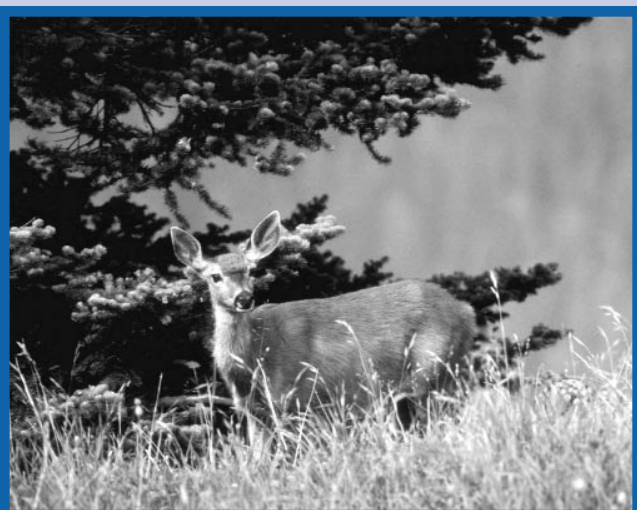


Colorado Legislative

ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD



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2000

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KNOW THE SCORE!

Colorado's state legislature makes decisions that greatly affect the environment, health, and quality of life of all citizens of our state. These impacts can be positive or negative, and frequently it is difficult for citizens to find out how their representatives voted on these critical issues when they come before the legislature. This scorecard is intended as a convenient summary of how each member of the legislature performed on these issues during the 2000 legislative session, which ended in May, 2000.

This scorecard provides nonpartisan, factual information on how each member of the Assembly voted on a range of environmental issues. To compile it, the League of Conservation Voter's Southwest Regional Office asked the respected conservation experts listed on the opposite page to help select the most important natural resource and public health votes of the year. The scorecard only includes those House and Senate votes on which the environmental community clearly communicated its position to legislators, and, except in rare circumstances, excludes non-controversial, consensus votes. This year, we have included two near-consensus votes because of the importance of the legislation involved.

To use the information, read the short description of each vote that was scored, as well as the overview of the session that begins on the next page. Then check on each member of the Assembly in the chart that begins on page 12. They are organized alphabetically, with their district numbers next to their names.

2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION OVERVIEW

The 2000 session of the Colorado General Assembly was, on balance, a disappointment. Pro-environmental organizations successfully defeated the major environmental assaults. However, no major steps were taken to improve the environment and every proposal originated by environmental organizations was defeated.

The legislature declined to refer to the voters a proposed constitutional amendment for a clean and healthy environment, as well as a proposal to test a mono-rail system that could alleviate traffic congestion along Interstate 70. It also rejected legislation that would have curbed the industry bias of the Oil and Gas Commission. The biggest disappointment, however, was the General Assembly's failure to pass comprehensive growth legislation.

Some of the most significant conservation victories were defeats of environmentally destructive legislation. Conservationists managed to defeat several attempts to cut funds for non-game wildlife programs, and a resolution condemning environmentally sound management of the White River National Forest. They also lobbied hard to defeat a developers rights bill that would have promoted new development over local objections. Several bills designed to promote trans-basin water diversions were attempted, but none passed. An amendment changing a prescribed fire management bill into a timber harvesting measure was approved by the House but remedied in the Senate. All attempts to encourage temporary conservation easements in lieu of long-term habitat and open space protection were defeated. Finally, attempts to eliminate the Office of Consumer Council and to reduce the independence of boards and commissions failed.

On a more positive note, the legislature did pass HB1315, which encourages efficiency in the use of developed water supplies. Although the Assembly approved increased funding for the Division of Wildlife (DOW), it failed to address DOW's spending limits. The legislature authorized reintroduction of the blackfooted ferret and the bonytail chub, and approved legislation that provides additional incentives for establishing perpetual conservation easements. HB1306 (Rep. McPherson), which provides financial incentives to encourage more brownfield cleanups and promotes re-development within urban areas, passed. Finally, the legislature allocated additional funds for endangered species efforts.

