2030 and sets a pathway for California to generate 100% of electricity from renewable energy and carbon-free resources by 2045. <i>Currently on the Assembly floor.</i>
SB 258 (Lara) SUPPORT	Requires disclosure on the product label of chemical ingredients in cleaning products. <i>Signed into law by Governor Brown.</i>
SB 623 (Monning) SUPPORT	Would create a new source of funding for water systems out of compliance with drinking water standards, funded by a safe drinking water fee on fertilizer and dairies and a modest fee on water bills. <i>Currently on the Assembly floor.</i>
SB 774 (Leyva) SUPPORT	Would establish the California Toxic Substances Board within the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to provide effective, reliable, transparent, and accountable oversight of California's hazardous waste management and the remediation of contaminated sites. <i>Currently on the Assembly floor.</i>

How did legislators and the Governor fare in our 5th Scorecard?

Each year, our CEJA and CEJA Action Scorecard includes bills that have a significant impact in advancing – positively or negatively – environmental and social justice issues in communities of color throughout California.

After several years of steady increase, the 2017 scores show a sharp decline. CEJA and CEJA Action scored 12 bills, scoring Assemblymembers on 12 and Senators on 14 bills, based on which ones had a floor vote taken in the respective houses. We included 2 bills we opposed, AB 398 and ACA 1. Of the 10 bills that made it to the Governor’s desk, he signed 8 of them, including one we opposed. As a Assembly Constitutional Amendment passed with a two-thirds vote, ACA 1 was chaptered directly with the Secretary of State.

There were 2 perfect scores in 2017. We congratulate Assemblymember Monique Limón and Assemblymember Mark Stone for their steadfast support of environmental justice in the 2017 Legislative Session, each receiving a score of 100 percent in this year’s scorecard.

One Senator and 6 Assemblymembers received high scores, who we also congratulate: Senator Allen received a score of 93 percent, and Assemblymembers Weber, Gomez Reyes, Kalra, Gloria, Chiu, and Bonta all received a score of 92 percent.

These numbers are in stark contrast to 2016, when 38 Assemblymembers and 22 Senators scored in the 90 to 100 percent range.

The Governor scored a 70 percent, indicating his significant room for growth in supporting environmental justice issues. This is a sharp decline from his perfect 100 percent score in 2016.

Black, Latino and API Caucus Analysis

Each year, we look at the voting record of the Asian Pacific Islander, Latino and Black Caucuses to assess how they are representing on environmental justice issues.

People of color are on the frontlines of environmental and climate justice. Given the sustained and significant impacts of environment health hazards among communities of color, legislators of color have a particular responsibility to represent the needs of California’s increasingly diverse population. Many of these legislators are from highly impacted districts themselves.

Given the increased awareness and understanding of EJ issues in the Capitol, it is now time for legislators representing communities of color to show stronger leadership on our issues. In 2018, the bar for being an EJ champion is higher than ever: the environmental health and climate crises have worsened, but our movement has grown. We need leaders who will grow with us.



Asian Pacific Islander Caucus: The API Caucus has historically been one of the strongest supporters of EJ issues. Within the 11 members, there was a strong cohort of legislators who scored above 90 percent, but the overall Caucus score was only 85 percent – a decline from 95 percent in 2016.

Black Caucus: The Black Caucus is one of the smallest Caucuses, with 10 members. Unfortunately, the Caucus has not emerged overall as a leader on EJ issues. In 2017, the Caucus scored a 74 percent, down from 87 percent in 2016.

Latino Caucus: The Latino Caucus includes one of the only 2 perfect scores in the 2017 session, Assemblymember Limón. With 25 members, it is the largest caucus and overall had a score of 79 percent in 2017. This was also a decline from 94 percent in 2016. The Caucus had a fairly even split between low-scoring Assemblymembers (under 80 percent) and fair to good scores (over 80 percent) amongst both Senators and Assemblymembers.

California’s Environmental Justice Champions

A large number of new elected officials entered office in 2017, representing many environmental justice communities across the state. Now in the second year of their first session, many of these leaders show the promise of being the committed environmental justice champions that our communities need.

