CONNECTICUT LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

# 2019 ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD

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## MARGARET MINER

### *Honoring an Environmental Icon*

This year's *Environmental Scorecard* is dedicated to Margaret Miner, a long-time advocate for Connecticut's waters and conservation. In addition to serving on our board, Margaret has served as the Executive Director of Rivers Alliance of CT for the past eighteen years, only retiring this year.

We at CTLCV want to thank Margaret for her years of service to our environment, her passionate advocacy on behalf of our natural resources, and her thoughtful guidance of our mission.

Thank you, Margaret!

# HOW TO USE THIS SCORECARD

## HOW BILLS ARE SELECTED

Legislation included in this *Scorecard* represents a diverse set of environmental concerns. Environmental groups from around the state inform us about their priority bills. We consult with advocates throughout the session, lobby lawmakers on important initiatives, and track their votes.

## HOW LEGISLATORS ARE SCORED

CTLCV grades legislators on a 0% to 100% scale based on their votes on environmental bills in committees, the Senate, and the House. **The 2019 final score is the average of the legislator's individual votes on key bills we score.** A blank space means there was no vote to score for that legislator on that bill. We do not score absences or abstentions, but they are indicated on our scorecard with an "**A**."

While the most recent session reflects current positions on specific bills, watching the long-term voting patterns and the Lifetime Average of individual lawmakers can give a broader view of their priorities. Lifetime Averages are calculated on the lawmaker's annual scores for consecutive years in the legislature, provided he or she remains in the same chamber.

OUR *ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD* IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE GENEROUS SUPPORT OF OUR MEMBERS AND DONORS.

## HOLD LAWMAKERS ACCOUNTABLE

Connecticut is our home. It's a remarkable place to live, work, and play. CTLCV fights to protect our state's great natural legacy for future generations.

To do this, we must hold our elected officials accountable. This *Environmental Scorecard* shows how your lawmakers voted on critical environmental bills during the most recent legislative session.

With the *Scorecard* in hand, together we can protect our home by:

1. Reading this *Scorecard*
2. Following CTLCV on Facebook & Twitter
3. Signing up for Action Alerts
4. Telling lawmakers you know their score!

And, of course, one of the most powerful resources you have is your vote. Don't miss your chance to make your voice heard in the upcoming elections!

To learn more and join our movement, visit us online at CTLCV.org.



# OUR MEMBERS IN ACTION

This year, CTLCV sent out dozens of Action Alerts about many of the bills on our Legislative Watchlist. At the peak of session, we tracked over seventy bills through the Committee process and on the House and Senate floors.

When bad environmental bills appeared on the agenda, our members mobilized and stopped the votes from going forward. And when key environmental priorities seemed like they might die, our members flooded their lawmakers' offices with calls to make sure these important bills got a vote.

Throughout the session, we organized rallies, media events, and an Environmental Lobby Day where our members showed their support for climate action, energy equity, conservation, and more. Thanks to our members, we won a number of historic victories for our environment!

**2,555**

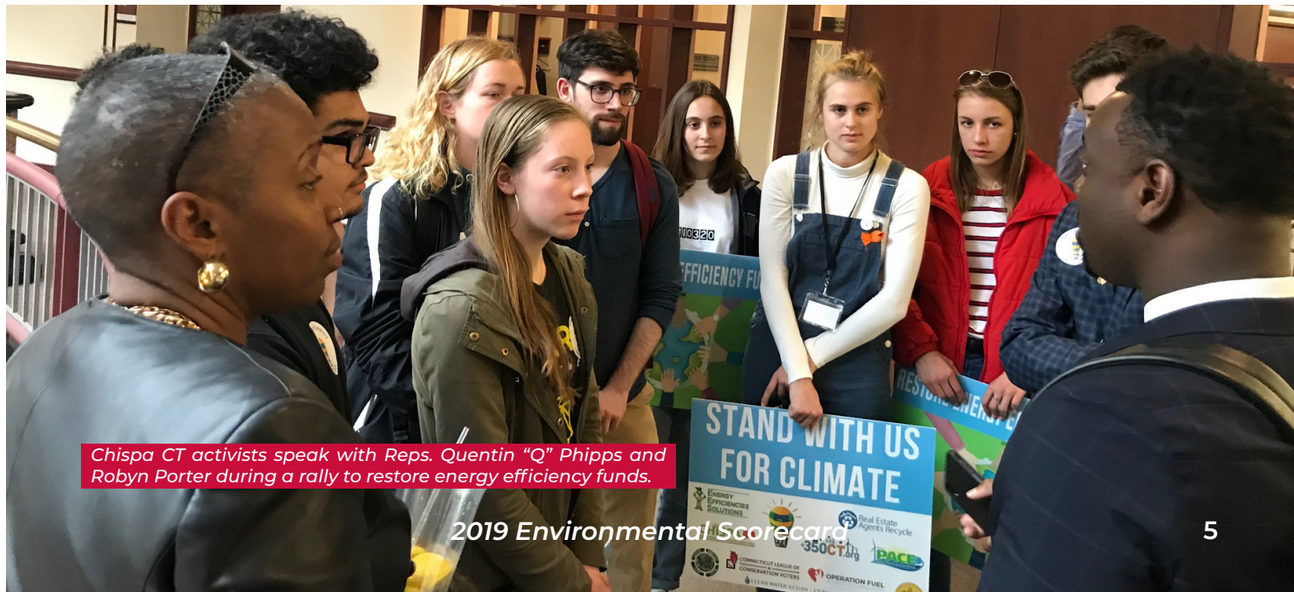
*Letters Sent to Lawmakers*

**2,859**

*Petitions Signed and Sent to State & Federal Leaders*

**1,000+**

*Volunteers Joined CTLCV to Call for Climate Action at Rallies & on Lobby Day*




*Chispa CT activists speak with Reps. Quentin "Q" Phipps and Robyn Porter during a rally to restore energy efficiency funds.*

# 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

## NEW FACES, BIG PROMISES

In November 2018, the Connecticut League of Conservation Voters (CTLCV) invested heavily in targeted legislative districts to break the stalemate in the State Senate and elect a pro-environment majority. Our efforts were successful, and on January 9, 2019, we cheered as our new and returning champions took their oaths of office.

Twenty-nine of our thirty-six endorsed candidates won their races—many of them freshmen. The new power balance in the State Senate meant many of these first-time lawmakers held positions of power in the legislature. These lawmakers faced a steep learning curve on a tight time frame. Thankfully, we also had a number of returning champions in leadership positions who could offer guidance and insight.

In the early days of the session, House and Senate leadership, along with many rank-and-file members, introduced dozens of pro-environment bills. CTLCV hosted our annual Environmental Summit at the end of January, providing lawmakers with a chance to speak with advocates and policy experts, learn about key environmental priorities, and read briefing papers about the biggest issues. After the Summit, we saw many of the issues we addressed turn into bills.

Thanks to our new champions, a record number of these issues received public hearings and votes during the Committee process. At the height of the session, we tracked over seventy bills on our Watchlist, many of which were voted out of their respective Committees or incorporated into other legislation.

*Sens. Tony Hwang, Carlo Leone, Will Haskell, Bob Duff, Julie Kushner, and Dennis Bradley take the oath of office on the opening day of the Connecticut General Assembly.*

*Rep. Anne Hughes speaks at an energy efficiency press conference. Also pictured, Interim Chispa Director Leticia Colon de Mejias and Rep. Brandon McGee.*

*Sen. Christine Cohen speaks at a press conference on banning single-use plastic bags. Also pictured, Rep. Christine Palm.*

*Rep. Jonathan Steinberg speaks with Rep. Maria Horn on the House floor during discussion of the fracking waste ban.*

## BUMPS IN THE ROAD

Of course, we still faced stumbling blocks along the way. One of the most promising pieces of legislation—the **Green Economy Act (HB 5002)**, Connecticut's version of the Green New Deal—was watered down significantly (see also: The Failed Promise of Connecticut's Green New Deal, page 11).

We suffered another defeat in the failure to stop a second diversion of $54 million from the Energy Efficiency Fund. Other key priorities like repealing the so-called Pipeline Tax never advanced past the Committee process, while a revamp of our state's Environmental Justice law passed the House, but failed to advance in the Senate. Similar fates befell an effort to ban toxic per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and a bill to mandate climate change education, while an update to the Bottle Bill was killed by leadership on the House floor.

Some of these defeats can be attributed to pressure from leadership to pass the budget before addressing other policy priorities. Others may be the result of the inexperience that comes with being a freshman lawmaker. And as always, there were significant anti-environment forces lobbying to block many good bills that would have strengthened protections for land, water resources, and wildlife.

## VICTORIES AND PROGRESS

While defeats are always disheartening, there were many victories won before the closing bell rang. Among the environmental priorities that advanced were:

- **Offshore Wind (PA 19-71)**: Connecticut will procure 2,000 MW of offshore wind energy, representing a third of our energy needs. This is a significant investment in clean energy that will help us reduce greenhouse gas emissions, fight climate change, create jobs, and transition away from fossil fuels.

· **Plastic Bag Ban (PA 19-117, Sec. 355)**: For the next two years, a 10-cent fee will be placed on single-use plastic bags. Towns still have the option to ban these bags or impose their own fees on single-use paper bags. Beginning on July 1, 2021, a statewide ban on single-use plastic bags will go into effect, helping us combat a significant threat to our waterways, wildlife, and climate.

· **State Water Plan (HJR 171)**: After years of work and an investment of more than $1 million, lawmakers finally passed a real framework for making policy decisions about our water. The State Water Plan enshrines water as a public trust resource and provides guidance for balancing the needs of development, conservation, and recreation.

· **Fracking Waste Ban (PA 19-112)**: The General Assembly passed a permanent, statewide ban on fracking waste disposal in Connecticut, protecting the public from the dangerous carcinogens and toxins these materials contain.

· **Solar Net-Metering (PA 19-35)**: After last year's attack on the residential solar industry, legislators passed a temporary fix to restore net-metering. It now falls to the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) to determine how solar net-metering will be calculated in the years to come.

· **Electric Vehicles (PA 19-117, Sec. 93 and 94)**: As part of the budget, legislators committed to transition 50% of our state's light-duty fleet and 30% of our public buses to electric, zero-emission vehicles by 2030.

· **Invasive Species (PA 19-190)**: To combat the invasive species in our waterways, the General Assembly implemented a new $5 fee on boat registrations to fund conservation programs.

*Reps. Michael Winkler, Jonathan Steinberg, Jane Garibay, Chispa Organizer Jeff Hush, Interim Chispa Director Leticia Colon de Mejias, Sen. Richard Blumenthal, and Rep. Geraldo Reyes, Jr. at the Stand Up Rally for Energy Efficiency.*

In addition to these wins, legislators also preserved funding for the Community Investment Account and drastically reduced planned cuts to the Passport to Parks fund. These accounts are critical to preserving open spaces and the delicate ecosystems they support.

At the end of the day, our champions delivered significant wins for the environment, but there is still more work ahead. CTLCV remains committed to growing our coalition so we can advance our biggest priorities: ensuring lawmakers take bold action to address our climate crisis and promoting true environmental justice and energy equity.

In the last several sessions, CTLCV and other advocates had to fight tooth and nail to stop bad bills. This year, attempts to undermine our bedrock environmental laws were largely defeated early and decisively. Our new and returning champions were eager to score wins for the environment, but we faced hurdles from competing interests and agendas.