We thank Assemblymembers Gloria, Gomez Reyes, Limon, and Kalra for demonstrating the leadership that will hopefully establish a new legacy of environmental justice policy in California in the coming years.

Several Senators championed critical issues for environmental justice communities. These include:

- Senate pro Tem De León for authoring several important measures that have the potential to bring benefits to EJ communities: SB 5, creating a new bond that will be before voters on the June 2018 ballot that includes historic amounts of funding for disadvantaged communities; SB 100, which, if passed this year, would take critical steps in speeding California’s transition to 100 percent renewable energy; and SB 54, which declared California a sanctuary state at a time when immigrants are under attack.
- Senator Leyva for authoring SB 774, a critical bill to reform the Department of Toxic Substances Control and bring much-needed transparency to the agency.



- Senator Monning for authoring SB 623, which would create a critical source of funding to address the crisis of contaminated drinking water.

Developing Deeper Environmental Justice Leadership

There are a number of legislators who scored below 70 percent, but have significant environmental justice constituencies in their districts. We hope to see these leaders demonstrate a stronger commitment to environmental justice in 2018. These include:

- Assemblymembers Gray, Salas, Arambula and Cooper, all representing areas with high levels of pollution in the Central Valley;
- Assemblymember Caballero, who represents many Latino communities in the Central Coast, also struggling with a range of pollution issues;
- Assemblymembers Gipson and O'Donnell, who represent communities directly impacted by refinery pollution and the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles.

Given the number of important issues still pending in 2018, there are many opportunities for these legislators to increase their support for EJ in this legislative session.

The Fight Continues: Major EJ Policy Issues In 2018

In 2018, legislators will have an opportunity to demonstrate their leadership on several key issues that were not resolved in 2017 and mentioned above:

- SB 623 (Monning) – Safe and Affordable Drinking Water
- SB 774 (Leyva) – Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Reform
- SB 100 (De León) – Renewable Portfolio Standard

Like many low-income Californians, EJ communities are being hit hard by the housing crisis in California. In 2017 the legislature took some important steps forward, such as passing SB 2, incoming Senate pro Tem Atkins’ effort to create a permanent source of funding for affordable housing construction. While these bills enacted some important reforms, they did not take the aggressive steps needed to protect tenants from rising housing costs, which is one of the driving forces displacing Californians across the state. In 2018, we hope to see more action from our leaders to ensure that all Californians have affordable and safe housing.

CalEnviroScreen (CES): An Important Tool for Environmental Justice

In 2017, major updates were made to one of the most important tools to emerge in the past decade in California’s EJ policy, CalEnviroScreen. CalEnviroScreen 3.0 (CES 3.0) was created to “identify communities in California most burdened by pollution from multiple sources and most vulnerable to its effects, taking into account socioeconomic characteristics and underlying health status,” according to the California Environmental Protection Agency. It identifies our state’s most overburdened and oftentimes neglected communities that are most in need of environmental protections and increased investments.

After several years of use, CES 3.0 has altered the landscape of environmental policy. It gives decision-makers a clear, credible, and scientific methodology to identify environmental justice communities. The tool makes visible the disparate, unfortunate geography of environmental injustice in California, where some regions are more highly impacted than others. These disproportionate impacts too often fall along lines of race and socioeconomic status.

The updated version of CES 3.0 includes a new socioeconomic indicator (housing burdened low-income households) and a new public health indicator (cardiovascular disease). These changes, along with the implementation of AB 1550 – which sets aside increased climate investments for low-income Californians – are making progress to ensure that communities that most need climate investments can receive them. While most conversations related to CalEnviroScreen focus on its role in allocating investments, it should also be used to increase protections to environmentally overburdened communities. We hope to see its role in siting, permitting, and enforcement decisions expanded.

California is the first state in our country to develop and adopt a strong cumulative impact tool like CalEnviroScreen for use in state policy. With CalEnviroScreen, our state can continue to be a national leader addressing pollution, poverty, and the impacts of climate change.

Scorecard Key

✓	“Aye” vote on a bill we supported or opposed
✗	“No” vote on a bill we supported or opposed
NV+	A no vote recorded on a bill where the final vote aligned with our position.
NV-	A no vote recorded on a bill where the final vote contradicted our position.
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	ACA 1 (Mayes) OPPOSE	AB 378 (C. Garcia) SUPPORT	AB 398 (E Garcia) OPPOSE	AB 523 (Gomez- Reyes) SUPPORT	AB 805 (Gonzalez- Fletcher) SUPPORT		AB 890 (Medina) SUPPORT	AB 1179 (Kalra) SUPPORT	AB 1328 (Limón) SUPPORT	AB 1647 (Muratsuchi) SUPPORT	SB 5 (De León) SUPPORT	SB 54 (De León) SUPPORT	SB 100 (De León) SUPPORT	SB 258 (Lara) SUPPORT	SB 623 (Monning) SUPPORT	SB 774 (Leyva) SUPPORT
Allen, Benjamin (D-26)		93%	✓	No vote in Senate	✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anderson, Joel (R-38)		21%	✓		✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Atkins, Toni G. (D-39)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bates, Patricia (R-36)		29%	✓		✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Beall, Jim (D-15)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Berryhill, Tom (R-8)		7%	✗		✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	NV-	NV-	✗	✗	✓	✗
Bradford, Steven (D-35)	B	86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cannella, Anthony (R-12)		36%	✓		✓	✓	✗		✗	✗	✓	NV-	NV-	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
de León, Kevin (D-24)	L & API	86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dodd, Bill (D-3)		79%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fuller, Jean (R-16)		21%	✓		✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Gaines, Ted (R-1)		21%	✓		✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	NV-	NV-	✗	✗	✓	✗
Galgiani, Cathleen (D-5)		79%	✗		✗	✓	NV-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glazer, Steven (D-7)		71%	✗		✗	✓	✗		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hernandez, Ed (D-22)	L	86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hertzberg, Robert (D-18)		79%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV-	✓
Hill, Jerry (D-13)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hueso, Ben (D-40)	L (Chair)	86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jackson, Hannah-Beth (D-19)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lara, Ricardo (D-33)	L	86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leyva, Connie (D-20)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
McGuire, Mike (D-2)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mendoza, Tony (D-32)	L	86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mitchell, Holly (D-30)	B (Treasurer)	86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monning, Bill (D-17)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moorlach, John (R-37)		21%	✓		✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Morrell, Mike (R-23)		21%	✓		✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	NV-	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Newman, Josh (D-29)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nguyen, Janet (R-34)		36%	✓		✓	✓	✗		✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Nielsen, Jim (R-4)		21%	✓		✓	✗	NV-		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Pan, Richard (D-6)	API	79%	✗		✗	✓	✓		NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Portantino, Anthony J. (D-25)		71%	✗		✗	✓	✓		NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV-	✓	✓	✓
Roth, Richard (D-31)		71%	✗		✗	✓	✓		NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV-	✓	✓	✓
Skinner, Nancy (D-9)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stern, Henry I. (D-27)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stone, Jeff (R-28)		21%	✓		✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Vidak, Andy (R-14)		29%	✓		✓	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	NV-	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Wieckowski, Bob (D-10)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wiener, Scott D. (D-11)		86%	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wilk, Scott (R-21)		50%	✓		✓	✓	✗		✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗

GOVERNOR		70%			✗	✓	✓		✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
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ASSEMBLYMEMBERS	CAUCUS	TOTAL SCORE	ACA 1 (Mayes) OPPOSE	AB 378 (C. Garcia) SUPPORT	AB 398 (E Garcia) OPPOSE	AB 523 (Gomez-Reyes) SUPPORT		AB 805 (Gonzalez-Fletcher) SUPPORT	AB 890 (Medina) SUPPORT	AB 1179 (Kalra) SUPPORT	AB 1328 (Limón) SUPPORT	AB 1647 (Muratsuchi) SUPPORT	SB 5 (De León) SUPPORT	SB 54 (De León) SUPPORT	SB 100 (De León) SUPPORT	SB 258 (Lara) SUPPORT	SB 623 (Monning) SUPPORT	SB 774 (Leyva) SUPPORT
Acosta, Dante (R-38)		25%	✖	✖	✓	✖		✖	✖	NV-	✓	✓	✖	✖	No Assembly floor vote	NV-	No Assembly floor vote	No Assembly floor vote
Aguiar-Curry, Cecilia M. (D-04)	L	58%	✖	NV-	✖	NV-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		NV-		
Allen, Travis (R-72)		25%	NV+	✖	✓	✖		✖	✖	NV-	✖	✖	✖	✖		✓		
Arambula, Joaquin (D-31)	L	67%	✖	✖	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	NV-	✓	✓		✓		
Baker, Catharine (R-16)		42%	✖	✖	✖	✖		✖	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖		✓		
Berman, Marc (D-24)		75%	✖	✓	✖	NV-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Bigelow, Frank (R-5)		8%	✖	✖	✓	✖		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		✖		
Bloom, Richard (D-50)		75%	✖	✓	✖	✓		NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Bocanegra, Raul (D-39)	L	75%	✖	✖	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Bonta, Rob (D-18)	API (Chair)	92%	✓	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Brough, William (R-73)		17%	✓	✖	✓	✖		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		✖		
Burke, Autumn (D-62)	B (Vice-Chair)	83%	✖	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Caballero, Anna M. (D-30)	L	58%	✖	✖	✖	✓		✖	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Calderon, Ian (D-57)	L	83%	✖	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Cervantes, Sabrina (D-60)	L	75%	NV+	✖	NV+	✓		NV-	NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Chau, Ed (D-49)	API	83%	✖	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Chávez, Rocky (R-76)		8%	✖	✖	✖	✖		✖	✖	✖	✖	NV-	✖	NV-		✓		
Chen, Phillip (R-55)		25%	✖	✖	✓	✓		✖	✖	NV-	✖	✖	✖	✖		✓		
Chiu, David (D-17)	API	92%	✓	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Choi, Steven S. (R-68)		17%	✓	NV-	✓	✖		✖	✖	NV-	✖	✖	✖	✖		NV-		
Chu, Kansen (D-25)	API	75%	✖	NV-	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Cooley, Ken (D-8)		67%	✖	✓	✖	✓		NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✖		
Cooper, Jim (D-9)	B	42%	✖	✖	✖	✓		✓	NV-	NV-	✓	✓	NV-	✓		NV-		
Cunningham, Jordan (R-35)		25%	✖	✖	✖	✖		✖	✖	NV-	✓	✓	✖	✖		✓		
Dababneh, Matthew (D-45)		75%	✖	NV-	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Dahle, Brian (R-1)		17%	✖	✖	✓	✖		✖	✖	✖	✓	✖	✖	✖		✖		
Daly, Tom (D-69)		67%	✖	✖	✖	✓		✓	NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Eggman, Susan Talamantes (D-13)	L	82%	✖	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	EA	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Flora, Heath (R-12)		8%	✖	✖	✖	NV-		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✓	✖		✖		
Fong, Vince (R-34)		8%	✖	✖	✓	✖		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		✖		
Frazier, Jim (D-11)		33%	✖	✖	✖	✖		✓	✖	NV-	✓	✓	✓	✖		NV-		
Friedman, Laura (D-43)		83%	✖	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Gallagher, James (R-3)		17%	✖	✖	✓	✖		✖	✖	✖	✓	✖	NV-	✖		✖		
Garcia, Cristina (D-58)	L	83%	✖	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Garcia, Eduardo (D-56)	L	83%	✖	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Gipson, Mike (D-64)	B	58%	✖	NV-	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	NV-	✓	✓	✓		NV-		
Gloria, Todd (D-78)	API	92%	✓	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Gonzalez-Fletcher, Lorena (D-80)	L	83%	✖	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Gray, Adam (D-21)		58%	NV+	✖	✓	✓		✓	✖	NV-	✓	✓	✓	✖		NV-		
Grayson, Timonthy S. (D-14)		58%	✖	✖	✖	✓		✓	NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		NV-		
Harper, Matthew (R-74)		17%	NV+	✖	✓	✖		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		✖		
Holden, Chris (D-41)	B	83%	✖	✓	✖	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		