As we turn to 2020, CTLCV is already working with lawmakers to build on the progress we made, gain the support of new environmental champions, and ensure Connecticut remains a leader in the fight against climate change. ◆



# PREVAILING WIND:

## CONNECTICUT COMMITS TO CLEAN ENERGY

When newly elected Gov. Ned Lamont delivered the keynote speech at CTLCV's annual Environmental Summit, he brought down the house when he committed to creating a zero-carbon Connecticut. Just days later, he delivered on that promise in his address to the General Assembly, when he called on lawmakers to procure 1,000 MW of offshore wind energy.

While that was a significant step forward, CTLCV and our other partners in clean energy advocacy felt strongly that Connecticut needed to think even bigger.

According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, clean energy accounts for only 4% of our electricity generation. Natural gas is the source of about 30% of Connecticut's energy consumption, while 22% comes from nuclear, 21% from gasoline, 15% from diesel and heating oil, and 1% from coal.

Our reliance on nuclear cannot continue endlessly, as the Millstone Nuclear Power Plant will eventually face decommissioning. Connecticut already invested in Millstone to keep the doors open for the next ten years, but we need to prepare for a future in which it no longer generates 2,100 MW of energy for the state. When Millstone eventually shutters its doors, what will take its place?

In order to make sure we meet the clean energy goals we set in 2018—to procure at least 40% of our energy from renewable sources by 2030—then we need to make significant investments now.

*Connecticut has committed to redeveloping New London's State Pier as part of its investment in offshore wind.*

*(Prevailing Wind, cont'd.)*

CTLCV and our partners encouraged the governor and lawmakers to increase our offshore wind procurement from 1,000 to 2,000 MW, moving us closer to building the infrastructure necessary to replace Millstone's current energy load.

Our investment in offshore wind is also particularly important given the latest United Nation Climate Report, which calls for rapid divestment from fossil fuels to avert global disaster. At the same time, we cannot let the urgent need for climate action cause us to cut corners or ignore oversight.

Connecticut has been called both the Saudi Arabia and the Wild West of offshore wind. These comparisons allude to the rich, untapped potential of offshore wind—but they are also a warning against the reckless pursuit of a new commodity without properly accounting for the risks.

That's why CTLCV urged lawmakers to prioritize environmental and wildlife protections in the construction and deployment of new offshore wind facilities.

As a result, the legislature created a commission to recommend best practices to minimize impacts to wildlife, natural resources, and fisheries where the new turbines will be placed. All developers bidding on our new offshore wind project are required to submit mitigation and minimization plans, but we must continue to monitor their proposals and press for proper implementation.

CTLCV has submitted testimony and attended hearings throughout the procurement process. We are encouraged by lawmakers' commitment to invest in clean energy and protect the environment. We truly have the potential to become a leader in offshore wind while upholding our responsibility to preserve our natural resources and protect our wildlife. ◆



# The Failed Promise of Connecticut's Green New Deal

Lawmakers in Connecticut and across the country swept to power in 2018 thanks in part to strong pledges to fight our climate crisis while protecting underrepresented communities and delivering new jobs in clean energy.

After the rollout of the Green New Deal in Congress, leadership in the Connecticut General Assembly introduced their version of that landmark bill, eventually retitling it as the Green Economy Act (HB 5002, now Public Act No. 19-35).

Initially, the bill held little more than a promise to invest in clean energy, create new jobs, and address climate action.

*Pictured top: Chispa Organizer Alex Rodriguez speaks at the Youth Climate Strike.*
*Pictured above: Protestors demand clean energy.*
*Pictured left: Climate strikers protest fracked gas.*

*Interim Chispa Director Leticia Colon de Mejias addresses activists and lawmakers at the Stand Up for Energy Efficiency rally in Hartford..*

*(Green New Deal, cont'd).*

CTLCV applauded these goals, and we joined a coalition of fellow advocates to put together a comprehensive list of policy options and proposals that would help us reduce greenhouse gas emissions, spur job creation in efficiency and clean energy, electrify our transportation sector, close the energy affordability gap, and provide oversight and accountability going forward.

Longtime clean energy champion Rep. Jonathan Steinberg (D-136) helped winnow down a list of over forty ambitious proposals to a more attainable size of about ten. We then set to work meeting with leaders in the Clean Energy Caucus and the Environment & Technology Committee, where the bill would have to be raised.

Our first roadblock came during Governor Ned Lamont's budget address to the General Assembly. His "debt diet" quashed a number of proposals that called for investment—even those that would have yielded a significant return. For instance, every dollar invested in energy efficiency generates seven in economic growth.

Despite compelling arguments from experts and advocates, lawmakers had little appetite to buck the "debt diet" and make the investments Connecticut needs to fight climate change and grow its clean energy jobs sector. Undaunted, CTLCV and our partners kept fighting.

We met with Sen. Norm Needleman and Rep. David Arconti—Chairs of the Energy & Technology Committee—as well as Speaker of the House Joe Aresimowicz about the importance of taking a bold stand for our environment and our economy. Hundreds of our members wrote and called their lawmakers about the importance of acting on climate, investing in renewables, and making sure the most vulnerable among us aren't left behind in the new clean energy economy. Unfortunately, our efforts fell on deaf ears.

Though the Green Economy Act passed out of Committee and ultimately became law, it fails to live up to its main goals. It contains an important fix to solar net-metering, a study on the value of solar energy in Connecticut, and a pilot program for anaerobic digesters. While these are important measures, they do not come close to transforming Connecticut's economy or combatting climate change.

When it comes to equity and climate action, lawmakers need to think bigger.

**We need a grand vision, bold action, & new thinking.**

CTLCV has not given up this fight. Our state needs a new plan to attract opportunity and close the enormous wealth gap in our state. We cannot rely on incrementalism or old ideas to move the needle.

A green economy is the answer. Our clean energy industry already employs over 34,000 Connecticut residents, and our latest investments in offshore wind and solar mean those numbers will continue to grow. Connecticut should develop a pipeline for our new green collar workforce. We should invest in resiliency, efficiency, and public transportation. We should conserve open space and forests to act as carbon sinks. The options and opportunities are nearly endless for those willing to think big.

CTLCV is committed to working with our partners and champions to make a truly green economy a priority for lawmakers in the next session.◆

# Special Session Land Transfer

## *A Violation of the Public Trust*

CTLCV is always on the watch for surprise amendments to bills that are tacked on in the last minutes of the regular session. Sometimes called "rats," these amendments are passed in secrecy and haste to avoid public scrutiny. They are often the result of deals cut to pass language that would not otherwise withstand the normal legislative committee process.

When there is a "special session" of the legislature, it is much harder to track bills and influence their passage. These surprise "rats" routinely involved state-owned land transfers. In 2018, Connecticut voters passed a Constitutional Amendment ballot measure to provide transparency and ensure public input.

And yet, during the Special Session in July, lawmakers violated the spirit and intent of the new law by secretly transferring roughly 50 acres of publicly-owned Aquifer Protection land to the town of Cheshire for vaguely defined development purposes. This was legal because the Constitutional Amendment exempts lands held by the Department of Transportation.

CTLCV is deeply troubled by the clear effort at deception. This transfer had already been defeated during regular session, and should not have been resurrected. The Water Planning Council has since called this transfer problematic for water resources. We will update our members and the public as this issue progresses. ◆

*CTLCV and other advocates celebrate World Water Day at the Connecticut State Capitol.*

# Our Waters, Our Rights

The legislature at long last and unanimously passed the State Water Plan.

The 600-page Plan, prepared by the Water Planning Council (WPC) in consultation with stakeholders and the general public, provides a wealth of information and positive recommendations for better water management. It was developed over the course of two years at a cost of roughly a million dollars.

Though the Plan was delivered to the Connecticut General Assembly in 2018 for approval and multiple committees held an exhaustive public hearing, it was never called for a vote. It faced strong opposition from the Connecticut Water Works Association and the Connecticut Business and Industry Association over language which made reference to the fact that, in Connecticut, water is a public trust resource.

Our water was first preserved as a public trust resource in statute in 1971 as part of our state's Environmental Protection Act, and CTLCV has long opposed any attempt to weaken this bedrock law.

When the Plan failed to advance last year, then-Governor Dan Malloy signed an executive order to return this comprehensive document to the General Assembly at the start of the 2019 Legislative Session. Passage has been a high priority for CTLCV and numerous water advocacy groups.

For a time, passage seemed uncertain. Many lawmakers were confused that the State Water Plan was not a normal piece of legislation. It could not be amended without returning to the Water Planning Council, a move that would have effectively killed it. It needed to pass as written through four committees (Environment, Energy & Technology, Planning & Development, and Public Health).

The Plan suffered a setback when all four committees declined to consider the bill. However, it had strong supporters in Rep. Jonathan Steinberg and Gov. Ned Lamont.

CTLCV encouraged lawmakers to pass the bill through emergency certification, which allows a bill to be voted on in both chambers without going through the normal committee process. Negotiations continued through the final hours of the legislative session, requiring legislators to vote on two linked proposals.

With only moments to spare, the joint resolution approving the State Water Plan passed the Senate.

Presently, the WPC and its Advisory Group are working on implementation of the Plan's recommendations, paying particular attention to drought management. ◆

# FOREVER TOXINS:
## *PFAS in Connecticut*

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a class of approximately 5,000 synthetic chemicals. Known as "forever chemicals," PFAS are persistent, accumulate in the body, and have been linked to kidney and testicular cancers, liver disease, thyroid disruption, hormone disruption, ulcerative colitis and impaired response to vaccines in children.

Despite the risks, PFAS are used in a variety of stain- and water-resistant products. They are also used in firefighting foam, food service ware, food packaging, nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, and more. They've also been detected in humans and wildlife worldwide, including Connecticut.

A 2018 report estimated that 1,500 public water systems affecting over 110 million Americans could be contaminated with PFAS and that the EPA's drinking standard of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) is too high to be health protective. CT Attorney General William Tong joined with 21 other states in urging the passage of federal legislation to address PFAS contamination and provide funds for clean up efforts. Until Washington acts, it's up to states to protect the public from the risks of PFAS.

This year, lawmakers introduced a bill (HB 5910) to restrict the use of PFAS-contaminated firefighting foam. Unfortunately, it did not pass. Four days later, 40,000 gallons of firefighting foam spilled from a hangar at Bradley International Airport, polluting the Farmington River, prompting a fish advisory, ongoing cleanup efforts, and monitoring.

In the wake of the spill, Gov. Ned Lamont convened a working group of agency officials on July 9th, 2019 to make recommendations on remediation, pollution prevention, and ways to protect public health.

One thing is clear: lawmakers need to make banning PFAS from firefighting foam a top priority. ◆

# Stumbles in Solar:
## *Shared Solar Delayed*

Five years ago, Connecticut began a shared solar pilot project. Also known as community solar, it was intended to help residents unable to install solar panels on their homes access clean, renewable energy. Unfortunately, this pilot was widely criticized as inadequate and seen as an effort to slow down the implementation of a robust statewide solar program.

Then in 2018, the Connecticut General Assembly authorized a full solar program, with new rules proposed this year.

These new rules include an unreasonable restriction on the amount of solar that residents can access, limiting them to 25 MW of solar energy per year for the first 6 years. Unused portions cannot roll over, single projects can only generate between 4 and 10 MW, with 10% of subscribers low income, and another 40% percent low to moderate income. Homeowners must also provide written proof that they are not able to put solar panels on their roof, creating additional layers of red tape.

Solar experts have been vocal that these proposed rules are far too restrictive and will inevitably cause the program to fail. Connecticut should instead craft programs that strongly support our vibrant and growing solar industry, not restrict their efforts to provide ample power options for all residents.

Growing our solar and clean energy sector is key to helping us fight climate change and create green collar jobs. Connecticut leaders need to embrace a fundamental shift away from fossil fuels.

At the time of publication, the rules were not finalized. CTLCV will continue to provide updates on our website: **CTLCV.org**. ◆

# Dirty, Depleted, Done:

## *Ending Connecticut's Reliance on Fossil Fuels*

Fossil fuels are the leading contributors of greenhouse gases, and they are powerful drivers of climate change. Even fracked gas, once billed as a "bridge fuel" to clean energy, carries a hefty carbon price.

Connecticut lawmakers, including Gov. Ned Lamont, clearly recognize the need to switch from fossil fuels to clean, renewable energy sources. In 2018, Connecticut passed lofty clean energy and carbon reduction goals. This summer, Gov. Lamont signed an executive order to commit to a zero-carbon electric grid by 2040.

Despite these laudable efforts, investment in fossil fuels continues. Just days before the Governor's zero-carbon announcement, the Connecticut Siting Council approved a new fracked gas powerplant in Killingly. This plant would be in operation well past 2040, contributing to our carbon footprint.

Throughout the session, CTLCV and other advocates pushed for several initiatives throughout the legislative session:

**Ending the Pipeline Tax:** In a past session, lawmakers gave Eversource the authority to charge ratepayers for the construction of a new multi-state fracked gas pipeline. This would dramatically raise rates to deliver dirty fossil fuels we don't actually need. The tax has not gone into effect yet, but could at any moment. Bills to repeal the Pipeline Tax were never called for a vote even during the committee process, despite more than 35 cosponsors.

**Reducing Methane Leaks:** Methane is an even more potent greenhouse gas than carbon, and the amount of leakage allowed from pipes is far too high. Efforts to lower the allowable leakage and restrict Eversource from billing customers for pipe repairs failed in the legislative process, but are proceeding in a docket with the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA).

These efforts must continue. Additionally, CTLCV is committed to working with our partners to stop the construction of the Killingly fracked gas power plant. At the time of publication, we joined an effort led by Sen. Mae Flexer and Rep. Raghib Allie-Brennan to ask Gov. Lamont to put the brakes on Killingly.

The time has come to end our dependence on fossil fuels...before it's too late. ◆

*CTLCV and Chispa CT deliver petitions to the Governor's office calling to halt the diversion from the Energy Efficiency Fund.*

# AN ENVIRONMENTAL BUDGET?

When the Connecticut General Assembly passed the two-year state budget (Public Act 19-117), there were certainly reasons to cheer.

The budget maintains staffing levels at the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), ensures the Passport to the Parks program will be used for park maintenance (and not diverted to other purposes), maintains the Community Investment Account and the Council on Environmental Quality, creates and funds a new electric vehicle rebate program, and phases out single-use plastic bags. It also sets ambitious goals for electrifying the state vehicle fleet—including public buses.

Consistent with Governor Ned Lamont's first executive order, the budget also instructs state agencies to reduce energy consumption, water usage, and waste.

Of course, there were also disappointments. Despite yeoman's work to restore the energy efficiency funds stolen by lawmakers in the 2018 legislative session, our environmental champions could not persuade the Governor to stop an additional diversion in June of this year. However, the Governor did respond by halting future diversions of energy efficiency funding.

Additionally, though the budget did not cut funding for DEEP, previous slashes to their funding have already taken a toll. Experts at the agency worry about the "2022 cliff," when an additional 40% of DEEP's staff are expected to retire or leave.

There is still a funding crisis at DEEP. CTLCV maintains that unless legislators and Governor Lamont agree to increase DEEP's resources, they will face significant challenges when it comes to fulfilling even their most basic functions. ◆

# PROBLEMS WITH PERMITTING

## *DEEP's New "20by20" Initiative*

Each session, there are attempts to roll back environmental laws and regulations. CTLCV again allied with our partners at DEEP to successfully prevent automatic approval of environmental permits within 90 days of filing. Automatic approval of any new permit by an arbitrary deadline has always been a bad idea. It undermines a thorough review of the environmental impact of complicated or incomplete permit applications, and it endangers public safety if permit conditions are not adequate.

To address concerns about an "overburdening" permit process, DEEP has proposed a "20BY20" initiative to improve efficiency and transparency.

The most significant recommendation echoed by environmental leaders is that any effort to expedite the issuing of permits must be accompanied by a quantifiable increase in field inspections.

DEEP's dwindling resources have hobbled its ability to adequately monitor projects for compliance. Compliance must be continually verified, not just when an applicant seeks a renewal.

**Any effort to expedite the issuing of permits must be accompanied by a quantifiable increase in field inspections.**

CTLCV agrees that there are areas where permitting procedures need updating. For instance, the status of all permits in process or pending administrative access should be easily accessible online.

It should not be forgotten, however, that DEEP has already made significant efforts to streamline under its LEAN program. It has stretched its resources in an attempt to expedite certain services.

Given their importance and potential impacts, permits should never be automatically renewed or fast-tracked without a demonstrable record of compliance based on field inspections throughout the project.

DEEP needs additional resources to ramp up its monitoring and enforcement equal to the streamlining changes it seeks. Lawmakers eager to improve efficiency at DEEP should first make sure the agency has the staff and support it needs. ◆



# THE 2019 SESSION WINS & LOSSES

## PRO-ENVIRONMENT BILLS THAT PASSED

| | |
|---|---|
| HB 5002 | Green Economy Act* |
| HB 6637 | Invasive Species |
| HB 7156 | Offshore Wind |
| HB 7424 | Electric Vehicles & Plastic Bags |
| HJ 171 | State Water Plan |
| SB 753 | Fracking Waste Ban |

## PRO-ENVIRONMENT BILLS THAT FAILED

| | |
|---|---|
| HB 5251 | Shark Finning |
| HB 5384 | Polystyrene Containers |
| HB 5385 | Plastic Straws |
| HB 5395 | Environmental Justice |
| HB 5910 | PFAS |
| HB 5999 | Pesticides |
| HB 7003 | Toxic Tire Rubber |
| HB 7083 | Climate Change Education |
| HB 7151 | Energy Efficiency Standards |
| HB 7197 | Toxic Flame Retardants |
| HB 7294 | Bottle Bill |
| HB 7346 | Organophosphates |
| SB 20 | Endangered Species |
| SB 229 | Polystyrene Trays |
| SB 232 | Methane Leaks** |
| SB 588 | Offshore Drilling |
| SB 894 | Non-Lethal Bear Management |

## ANTI-ENVIRONMENT BILLS WE DEFEATED

| | |
|---|---|
| HB 7128 | Consent Orders |
| SB 586 | Bear Hunting |

** HB 5002 contained fixes to solar net-metering, but fell short of expectations and was not scored.*

*** SB 232 did not pass, but key provisions have been incorporated into a PURA docket.*

***HB: House Bill***
***HJ: House Joint Resolution***
***SB: Senate Bill***

# HERE'S WHAT WE SCORED IN 2019

## HB 5251 SHARK FINS

**An Act Prohibiting the Sale, Trade or Distribution of Shark Fins in the State: SUPPORT/FAILED**

Shark finning refers to the process of catching sharks, removing their fins, and releasing them back into the water where they often meet grisly ends. Though finning is banned, there are no restrictions on the sale of shark fin products. Sharks are particularly vulnerable to overfishing because they mature slowly and produce few offspring.

This bill originally would have banned the possession and trade of shark fins within the state, but it was weakened on the House Floor by a bad amendment taken by voice vote that lessened the punishment, allowed wide exemptions, and removed the prohibition on possessing fins altogether. It is scored in the Environment and Judiciary Committees and in the House.

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## HB 5384 POLYSTYRENE CONTAINERS

**An Act Requiring the Elimination of Single-Use Styrofoam Containers: SUPPORT/FAILED**

This bill would have banned the use of single-use polystyrene containers from restaurants or food/catering services. Polystyrene contributes significantly to pollution because it does not decompose and is nearly impossible to recycle. The bill passed out of the Environment Committee and sparked a fierce debate on the House floor, where it passed but was not called in the Senate. It is scored in the Environment Committee and the House.

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## HB 5385 PLASTIC STRAWS

**An Act Requiring the Elimination of Single-Use Plastic Straws: SUPPORT/FAILED**

This bill would have prohibited certain restaurants from automatically providing single-use plastic straws to their customers. Fast food and counter-service restaurants would have been exempt, and customers would have still been able to request a straw should they want or need one.

Plastic straws have been a scourge to wildlife, especially marine life. Despite the broad exemptions, this bill faced significant opposition from the restaurant industry. It is scored in the Environment Committee, but died on the House floor without further action.

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## HB 5395 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

**An Act Requiring an Evaluation of the State's Environmental Justice Law: SUPPORT/FAILED**

In 2008, Connecticut passed a landmark environmental justice law to prevent polluting power plants, incinerators, and similar facilities from being sited in low-income or minority communities without meaningful public participation and input. The law was a step in the right direction but needed work to be effective.

This bill would have strengthened the existing law and given communities a greater voice in decisions that affect their environment. It is scored in the Environment Committee and the House, but did not get called in the Senate.

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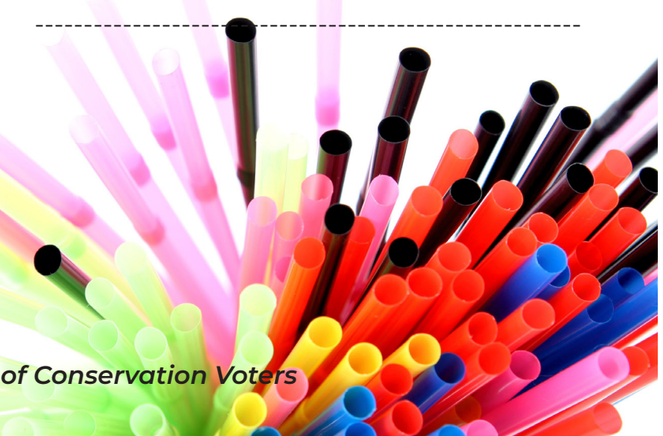



## HB 5910 PFAS

**An Act Limiting the Use of Perfluoroalkyl or Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Class B Firefighting Foam: SUPPORT/FAILED**

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are called "forever chemicals" because they do not easily degrade over time. They have been linked to cancer and other serious health concerns, and they are common ingredients in a wide-range of products. When first drafted, this bill would have prohibited the use of PFAS in both food packaging and firefighting foam, but it was weakened to only affect firefighting foam used in training exercises.

Despite advancing out of the Public Health Committee, this bill was never called in the House or Senate.

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## HB 5999 PESTICIDES

**An Act Concerning Pesticide Regulation in the State: SUPPORT/FAILED**

Pesticides are known to contaminate our food and water supplies, causing significant, lifelong health effects. The state has tracked pesticide usage and banned dangerous chemicals for years. In 2017, the Council on Environmental Quality convened a taskforce to study the state's Pesticide Management Program and make recommendations for improvements.