ASSEMBLYMEMBERS	CAUCUS	TOTAL SCORE	ACA 1 (Mayes) OPPOSE	AB 378 (C. Garcia) SUPPORT	AB 398 (E Garcia) OPPOSE	AB 523 (Gomez-Reyes) SUPPORT		AB 805 (Gonzalez-Fletcher) SUPPORT	AB 890 (Medina) SUPPORT	AB 1179 (Kalra) SUPPORT	AB 1328 (Limón) SUPPORT	AB 1647 (Muratsuchi) SUPPORT	SB 5 (De León) SUPPORT	SB 54 (De León) SUPPORT	SB 100 (De León) SUPPORT	SB 258 (Lara) SUPPORT	SB 623 (Monning) SUPPORT	SB 774 (Leyva) SUPPORT
Irwin, Jacqui (D-44)		80%	EA	✓	EA	✓		✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Jones-Sawyer, Reginald (D-59)	B	83%	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No Assembly floor vote	✓	No Assembly floor vote	No Assembly floor vote
Kalra, Ash (D-27)	API	92%	✓	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Kiley, Kevin (R-06)		8%	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗		
Lackey, Tom (R-36)		25%	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗		✓		
Levine, Marc (D-10)		83%	✓	✓	✗	✓		✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Limon, Monique (D-37)	L	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Low, Evan (D-28)	API (Parliamentarian)	83%	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Maienschein, Brian (R-77)		50%	✗	✗	✓	✓		✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗		✓		
Mathis, Devon (R-26)		8%	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✓		
Mayes, Chad (R-42)		17%	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗		✓		
McCarty, Kevin (D-7)	B	83%	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Medina, Jose (D-61)	L	75%	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Melendez, Melissa (R-67)		17%	NV+	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	NV-	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗		
Mullin, Kevin (D-22)		75%	✗	✓	✗	NV-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Muratsuchi, Al (D-66)	API	75%	✓	✓	✗	✓		NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV-		✓		
Nazarian, Adrin (D-46)	API	83%	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
O'Donnell, Patrick (D-70)		67%	✗	NV-	✗	✓		✓	✓	NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Obernolte, Jay (R-33)		17%	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗		✗		
Patterson, Jim (R-23)		8%	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗		
Quirk-Silva, Sharon (D-65)	L	75%	NV+	✗	✓	✓		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✗		
Quirk, Bill (D-20)		83%	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Rendon, Anthony (D-63)	L	83%	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Reyes, Eloise Gomez (D-47)	L	92%	NV+	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Ridley-Thomas, Sebastian (D-54)	B (Secretary)	50%	✗	✗	✗	✓		NV-	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✗		
Rodriguez, Freddie (D-52)	L	75%	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Rubio, Blanca (D-48)	L	67%	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	NV-	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Salas, Rudy (D-32)	L	67%	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✗		
Santiago, Miguel (D-53)	L	83%	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Steinorth, Marc (R-40)		17%	✗	✗	✗	✓		✗	✗	NV-	NV-	NV-	✗	✗		✓		
Stone, Mark (D-29)		100%	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Thurmond, Tony (D-15)	B and L	83%	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Ting, Philip (D-19)	API (Vice-Chair)	83%	✓	✓	✗	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Voepel, Randy (R-71)		8%	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		NV-		
Waldron, Marie (R-75)		17%	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✓		
Weber, Shirley (D-79)	B	92%	NV+	✓	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Wood, Jim (D-2)		75%	✗	✓	✗	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		



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JUSTICE ALLIANCE



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