HB 5999 would have implemented the CEQ's recommendations by establishing an online tracking system to regulate online purchases and register and track the usage of certain pesticides. This bill passed the Environment Committee and the Finance, Revenue, and Bonding Committee, but stalled in the House.

The cost to implement the bill hindered its passage in the wake of Gov. Lamont's "debt diet," even though CEQ's recommendations included a sustainable funding mechanism. This issue will return in 2020. HB 5999 is scored in the Environment and Finance, Revenue, and Bonding Committees.

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*Eurasian milfoil, an invasive species, clogs a small lake.*

## HB 6637 INVASIVE SPECIES

**An Act Requiring an Invasive Species Stamp for the Operation of a Motorboat on the Waters of the State and the Enforcement of Noise Ordinances on Candlewood Lake: SUPPORT/PASSED**

The transfer of boats from freshwater to saltwater and over state lines can wreak havoc on our native species. Native species in Candlewood Lake and other bodies of water are struggling from the rampant growth of Eurasian milfoil and other invasives.

This session, lawmakers decided to address this challenge directly by imposing a $5 registration fee on in-state boat and watercraft registration, and a $20 fee on out-of-state watercrafts. These funds will be deposited into the Lakes, Rivers, and Ponds Preservation Account to be used for educational programs, preservation, and restoration of the state's water bodies.

This bipartisan bill passed the General Assembly and became Public Act 19-190. It is scored in the Environment Committee, the Finance, Revenue, and Bonding Committee, and both chambers.

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## HB 7003 TOXIC TIRE RUBBER

**An Act Establishing a Moratorium on the Installation of Recycled Tire Rubber at Municipal and Public Schools Playgrounds: SUPPORT/FAILED**

For years, CTLCV and other activists have fought to keep toxic tire "crumb" rubber away from our children. These materials release dangerous fumes in higher temperatures, and have been linked to cancer and other serious health concerns when ingested or inhaled. Despite passing with broad support from the Committee on Children, the House then referred it to the Planning & Development Committee where it died without further action.

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## HB 7083 CLIMATE CHANGE EDUCATION

**An Act Requiring the Inclusion of Climate Change Instruction in the Science Component of the Public School Curriculum: SUPPORT/FAILED**

Last year, Connecticut passed Public Act 18-181, requiring the State Board of Education to encourage schools to include climate change in the Next Gen Science Standards curriculum. This year, we hoped to mandate climate change education rather than just encourage it.

Initial attempts to pass a different climate change education bill out of the Education Committee failed. The climate change education language was ultimately added in an amendment process to HB 7083, sparking an intense debate on the House floor.

Many lawmakers, including State Reps. Doug Dubitsky, Charlie Ferraro, John Piscopo, and Lezlye Zupkus, expressed skepticism about the science behind climate change during the debate. For four hours, our new champion Rep. Christine Palm defended the bill and its importance. The bill eventually passed the House, where it is scored, but was not called in the Senate.

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*Rep. Christine Palm speaks about climate change education. Behind her stands Rep. Anne Hughes.*

## HB 7128 CONSENT ORDERS

**An Act Concerning the Modification or Revocation of a Consent Order Entered Into by the Commissioner of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection: OPPOSE/FAILED**

For the fourth consecutive year, a bill was raised to strip DEEP of an important enforcement tool by preventing the department from modifying or revoking a "Consent Order" against a specific polluter who had violated a clean-up agreement and still refused to cooperate. This bill sought to circumvent environmental protection laws for the benefit of one company. It was easily killed in the Judiciary Committee, where it is scored.

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## HB 7151 ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

**An Act Concerning Energy Efficiency Standards: SUPPORT/FAILED**

This bill would have established new efficiency standards for appliances such as dishwashers, computers, monitors, and more. This bill was introduced by the Governor and would have applied Obama-era rules to Connecticut. It is scored in the Energy & Technology Committee where it passed. It received no further action.

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## HB 7156 OFFSHORE WIND

**An Act Concerning the Procurement of Energy Derived from Offshore Wind: SUPPORT/PASSED**

One of the biggest achievements of the session, this bill (now Public Act 19-71) authorizes the procurement of 2,000 MW in offshore wind energy. This represents a significant step for our clean energy investments and carbon reduction goals.

Initially, the Governor proposed a procurement of 1,000 MW of wind energy. CTLCV and other advocates successfully lobbied for the increase. At our urging and through the persistent advocacy of Rep. David Michel, the bill also mandated a Commission on Environmental Standards to review impacts on wildlife. The bill is scored in the Energy & Technology Committee and in both chambers.

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## HB 7197 TOXIC FLAME RETARDANTS

**An Act Concerning Labeling & Restricting the Use of Flame Retardants: SUPPORT/FAILED**

This bill would have prohibited the use of flame retardants containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These chemicals have been linked to cancer and other serious conditions, but are commonly found in many "fireproof" fabrics, clothing, and upholstery. Despite passing out of the Public Health Committee, it died without action in either chamber.

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## HB 7294 BOTTLE BILL

**An Act Concerning Bottle Redemption in the State: SUPPORT/FAILED**

For years, CTLCV and other advocates have fought to update our state's landmark, but dated, bottle redemption program. Currently, residents pay a 5-cent deposit fee on certain beverage containers, which they can collect upon returning the bottle to a redemption center. The deposit and handling fees have not been updated in decades, even as redemption centers face significant increases in their operating costs.

At the same time, Connecticut faces a waste crisis. Our towns and cities are paying more each year to dispose of waste and recyclables. This bill would have addressed both concerns by raising the deposit and redemption value, increasing the percentage kept by the redemption centers, and increasing the types of containers eligible for redemption.

Despite passing out of the Environment Committee with support from lawmakers as well as the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities, the bill faced staunch opposition from beverage distributors. Due to their intensive lobbying efforts, the House killed the bill when it passed a hostile amendment transforming the bill into a study.

HB 7294 is scored in the Environment Committee, the Finance, Revenue, and Bonding Committee, and the House.

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## HB 7346 ORGANOPHOSPHATES

**An Act Prohibiting the Use of Certain Organophosphates: SUPPORT/FAILED**

Organophosphates are dangerous pesticides linked to leukemia and other cancers as well as Parkinson's Disease and neurological disorders. They are rarely used in Connecticut, and banning them appeared to have broad support for much of the session.

Though the bill seemed poised to pass, resistance emerged late in the session from the American Farm Bureau. This out-of-state special interest sowed confusion among lawmakers, and ultimately the bill was not called in the House. It is scored in the Environment and Judiciary Committees.

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## HB 7424 PLASTIC BAGS

**An Act Concerning the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2021, & Making Appropriations Therefor, & Provisions Related to Revenue & Other Items to Implement the State Budget: SUPPORT/PASSED**

The effort to ban single-use plastic bags went through several permutations over the session. CTLCV advocated for a ban on plastic bags coupled with a fee on paper bags to discourage consumers from substituting one single-use product for another. Yet Gov. Lamont initially proposed only a 10-cent fee on plastic bags.

Led by Sen. Christine Cohen, our champions negotiated a compromise amendment to the budget that implements a 10-cent fee on single-use plastic bags for 2 years. Beginning July 1, 2021, these bags will be banned. Towns were also left free to pass stronger legislation.

The compromise faced sudden and strong opposition from Speaker Joe Aresimowicz, who fought to exempt so-called compostable bags that are not yet proven to biodegrade. Thankfully, Rep. Mike Demicco stood firm in negotiations, and the compromise prevailed. It is scored in the House.

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## HJ 171 STATE WATER PLAN

**Resolution Approving the State Water Plan: SUPPORT/PASSED**

The State Water Plan provides a framework for managing Connecticut's water resources, and the text of this resolution agreed plainly and simply to approve of the Plan as it was originally submitted to the General Assembly, including important language maintaining water as a public trust resource. The resolution passed in an unusual process, as it did not go through any committees, but instead required an emergency certification to be brought directly to the House floor and then the Senate.

Our champion, Rep. Jonathan Steinberg, worked diligently with leadership in both chambers to secure the resolution's ultimate passage.

In a compromise with water utility companies, the legislature and advocates agreed not to challenge an amendment proposed on a different bill regarding public drinking water (HB 7194). That amendment stated that "in the event of conflict between any provision of the State Water Plan and any provision of the general statutes, the provision of the general statutes shall control." According to the best legal advice, this language did no harm.

The resolution is scored in the House and the Senate.

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## SB 20 ENDANGERED SPECIES

**An Act Prohibiting the Import, Sale, and Possession of African Elephants, Lions, Leopards, Black Rhinoceros, White Rhinoceros, and Giraffes: SUPPORT/FAILED**

Wildlife trafficking, including the illicit sale of ivory tusks, horns, animal paws, and other goods has been linked to both organized crime and terrorism. Furthermore, the ivory industry in particular is a significant contributor to the illegal poaching of endangered wildlife.

While the federal government bans the trade of certain wildlife products, these regulations have significant loopholes. This bill would have banned the sale, possession, or trade of the "African Big Six" species, both live animals as well as their byproducts.

The bill passed favorably in the Environment Committee, Judiciary Committee, and the Senate, where it is scored, but it was not called in the House.

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## SB 229 POLYSTYRENE TRAYS

**An Act Prohibiting the Use of Styrofoam Trays in Connecticut Schools: SUPPORT/FAILED**

The second of two bills introduced to curb polystyrene pollution, SB 229 would have banned this substance from use in public schools. Polystyrene does not easily break down and is nearly impossible to recycle. More sustainable and cost-effective alternatives are already on the market, and implementing this ban would have encouraged our state to invest in more responsible solutions.

After passing the Senate, this bill was not called in the House. Lawmakers expressed confusion over the two polystyrene bills (the other being HB 5384), as one originated in each chamber, and both the House and Senate believed they had already voted on the issue and that no further action was required.

This bill is scored in the Environment Committee and the Senate.

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## SB 232 METHANE LEAKS

**An Act Concerning the Allowable Percentage of Leakage from Gas Pipelines: SUPPORT/FAILED**

Methane is a highly dangerous greenhouse gas, trapping thirty times as much heat in our atmosphere than carbon dioxide. It is the second largest contributor to climate change, and it puts communities at risk of explosions like those in Eastern Massachusetts last year.

This bill would have capped the allowable percentage of methane leaks from gas pipelines at 1%. Presently, the allowable leak percentage is 3%. Tightening this cap would have forced utilities to upgrade deteriorating infrastructure. SB 232 would have also prevented utilities from charging ratepayers for these repairs.

A similar bill (SB 889) was considered in the Energy & Technology Committee, but with weaker language. This bill passed the Environment Committee, where it is scored, but died without further action.

Despite failing in the legislature, language from SB 232 is currently being considered in a Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) docket.

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## SB 586 BEAR HUNTING

**An Act Concerning the Control of Nuisance Wildlife: OPPOSE/FAILED**

SB 586 was initially introduced as a straight-forward proposal to allow bear hunting in Connecticut's deep woods, ostensibly to control nuisance bears in our suburbs. Our bear population is too small and reproduces too slowly to support a sustained hunt. Hunting bears far from civilization also does not address animals that wander closer to neighborhoods where they are attracted to pet food, bird seed, and garbage. Advocates raised these points, and the Environment Committee revised the bill.

In its new form, SB 586 would have allowed the hunting of bears, coyotes, and other wildlife on private farmland with little oversight. This raised concerns about landowners allowing trophy hunters to comb their property for supposed nuisance animals. Current statute already allows farmers on leased or owned land to destroy bears that threaten their property, making it unnecessary to expand hunting.

This version of SB 586 passed the Environment Committee but was defeated in the Senate.

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## SB 588 OFFSHORE DRILLING

**An Act Prohibiting Offshore Drilling for Oil and Gas in Connecticut: SUPPORT/FAILED**

In 2018, the Trump Administration authorized offshore drilling and seismic surveys on the Atlantic seaboard, despite the damaging impact on our ocean ecosystems. Offshore drilling would have also threatened our coastal economy, property values along the shore, and our fishing and recreation industries.

This bill would have banned drilling and seismic surveys from Connecticut's waters, protecting fragile ecosystems from these damaging practices.

SB 588 passed the Environment Committee and Senate, where it is scored, but died without further action.

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## SB 753 FRACKING WASTE BAN

**An Act Concerning the State-Wide Ban on Fracking Waste: SUPPORT/PASSED**

Fracking waste contains dozens of carcinogens, radioactive isotopes, and dangerous chemicals. While Connecticut does not conduct fracking activities, states that do—such as nearby Pennsylvania—are always looking for new deposit sites for their waste.

This bill permanently prohibits the disposal of fracking waste in Connecticut, and bans its use for de-icing our roads.

In recent years, dozens of Connecticut towns proactively took steps to ban fracking waste disposal in their communities. Now, the statewide ban ensures all our residents will be safe from the harmful effects of fracking waste contamination.

This bill is scored in the Environment Committee, Judiciary Committee, and in both chambers. It was signed into law as Public Act 19-112.

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## SB 894 NON-LETHAL BEAR MANAGEMENT

**An Act Concerning the Nonlethal Management of the Black Bear Population in Connecticut: SUPPORT/FAILED**

First introduced as a counterpoint to the bear hunting bill (SB 586), this bill would have implemented education-based strategies to reduce the risk of bear-human encounters.

Bears are typically drawn to populated areas by exposed garbage, pet food, and other avoidable situations. This bill would have implemented a campaign to educate state residents about avoiding common bear attractors. A 2014 study at Yosemite Park showed a 92% decrease in human-bear conflicts due to education programs.

This bill passed the Environment Committee where it is scored, but died without further action. ◆

# IMPORTANT BILLS WITHOUT A SCORE

## HB 5002 GREEN ECONOMY ACT

**An Act Concerning a Green Economy and Environmental Protection**

CTLCV viewed HB 5002 as an opportunity to pass a bold climate action plan, but none of our proposals were included in the final legislation (see *The Failed Promise of CT's Green New Deal,* pg. 11). While the bill provides a temporary fix for residential solar net-metering and a study on the value of solar to our economy, it fell far short of expectations. For that reason, it is not scored.

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## HB 5254 MUNICIPAL OPEN SPACE

**An Act Establishing a Pilot Program Authorizing Municipalities to Impose a Buyer's Conveyance Fee on Real Property to Fund the Purchase and Stewardship of Open Space**

Funding for the acquisition and stewardship of open space is continually imperiled, and our cities and towns need a sustainable source of revenue for local conservation efforts that would not impact the municipal mill rate or require additional bonding. The Municipal Open Space Funding Option would have allowed, but not required, a pilot group of towns and cities to establish a dedicated fund to acquire, preserve, and steward open space, water resources, and farmland at the municipal level by enacting a conveyance fee of up to 1% paid by buyers of real property over $150,000 in value.

Our parks, trails, beaches, open spaces, and farmland give our towns their character and charm, and are also economic drivers. Despite overwhelmingly favorable testimony at a public hearing, HB 5254 was not called for a vote and cannot be scored.

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## HB 6242 PIPELINE TAX REPEAL

**An Act Prohibiting Surcharges from Being Levied on Utility Customers to Subsidize Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Capacity.**

This bill would have repealed the "Pipeline Tax," which gives Eversource the authority to charge ratepayers for the construction of a new gas pipeline. A 2017 study by Synapse Energy Economics found that natural gas demand in New England is on the decline, and that it would fall 41% by 2030, rendering new pipelines unnecessary. Allowing the Pipeline Tax to remain on the books is counterproductive to our clean energy and greenhouse gas reduction goals.

Though this bill received strong support at public hearings, it was never called for a vote and therefore could not be scored.

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## HB 7205 ELECTRIC VEHICLES

**An Act Concerning the Accessibility of Electric Vehicles in Connecticut**

This bill would have required a portion of Connecticut's fleet, including public buses, to be converted to clean, electric vehicles. It would have also established and funded a Connecticut Hydrogen and Electric Automobile Purchase Rebate Program (CHEAPR). Language from the bill was incorporated into the budget. Connecticut must now convert 50% of light duty trucks and cars as well as 30% of buses to zero-emission vehicles by 2030.

Because this legislation ultimately ended up as part of the larger budget package, it was not scored.

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## SB 1030 HAZARDOUS WASTE

**An Act Concerning the Transfer of Hazardous Waste Establishments**

This bill would have exempted certain "low-risk" properties that had once been contaminated with hazardous waste from the Transfer Act. Under this proposal, these properties would have been subject to inspection and verification by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection before they could be sold or transferred. Unfortunately, DEEP was not consulted during the initial drafting process, so the bill was ultimately changed to establish a hazardous waste taskforce with representation from DEEP and the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD). The taskforce's findings will likely be part of the 2020 agenda. Because the legislation was changed so substantially, it was not scored.

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## ENERGY EFFICIENCY FUNDING

Multiple bills were proposed to restore funds raided in 2018 from the Energy Effciency and Conservation Load Management Funds. These ratepayer funds were established to provide funding for Connecticut residents, particularly low-income households, to make their homes more efficient, reducing their energy bills and greenhouse gas emissions. Unfortuntately, none of the bills advanced through Committee, and therefore could not be scored.

Additionally, several legislators attempted to introduce an amendment that would stop the June 1st diversion of an additional $54 million from the Energy Efficiency Fund, but this too was never called and could not be scored. CTLCV expects energy efficiency to be part of the 2020 agenda. ◆

# ENVIRONMENTAL CHAMPIONS

*"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."*

*-Margaret Mead*

### Sen. Christine Cohen (D-12)

Sen. Cohen serves as Co-Chair of the Environment Committee, where she worked diligently with advocates and leadership in both chambers to pass a strong plastic bag ban as part of the state budget (HB 7424). Additionally, she also helped pass the State Water Plan (HJ 171) and introduced numerous pro-environment bills in Committee.

### Rep. Mike Demicco (D-21)

Rep. Demicco serves alongside Sen. Cohen as the House Co-Chair of the Environment Committee. He too helped secure passage of the plastic bag ban in the House, and fought hard against weakening the Bottle Bill (HB 7294). He also spoke forcefully on the House floor during a fierce debate over banning polystyrene containers (HB 5384).

### Rep. Gerry Reyes Jr. (D-75)

As a member of the Waterbury delegation, Rep. Reyes knows firsthand how environmental policies can impact our cities and urban communities. He introduced and fought to pass a critical update to our state's existing environmental justice law (HB 5395), and was a staunch advocate for restoring energy efficiency funding.

### Rep. Mary Mushinsky (D-85)

A longtime environmental champion and one of our greatest allies, Rep. Mushinsky once again proved to be a vocal proponent for modernizing our state's landmark Bottle Bill (HB 7294). She delivered an impassioned speech on the House floor about the program's importance, and was also key to passing the State Water Plan (HJ 171).

### Sen. Tony Hwang (R-28)

Always a thoughtful voice on the environment and conservation, Sen. Hwang pushed for acceptance of the Long Island Blue Plan so we can better learn how our most precious resource is used. He also advocated for passage of the State Water Plan (HJ 171), specifically the inclusion of language affirming water as a public trust resource.

### Rep. Christine Palm (D-36)

A freshman lawmaker, Rep. Palm led the effort to mandate climate change education in our public schools (HB 7083). For more than four hours, she provided thoughtful, reasoned responses to a filibuster on this bill, countering climate change denials with science and facts. She was also a strong champion for a ban on offshore drilling (SB 588).

### Rep. Robyn Porter (D-94)

Rep. Porter proved a huge ally in the fight to restore the Energy Efficiency Fund and prevent this year's additional diversion. She spoke clearly and forcefully about the importance of these funds to low-income households and communities of color. Rep. Porter helped make energy efficiency a defining issue this session.

### Rep. Jonathan Steinberg (D-136)

A veteran lawmaker and long-time champion, Rep. Steinberg once again established himself as one of our most impactful and effective allies. He worked with leadership in both chambers to pass the State Water Plan (HJ 171), and was an early advocate for a more robust and substantial Green Economy Act (HB 5002).

### Rep. Devin Carney (R-23)

As the Ranking Member of the Clean Energy Caucus, Rep. Carney was instrumental in passing the temporary fix for solar net-metering that became part of the Green Economy Act (HB 5002). He also argued for a more comprehensive set of clean energy policies to grow our economy and address our climate crisis.

### Sen. Mary Daugherty Abrams (D-13)

Sen. Abrams used her role as the Senate Co-Chair of the Public Health Committee to fight for passage of the State Water Plan (HJ 171). She also advanced important bills to ban PFAS-contaminated firefighting foam (HB 5910) and toxic flame retardants (HB 7197), both measures that had previously failed to advance last year.

### Sen. Mae Flexer (D-29)

A returning champion, Sen. Flexer has been a vocal opponent of the new fracked gas power plant proposed in Killingly. She also removed language that would have undermined Connecticut's Environmental Protection Act from a bill impacting historical preservation in Connecticut (SB 1107).

### Rep. Raghib Allie-Brennan (D-2)

As the Chair of the Clean Energy Caucus, Rep. Allie-Brennan was a vocal proponent for a more impactful Green Economy Act (HB 5002) and argued against fossil fuel investments.. Along with Sen. Flexer, he is also leading the effort to stop construction of a new fracked gas power plan in Killingly.

### Rep. Gail Lavielle (R-143)

A champion since 2012, Rep. Lavielle has been a passionate protector for water and conservation. She spoke with advocates at World Water Day about the importance of protecting our rivers, lakes, and other resources. As a member of the Education Committee, she also supports a mandate for climate change education in public schools (HB 7083).

### Rep. David Michel (D-146)

Newly elected in 2018, Rep. Michel swiftly established himself as a tireless advocate for wildlife. He introduced and fought for a bill banning the possession and trade of shark fins (HB 5251), and was critical to ensuring wildlife impact mitigation became part of Connecticut's new procurement for offshore wind energy (HB 7156).

### Rep. Bobby Gibson (D-15)

As a lifelong educator, Rep. Gibson knows the importance of making sure our children are well-equipped to handle the challenges ahead—including climate change. He was a supporter for mandating climate change education (HB 7083), and we are continuing to work with him and Rep. Palm to revive this effort in the next session.

### Rep. Anne Hughes (D-135)

One of the leaders of the Progressive Caucus, Rep. Hughes quickly established herself as a strong proponent for energy efficiency and climate action. Though still a freshman, Rep. Hughes quickly became a familiar presence at climate strikes and rallies, where she took the time to inspire students and youth to keep fighting for the environment.

# OUT OF SYNC WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

*"It can't be determined how much global warming is caused by human's burning of fossil fuels and what its time and course will be on the effect of climate in the future. It's on the face of it, wrong."*

*-Rep. John Piscopo*

*"I don't know if global warming is caused by man. I don't know if warming of the planet is going to be a major problem. But I can tell you from my research there are very credible people that say it's not true."*

*-Rep. Doug Dubitsky*

### Rep. John Piscopo (R-76)

As 2019's lowest scoring lawmaker, Rep. Piscopo regularly speaks and votes against pro-environment bills. He was also one of several lawmakers who expressed anti-science climate change denials during the debate of the climate change education bill (HB 7083). He also opposed measures to reduce plastic and polystyrene waste.

### Rep. Doug Dubitsky (R-47)

Alongside Rep. Piscopo, Rep. Dubitsky regularly opposes environmental protections. This year, he expressed doubts about the validity of climate change during the four-hour filibuster of the climate change education bill (HB 7083). He also opposes revisions to the environmental justice bill (HB 5395) and our state's Bottle Bill (HB 7294).

### Sen. Craig Miner (R-30)

Though he is no longer Co-Chair of the Environment Committee, Sen. Miner still attempted to block good environmental bills as a bargaining chip in his quest to legalize black bear hunting in the state (SB 586). He also opposed an important update to Connecticut's environmental justice law (HB 5395) and many other environmental protections.

### Sen. Rob Sampson (R-16)

Newly elected to the State Senate after previously serving in the House, Sen. Sampson quickly proved that he is no friend to the environment. As the lowest scoring State Senator, he opposed updates to how our state monitors the use of pesticides (HB 5999) and voted to strip DEEP of an important enforcement mechanism known as consent orders (HB 7128).

### Rep. Mike France (R-42)

Rep. France has scored poorly on the environment in previous years, but this year his record was shockingly low. He opposed nearly every pro-environment bill that he considered, including an update to the Bottle Bill (HB 7294), the single-use plastic bag ban (an amendment to HB 7424), and much more.

### Rep. Anne Dauphinais (R-44)

Rep. Dauphinais tied with Rep. France with an abysmally low 17% record on the environment. She opposed a state mandate to require climate change education in schools (HB 7083) as well as a bill to ban polystyrene containers in restaurants and catering companies (HB 5384).



# 2019 LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD KEY

Lawmakers are scored alphabetically, and their votes are recorded in committees and chambers as applicable. Special elections for seats vacated during the session added new legislators and caused some changes in committee membership.

State Sens. Tim Larson (D-3), Beth Bye (D-5), and Terry Gerratana (D-6) accepted appointments in the Lamont Administration before the start of the legislative session. State Sen. Derek Slap (D-5) was elected to former Sen. Bye's seat. As Slap had already served and voted in the House, he is scored in both chambers.

CTLCV mourns the loss of Rep. Ezequiel Santiago (D-130), a champion for equity and environmental justice throughout his service to the state.

## LEGEND

| | |
|---|---|
| **Blank** | No vote recorded |
| **A** | Absent or abstained |
| ✓ | Pro-environment vote |
| ✗ | Anti-environment vote |

*Please note: a pro-environment vote may be either a yes or no vote depending on the bill. An anti-environment vote may be the same.*

## ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **ENV** | Environment Committee |
| **ET** | Energy & Technology Committee |
| **FIN** | Finance, Revenue, & Bonding Committee |
| **H** | House |
| **JUD** | Judiciary Committee |
| **KID** | Committee on Children |
| **PH** | Public Health Committee |
| **PD** | Planning & Development Committee |
| **S** | Senate |
| **TRA** | Transportation Committee |

*Senate President Pro Tempore Martin Looney takes the oath of office on the opening day of the General Assembly.*

*Pictured above, Sens. Mae Flexer and Tony Hwang.*
*Pictured below: Reps. Mike Demicco and Joe Gresko..*

# 2019 SCORECARD: STATE SENATE

| STATE SEN. | Party | District | 2019 Score | Lifetime Score | HB 5251 Shark Fins ENV 2/25 | HB 5251 Shark Fins JUD 4/22 | HB 5384 Polystyrene Containers ENV 3/25 | HB 5385 Plastic Straws ENV 3/18 | HB 5395 Environmental Justice ENV 3/25 | HB 5910 PFAS PH 4/1 | HB 5999 Pesticides ENV 3/25 | HB 5999 Pesticides FIN 5/15 | HB 6637 Invasive Species ENV 3/8 | HB 6637 Invasive Species FIN 5/14 | HB 6637 Invasive Species S 6/5 | HB 7003 Toxic Tire Rubber KID 2/21 | HB 7128 Consent Orders JUD 4/12 | HB 7151 Energy Efficiency Standards ET 3/19 | HB 7156 Offshore Wind ET 3/14 | HB 7156 Offshore Wind S 6/4 | HB 7197 Flame Retardants PH 3/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anwar | D | 3 | 100% | 100% | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Bergstein | D | 36 | 100% | 100% | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Berthel | R | 32 | 56% | 56% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Bizzarro | R | 6 | 86% | 86% | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | |
| Bradley | D | 23 | 91% | 91% | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | A | | | ✓ | |
| Cassano | D | 4 | 100% | 83% | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Champagne | R | 35 | 67% | 67% | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | |
| Cohen | D | 12 | 96% | 96% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| Daugherty Abrams | D | 13 | 100% | 100% | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Duff | D | 25 | 100% | 91% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Fasano | R | 34 | 67% | 77% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Flexer | D | 29 | 100% | 97% | | A | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Fonfara | D | 1 | 100% | 92% | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Formica | R | 20 | 90% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Hartley | D | 15 | 100% | 85% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Haskell | D | 26 | 100% | 100% | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Hwang | R | 28 | 100% | 88% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Kelly | R | 21 | 86% | 81% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | | ✓ | |
| Kissel | R | 7 | 64% | 78% | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | |
| Kushner | D | 24 | 96% | 96% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Leone | D | 27 | 100% | 88% | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Lesser | D | 9 | 100% | 100% | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Logan | R | 17 | 100% | 79% | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Looney | D | 11 | 89% | 91% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Maroney | D | 14 | 100% | 100% | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Martin | R | 31 | 83% | 74% | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| McCrory | D | 2 | 92% | 84% | | A | | | | | | ✓ | | A | ✓ | | A | | | ✓ | |
| Miner | R | 30 | 75% | 61% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Moore | D | 22 | 100% | 93% | | | | | | | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| Needleman | D | 33 | 100% | 100% | | | | | | | | ✓ | | A | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Osten | D | 19 | 89% | 88% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Sampson | R | 16 | 41% | 41% | | ✗ | | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | |
| Slap | D | 5 | 100% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Somers | R | 18 | 100% | 70% | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | A |
| Winfield | D | 10 | 93% | 82% | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Witkos | R | 8 | 83% | 85% | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✗ | | | | | ✓ | |

| STATE SEN. | HB 7294 Bottle Bill ENV 3/18 | HB 7294 Bottle Bill FIN 5/1 | HB 7346 Organophosphates ENV 3/25 | HB 7346 Organophosphates JUD 4/30 | HJ 171 State Water Plan S 6/5 | SB 20 Endangered Species ENV 2/25 | SB 20 Endangered Species JUD 4/22 | SB 20 Endangered Species S 5/10 | SB 229 Polystyrene Trays ENV 3/18 | SB 229 Polystyrene Trays S 5/9 | SB 232 Gas Leaks ENV 2/25 | SB 586 Bear Hunting ENV 3/18 | SB 586 Bear Hunting S 5/21 | SB 588 Offshore Drilling ENV 3/25 | SB 588 Offshore Drilling S 5/30 | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban ENV 2/25 | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban JUD 4/30 | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban S 5/30 | SB 894 Non-Lethal Bear Management ENV 3/18 | SB 894 Non-Lethal Bear Management S 5/21 | |
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| Anwar | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Anwar |
| Bergstein | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Bergstein |
| Berthel | | | | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✗ | Berthel |
| Bizzarro | | | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Bizzarro |
| Bradley | | | | ✗ | ✓ | | A | ✓ | | A | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Bradley |
| Cassano | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Cassano |
| Champagne | | | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✗ | | | A | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | A | Champagne |
| Cohen | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Cohen |
| Daugherty Abrams | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Daugherty Abrams |
| Duff | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Duff |
| Fasano | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✗ | Fasano |
| Flexer | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Flexer |
| Fonfara | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Fonfara |
| Formica | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | A | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Formica |
| Hartley | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Hartley |
| Haskell | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Haskell |
| Hwang | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Hwang |
| Kelly | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | A | | | A | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | A | Kelly |
| Kissel | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Kissel |
| Kushner | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Kushner |
| Leone | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Leone |
| Lesser | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Lesser |
| Logan | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Logan |
| Looney | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Looney |
| Maroney | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Maroney |
| Martin | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✗ | Martin |
| McCrory | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | McCrory |
| Miner | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Miner |
| Moore | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Moore |
| Needleman | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Needleman |
| Osten | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Osten |
| Sampson | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Sampson |
| Slap | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Slap |
| Somers | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Somers |
| Winfield | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Winfield |
| Witkos | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Witkos |

# 2019 SCORECARD: STATE HOUSE

| STATE REP. | Party | District | 2019 Score | Lifetime Score | HB 5251 Shark Fins | | | HB 5384 Polystyrene Containers | | HB 5385 Plastic Straws | HB 5395 Environmental Justice | | HB 5910 PFAS | HB 5999 Pesticides | | HB 6637 Invasive Species | | | HB 7003 Toxic Tire Rubber | HB 7083 Climate Change Education | | HB 7128 Consent Orders | HB 7151 Energy Efficiency Standards |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | ENV 2/25 | JUD 4/22 | H 5/23 | ENV 3/25 | H 5/21 | ENV 3/18 | ENV 3/25 | H 5/14 | PH 4/1 | ENV 3/25 | FIN 5/15 | ENV 3/8 | FIN 5/14 | H 6/1 | KID 2/21 | H 5/28 | H-A 5/28 | JUD 4/12 | ET 3/19 |
| Abercrombie | D | 83 | **83%** | 88% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Ackert | R | 8 | **43%** | 72% | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ |
| Allie-Brennan | D | 2 | **100%** | 100% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Altobello | D | 82 | **87%** | 83% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Arconti | D | 109 | **90%** | 84% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Aresimowicz | D | 30 | **83%** | 86% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Arnone | D | 58 | **86%** | 86% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Baker | D | 124 | **100%** | 87% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | A | | | | | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Barry | D | 31 | **87%** | 87% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Betts | R | 78 | **36%** | 62% | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | A | A | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Blumenthal | D | 147 | **94%** | 94% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Bolinsky | R | 106 | **64%** | 67% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | A | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Borer | D | 115 | **93%** | 89% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Boyd | D | 50 | **92%** | 88% | | | A | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Buckbee | R | 67 | **50%** | 55% | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ |
| Butler | D | 72 | **93%** | 85% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Camillo | R | 151 | **78%** | 73% | | | A | | A | | | ✓ | | | | | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Candelaria | D | 95 | **83%** | 89% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Candelora | R | 86 | **41%** | 56% | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Carney | R | 23 | **87%** | 80% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Carpino | R | 32 | **47%** | 71% | | A | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| Case | R | 63 | **58%** | 69% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Cheeseman | R | 37 | **73%** | 59% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ |
| Comey | D | 102 | **100%** | 100% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Concepcion | D | 4 | **90%** | 90% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Conley | D | 40 | **94%** | 79% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Cook | D | 65 | **86%** | 90% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Cummings | R | 74 | **44%** | 57% | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| Currey | D | 11 | **88%** | 84% | | A | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| D'Agostino | D | 91 | **80%** | 82% | | | ✓ | | A | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| D'Amelio | R | 71 | **50%** | 66% | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Dathan | D | 142 | **92%** | 92% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Dauphinais | R | 44 | **17%** | 29% | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Davis | R | 57 | **65%** | 67% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ |
| de la Cruz | D | 41 | **86%** | 85% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Delnicki | R | 14 | **75%** | 71% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |

| STATE REP. | HB 7156 Offshore Wind | | HB 7197 Flame Retardants | HB 7294 Bottle Bill | | | | HB 7346 Organophosphates | | HB 7424 Plastic Bag Ban | HJ 171 State Water Plan | SB 20 Endangered Species | | SB 229 Polystyrene Trays | SB 232 Gas Leaks | SB 586 Bear Hunting | SB 588 Offshore Drilling | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban | | SB 894 Non-Lethal Bear Management | |
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| | ET 3/14 | H 5/14 | PH 3/22 | ENV 3/18 | FIN 5/1 | H 6/1 | H-A 6/1 | ENV 3/25 | JUD 4/30 | H 6/3 | H 6/4 | ENV 2/25 | JUD 4/22 | ENV 3/18 | ENV 2/25 | ENV 3/18 | ENV 3/25 | ENV 2/25 | JUD 4/30 | H 6/5 | ENV 3/18 |
| Abercrombie | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Ackert | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Allie-Brennan | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Altobello | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Arconti | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Aresimowicz | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Arnone | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Baker | | A | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Barry | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Betts | | A | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Blumenthal | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Bolinsky | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Borer | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Boyd | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Buckbee | ✗ | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Butler | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Camillo | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Candelaria | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Candelora | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Carney | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Carpino | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | A | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Case | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Cheeseman | A | A | | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Comey | | ✓ | A | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Concepcion | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Conley | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Cook | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Cummings | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Currey | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| D'Agostino | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | A | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| D'Amelio | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Dathan | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Dauphinais | | ✗ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Davis | ✗ | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| de la Cruz | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Delnicki | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |

# 2019 SCORECARD: STATE HOUSE

| STATE REP. | Party | District | 2019 Score | Lifetime Score | HB 5251 Shark Fins ENV 2/25 | HB 5251 Shark Fins JUD 4/22 | HB 5251 Shark Fins H 5/23 | HB 5384 Polystyrene Containers ENV 3/25 | HB 5384 Polystyrene Containers H 5/21 | HB 5385 Plastic Straws ENV 3/18 | HB 5395 Environmental Justice ENV 3/25 | HB 5395 Environmental Justice H 5/14 | HB 5910 PFAS PH 4/1 | HB 5999 Pesticides ENV 3/25 | HB 5999 Pesticides FIN 5/15 | HB 6637 Invasive Species ENV 3/8 | HB 6637 Invasive Species FIN 5/14 | HB 6637 Invasive Species H 6/1 | HB 7003 Toxic Tire Rubber KID 2/21 | HB 7083 Climate Change Education H 5/28 | HB 7083 Climate Change Education H-A 5/28 | HB 7128 Consent Orders JUD 4/12 | HB 7151 Energy Efficiency Standards ET 3/19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demicco | D | 21 | 90% | 96% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Devlin | R | 134 | 86% | 80% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Dillon | D | 92 | 93% | 90% | ✓ | ✓ | A | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | A | |
| DiMassa | D | 116 | 100% | 88% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Doucette | D | 13 | 100% | 100% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Dubitsky | R | 47 | 44% | 47% | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| Elliott | D | 88 | 100% | 85% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Exum | D | 19 | 100% | 100% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Felipe | D | 130 | 83% | 83% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Ferraro | R | 117 | 64% | 74% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ |
| Fishbein | R | 90 | 21% | 33% | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✗ | | | A | | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| Floren | R | 149 | 87% | 78% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Fox | D | 148 | 82% | 81% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | |
| France | R | 42 | 17% | 39% | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Frey | R | 111 | 67% | 75% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Fusco | R | 81 | 33% | 50% | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Garibay | D | 60 | 100% | 100% | | | A | | ✓ | | | A | | | | | | A | | A | A | | |
| Genga | D | 10 | 86% | 89% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Gibson | D | 15 | 82% | 85% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Gilchrest | D | 18 | 100% | 100% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Godfrey | D | 110 | 100% | 89% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | A | A | ✓ | |
| Gonzalez | D | 3 | 100% | 89% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Green | R | 55 | 38% | 53% | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | | | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Gresko | D | 121 | 91% | 86% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Gucker | D | 138 | 100% | 100% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Haddad | D | 54 | 92% | 94% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Haines | R | 34 | 58% | 58% | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Hall, C. | R | 59 | 58% | 58% | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Hall, J. | D | 7 | 100% | 85% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Hampton | D | 16 | 92% | 88% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Harding | R | 107 | 84% | 66% | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | A | |
| Hayes | R | 51 | 39% | 39% | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Hennessy | D | 127 | 100% | 92% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Hill | R | 17 | 75% | 75% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| Horn | D | 64 | 97% | 97% | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Hughes | D | 135 | 100% | 100% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |

| HB 7156 Offshore Wind ET 3/14 | HB 7156 Offshore Wind H 5/14 | HB 7197 Flame Retardants PH 3/22 | HB 7294 Bottle Bill ENV 3/18 | HB 7294 Bottle Bill FIN 5/1 | HB 7294 Bottle Bill H 6/1 | HB 7294 Bottle Bill H-A 6/1 | HB 7346 Organophosphates ENV 3/25 | HB 7346 Organophosphates JUD 4/30 | HB 7424 Plastic Bag Ban H 6/3 | HJ 171 State Water Plan H 6/4 | SB 20 Endangered Species ENV 2/25 | SB 20 Endangered Species JUD 4/22 | SB 229 Polystyrene Trays ENV 3/18 | SB 232 Gas Leaks ENV 2/25 | SB 586 Bear Hunting ENV 3/18 | SB 588 Offshore Drilling ENV 3/25 | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban ENV 2/25 | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban JUD 4/30 | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban H 6/5 | SB 894 Non-Lethal Bear Management ENV 3/18 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Demicco |
| | ✓ | | | A | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Devlin |
| | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | Dillon |
| | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | DiMassa |
| | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Doucette |
| | ✗ | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Dubitsky |
| ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Elliott |
| | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Exum |
| | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Felipe |
| ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Ferraro |
| | ✗ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | A | ✗ | ✓ | | ✗ | | | | | | A | ✓ | | Fishbein |
| | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Floren |
| | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Fox |
| | ✗ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | France |
| | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Frey |
| | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Fusco |
| | ✓ | | | | A | A | | | ✓ | A | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Garibay |
| | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Genga |
| | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Gibson |
| | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Gilchrest |
| | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Godfrey |
| | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Gonzalez |
| | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Green |
| ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Gresko |
| | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Gucker |
| | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Haddad |
| | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Haines |
| | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Hall, C. |
| | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Hall, J. |
| | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Hampton |
| | ✓ | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Harding |
| | ✗ | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Hayes |
| | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Hennessy |
| | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Hill |
| | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Horn |
| | ✓ | | | | ✓ | A | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Hughes |

# 2019 SCORECARD: STATE HOUSE

| STATE REP. | Party | District | 2019 Score | Lifetime Score | HB 5251 Shark Fins | | | HB 5384 Polystyrene Containers | | HB 5385 Plastic Straws | HB 5395 Environmental Justice | | HB 5910 PFAS | HB 5999 Pesticides | | HB 6637 Invasive Species | | HB 7003 Toxic Tire Rubber | HB 7083 Climate Change Education | | HB 7128 Consent Orders | HB 7151 Energy Efficiency Standards |
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| | | | | | ENV 2/25 | JUD 4/22 | H 5/23 | ENV 3/25 | H 5/21 | ENV 3/18 | ENV 3/25 | H 5/14 | PH 4/1 | ENV 3/25 | FIN 5/15 | ENV 3/8 | FIN 5/14 | H 6/1 | KID 2/21 | H 5/28 | H-A 5/28 | JUD 4/12 | ET 3/19 |
| Johnson | D | 49 | 100% | 89% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Kennedy | R | 119 | 70% | 70% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Klarides | R | 114 | 58% | 76% | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Klarides-Ditria | R | 105 | 47% | 68% | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Kokoruda | R | 101 | 69% | 72% | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Kupchick | R | 132 | 87% | 83% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Labriola | R | 131 | 73% | 75% | | ✓ | A | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | A | |
| Lanoue | R | 45 | 36% | 36% | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ |
| Lavielle | R | 143 | 83% | 89% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Lemar | D | 96 | 93% | 94% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Linehan | D | 103 | 100% | 82% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Lopes | D | 24 | 94% | 87% | | | ✓ | | A | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Luxenberg | D | 12 | 100% | 100% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| MacLachlan | R | 35 | 91% | 80% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Mastrofrancesco | R | 80 | 33% | 33% | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| McCarthy Vahey | D | 133 | 83% | 86% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| McCarty | R | 38 | 79% | 79% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| McGee | D | 5 | 80% | 87% | | | ✓ | | A | | | ✓ | | | | | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| McGorty | R | 122 | 52% | 57% | ✓ | A | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| Meskers | D | 150 | 94% | 94% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Michel | D | 146 | 100% | 100% | A | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Miller | D | 145 | 100% | 90% | | ✓ | ✓ | | A | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Morin | D | 28 | 80% | 81% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Mushinsky | D | 85 | 100% | 97% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Napoli | D | 73 | 86% | 86% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Nolan | D | 39 | 92% | 92% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| O'Dea | R | 125 | 56% | 70% | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| O'Neill | R | 69 | 65% | 80% | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| Orange | D | 48 | 100% | 90% | | | A | | ✓ | | | A | | | | | | A | | A | A | | |
| Palm | D | 36 | 100% | 100% | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Paolillo | D | 97 | 87% | 80% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Pavalock-D'Amato | R | 77 | 42% | 58% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Perillo | R | 113 | 53% | 63% | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Perone | D | 137 | 100% | 87% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | A | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Petit | R | 22 | 81% | 72% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ |
| Phipps | D | 100 | 75% | 75% | | | A | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | A | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |

| STATE REP. | HB 7156 Offshore Wind | | HB 7197 Flame Retardants | HB 7294 Bottle Bill | | | | HB 7346 Organophosphates | | HB 7424 Plastic Bag Ban | HJ 171 State Water Plan | SB 20 Endangered Species | | SB 229 Polystyrene Trays | SB 232 Gas Leaks | SB 586 Bear Hunting | SB 588 Offshore Drilling | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban | | SB 894 Non-Lethal Bear Management | |
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| | ET 3/14 | H 5/14 | PH 3/22 | ENV 3/18 | FIN 5/1 | H 6/1 | H-A 6/1 | ENV 3/25 | JUD 4/30 | H 6/3 | H 6/4 | ENV 2/25 | JUD 4/22 | ENV 3/18 | ENV 2/25 | ENV 3/18 | ENV 3/25 | ENV 2/25 | JUD 4/30 | H 6/5 | ENV 3/18 |
| Johnson | | ✓ | | | | A | A | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Kennedy | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Klarides | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Klarides-Ditria | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Kokoruda | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Kupchick | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Labriola | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Lanoue | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Lavielle | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Lemar | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Linehan | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Lopes | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Luxenberg | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| MacLachlan | | ✓ | | A | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | A | ✓ | A | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | A |
| Mastrofrancesco | | ✗ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| McCarthy Vahey | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| McCarty | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| McGee | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| McGorty | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | A | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | A | ✓ | ✓ |
| Meskers | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Michel | | ✓ | A | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | A | | ✓ | A | ✓ | ✓ | A | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Miller | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Morin | | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Mushinsky | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Napoli | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Nolan | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| O'Dea | | ✓ | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| O'Neill | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Orange | | A | | | | A | A | | | A | A | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Palm | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Paolillo | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Pavalock-D'Amato | | ✗ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Perillo | | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Perone | A | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Petit | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Phipps | | A | | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |

# 2019 SCORECARD: STATE HOUSE

| STATE REP. | Party | District | 2019 Score | Lifetime Score | HB 5251 Shark Fins ENV 2/25 | HB 5251 Shark Fins JUD 4/22 | HB 5251 Shark Fins H 5/23 | HB 5384 Polystyrene Containers ENV 3/25 | HB 5384 Polystyrene Containers H 5/21 | HB 5385 Plastic Straws ENV 3/18 | HB 5395 Environmental Justice ENV 3/25 | HB 5395 Environmental Justice H 5/14 | HB 5910 PFAS PH 4/1 | HB 5999 Pesticides ENV 3/25 | HB 5999 Pesticides FIN 5/15 | HB 6637 Invasive Species ENV 3/8 | HB 6637 Invasive Species FIN 5/14 | HB 6637 Invasive Species H 6/1 | HB 7003 Toxic Tire Rubber KID 2/21 | HB 7083 Climate Change Education H 5/28 | HB 7083 Climate Change Education H-A 5/28 | HB 7128 Consent Orders JUD 4/12 | HB 7151 Energy Efficiency Standards ET 3/19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piscopo | R | 76 | 13% | 37% | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ |
| Polletta | R | 68 | 53% | 58% | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Porter | D | 94 | 100% | 91% | | A | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Rebimbas | R | 70 | 55% | 68% | ✓ | A | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | | A | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| Reyes | D | 75 | 100% | 84% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Riley | D | 46 | 87% | 84% | | ✓ | A | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Ritter | D | 1 | 83% | 86% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Rochelle | D | 104 | 92% | 92% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Rojas | D | 9 | 87% | 81% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Rosario | D | 128 | 83% | 85% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Rose | D | 118 | 60% | 86% | | | A | | A | | | A | | | | | | ✓ | | A | A | | |
| Rotella | D | 43 | 83% | 83% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Rutigliano | R | 123 | 67% | 65% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Ryan | D | 139 | 97% | 89% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Sanchez | D | 25 | 93% | 88% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Santiago, H. | D | 84 | 86% | 85% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Santiago, E. | D | 130 | --- | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scanlon | D | 98 | 88% | 83% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Serra | D | 33 | 83% | 83% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Simanski | R | 62 | 50% | 70% | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Simmons | D | 144 | 100% | 85% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Simms | D | 140 | 83% | 83% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | A | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Slap | D | 19 | 100% | 93% | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smith | R | 108 | 53% | 56% | | ✓ | A | | A | | | ✗ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | |
| Sredzinski | R | 112 | 50% | 62% | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Stafstrom | D | 129 | 85% | 80% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | |
| Stallworth | D | 126 | 91% | 86% | | | A | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Steinberg | D | 136 | 88% | 89% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Tercyak | D | 26 | 100% | 93% | | | A | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | A | A | | ✓ |
| Turco | D | 27 | 92% | 92% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Vail | R | 52 | 22% | 67% | | | ✗ | | ✗ | | | ✗ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Vargas | D | 6 | 96% | 90% | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Verrengia | D | 20 | 83% | 84% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Walker | D | 93 | 94% | 91% | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Wilson | R | 66 | 50% | 45% | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Wilson-Pheanious | D | 53 | 92% | 92% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |

| STATE REP. | HB 7156 Offshore Wind ET 3/14 | HB 7156 Offshore Wind H 5/14 | HB 7197 Flame Retardants PH 3/22 | HB 7294 Bottle Bill ENV 3/18 | HB 7294 Bottle Bill FIN 5/1 | HB 7294 Bottle Bill H 6/1 | HB 7294 Bottle Bill H-A 6/1 | HB 7346 Organophosphates ENV 3/25 | HB 7346 Organophosphates JUD 4/30 | HB 7424 Plastic Bag Ban H 6/3 | HJ 171 State Water Plan H 6/4 | SB 20 Endangered Species ENV 2/25 | SB 20 Endangered Species JUD 4/22 | SB 229 Polystyrene Trays ENV 3/18 | SB 232 Gas Leaks ENV 2/25 | SB 586 Bear Hunting ENV 3/18 | SB 588 Offshore Drilling ENV 3/25 | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban ENV 2/25 | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban JUD 4/30 | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban H 6/5 | SB 894 Non-Lethal Bear Management ENV 3/18 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piscopo | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✗ | ✓ | Piscopo |
| Polletta | | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Polletta |
| Porter | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | A | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Porter |
| Rebimbas | | ✓ | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | A | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Rebimbas |
| Reyes | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Reyes |
| Riley | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | A | | Riley |
| Ritter | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Ritter |
| Rochelle | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Rochelle |
| Rojas | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Rojas |
| Rosario | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Rosario |
| Rose | | A | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | A | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Rose |
| Rotella | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Rotella |
| Rutigliano | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Rutigliano |
| Ryan | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Ryan |
| Sanchez | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Sanchez |
| Santiago, H. | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | A | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Santiago, H. |
| Santiago, E. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Santiago, E. |
| Scanlon | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Scanlon |
| Serra | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Serra |
| Simanski | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Simanski |
| Simmons | | ✓ | | | | A | A | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Simmons |
| Simms | | ✓ | | ✓ | | A | A | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Simms |
| Slap | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | Slap |
| Smith | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Smith |
| Sredzinski | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Sredzinski |
| Stafstrom | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Stafstrom |
| Stallworth | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Stallworth |
| Steinberg | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Steinberg |
| Tercyak | ✓ | ✓ | A | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Tercyak |
| Turco | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Turco |
| Vail | | ✗ | | | | A | A | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | A | | Vail |
| Vargas | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Vargas |
| Verrengia | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Verrengia |
| Walker | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Walker |
| Wilson | | ✗ | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | | A | ✓ | Wilson |
| Wilson-Pheanious | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Wilson-Pheanious |

# 2019 SCORECARD: STATE HOUSE

| STATE REP. | Party | District | 2019 Score | Lifetime Score | HB 5251 Shark Fins | | | HB 5384 Polystyrene Containers | | HB 5385 Plastic Straws | HB 5395 Environmental Justice | | HB 5910 PFAS | HB 5999 Pesticides | | HB 6637 Invasive Species | | | HB 7003 Toxic Tire Rubber | HB 7083 Climate Change Education | | HB 7128 Consent Orders | HB 7151 Energy Efficiency Standards |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | ENV 2/25 | JUD 4/22 | H 5/23 | ENV 3/25 | H 5/21 | ENV 3/18 | ENV 3/25 | H 5/14 | PH 4/1 | ENV 3/25 | FIN 5/15 | ENV 3/8 | FIN 5/14 | H 6/1 | KID 2/21 | H 5/28 | H-A 5/28 | JUD 4/12 | ET 3/19 |
| Winkler | D | 56 | **93%** | 86% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Wood, K. | D | 29 | **93%** | 93% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Wood, T. | R | 141 | **87%** | 80% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Yaccarino | R | 87 | **73%** | 78% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | |
| Young | D | 120 | **94%** | 92% | ✓ | ✓ | **A** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Zawistowski | R | 61 | **50%** | 64% | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |
| Ziogas | D | 79 | **83%** | 79% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Zullo | R | 99 | **67%** | 67% | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Zupkus | R | 89 | **46%** | 67% | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✗ | | ✗ | ✗ | | |

| STATE REP. | HB 7156 Offshore Wind | | HB 7197 Flame Retardants | HB 7294 Bottle Bill | | | | HB 7346 Organophosphates | | HB 7424 Plastic Bag Ban | HJ 171 State Water Plan | SB 20 Endangered Species | | SB 229 Polystyrene Trays | SB 232 Gas Leaks | SB 586 Bear Hunting | SB 588 Offshore Drilling | SB 753 Fracking Waste Ban | | | SB 894 Non-Lethal Bear Management | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ET 3/14 | H 5/14 | PH 3/22 | ENV 3/18 | FIN 5/1 | H 6/1 | H-A 6/1 | ENV 3/25 | JUD 4/30 | H 6/3 | H 6/4 | ENV 2/25 | JUD 4/22 | ENV 3/18 | ENV 2/25 | ENV 3/18 | ENV 3/25 | ENV 2/25 | JUD 4/30 | H 6/5 | ENV 3/18 | |
| Winkler | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Winkler |
| Wood, K. | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Wood, K. |
| Wood, T. | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Wood, T. |
| Yaccarino | | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Yaccarino |
| Young | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Young |
| Zawistowski | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Zawistowski |
| Ziogas | | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Ziogas |
| Zullo | | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Zullo |
| Zupkus | | **A** | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✗ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | Zupkus |

# Wrap Up & What Comes Next

This session, we saw scores rise across the board in both chambers and in both parties. Many more good environmental bills were called for a vote, while bills that would have undermined protections for water, air, wildlife, or land were largely killed before they came to a vote. This meant lawmakers had more opportunities to vote for their values.

Of course, while there were many perfect scores in both chambers, there were also shockingly low scores too. Some legislators proved beyond a doubt with both their votes and their comments that protecting our environment is the furthest thing from their minds.

These bad actors put the interests of industry, fossil fuels, and utility companies ahead of public health, climate justice, energy equity, and our environment. Many of them have long records of voting and speaking against our environmental values.

So what does that mean? The battle lines for 2020 have already been drawn.

While a number of our top priorities passed the finish line this year, many more did not. They will return again in the next session. Already we expect the likely return of the **Bottle Bill** or perhaps even a comprehensive recycling and waste package. This bill split the House when Democratic leadership introduced an amendment effectively gutting it. Meanwhile, our towns and municipalities have been vocal about the rising cost of recycling and the need for state action to solve our waste crisis.

We were also impressed by the reception received by a number of bills to reduce or **ban plastic and polystyrene**. These proposals made it through the Committee process, some received votes in larger chambers, and the Plastic Bag Ban even became law. We expect the other proposals to return next session.

Many legislators expressed regret that legislaton **regulating toxic PFAS chemicals** did not receive a vote, especially in the wake of the spill at Bradley Airport in the days after the close of session. Governor Lamont convened a PFAS working group, and their recommendations will likely be considered next session.

We also expect bills on **pesticide regulations**, **environmental justice reforms**, and measures addressing **climate change** in 2020.

Next year is a shorter legislative session as well as an election year. Lawmakers will have the chance to set their priorities without the distraction of budget negotiations. We at CTLCV hope to see the good bills that gathered so much momentum this year return with even broader support. If this year's high scores mean anything, it's that lawmakers—and the public—are eager to see real action for climate, clean energy, and conservation. ◆

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