GROWTH

This issue occupied a great deal of the legislature's time. Twenty-two bills were introduced. Some were assaults on existing local government authority to plan for growth: For instance, SB60 (Sen. Powers) would have blocked state moneys for any local government that placed restrictions on residential development. There also was an attempt to further insulate developers from land use regulations: The Senate passed SB96 (Developers Vested Rights, Sen. Anderson & Rep. McPherson), but the bill died in a House committee.

KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: SB96 – Developers Vested Rights

The House State Affairs Committee voted 7-6 to kill SB96.

NO was the pro-environment vote.

YES: McElhany, Paschall, Clapp, Lee, Piffner, Stengel

NO: Gagliardi, Hagedorn, Tochtrop, Tupa, Windels, Sinclair, Nunez

Only two comprehensive growth proposals were introduced, and both died in committee. A bill to require rapidly growing communities to create binding land use plans and growth boundaries, SB118 (Sen. Sullivant), died in its

first committee. A second comprehensive growth bill (HB1230, Rep. Plant) that also would have required rapidly growing communities to complete binding land use plans, suffered the same fate in the House.

HB1223 (Rep. Smith & Sen. Anderson) was the local governments' entry into the legislative growth debate. As introduced, HB1223 largely clarified ambiguities in existing land use statutes. While useful, it was not sufficiently broad to have a meaningful effect on sprawl and its consequences. An unusual combination of interests amended HB1223 on the House floor to create a strong proposal that would have required land use planning. Unfortunately, the Senate Local Government Committee promptly returned the bill to its original form, and the Senate Agriculture Committee then killed it.

The only growth bill to pass, HB1001 (Rep. Gotlieb & Sen. Reeves) is an appropriate update of items that local governments might want to consider in land use plans. It is an incremental improvement in the planning process, but hardly a definitive resolution to the problem of sprawl. After seven years of unprecedented growth in Colorado, the General Assembly still has passed no meaningful, comprehensive legislation to address the problem.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Eleven states have some level of explicit environmental protection in their constitutions, but Colorado does not. Our constitution explicitly mentions mining, irrigation, and water development, but not environmental protection. House Concurrent Resolution 1003 (Rep. Gordon & Sen. Sullivant) would have amended our state constitution to establish that the people of Colorado have a right to a clean and healthful environment. The environmental community asked all 100 members of the Colorado General Assembly to sponsor HCR1003. We spoke to every Senator and every Representative. Only twenty-nine agreed.

Only the Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry and the Colorado Petroleum Association testified against the bill. Unfortunately, that was enough. HCR1003 failed in the House Judiciary Committee on a 5-7 vote.

WATER

A few Front Range interests made attempts to encourage diversions of West Slope water to the Front Range. SB215 (Sen. Evans & Rep. McElhany) would have encouraged a new water development project to deliver 120,000 acre feet annually from the Gunnison and Colorado River Basins to the Front Range, without any input from the affected communities within the basin. There was no recognition of the full range of ecological impacts on the basins of origin or of the years of planning that have gone into the Metropolitan Water Supply investigations and its conservation-based options for water supply. SB215 failed in the Senate Agriculture Committee, but Senator Andrews attempted to graft major portions of SB215 onto HB1419, the Colorado Water Conservation Board's annual project authorization bill. The amendment failed.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Several years ago, the legislature created the Colorado Intermountain Fixed Guideway Authority (CIFGA) and directed the Authority to return to the legislature with a plan for how a fixed rail system could be used to alleviate congestion in the I-70 corridor. SB199 (Sen. Blickensderfer & Rep. Scott) asked the legislature to approve the CIFGA plan and then refer it to the people for authorization. Had SB199 passed, the voters would have decided the issue.

The CIFGA proposal would have allocated \$100 million of the state's budget surplus over 2 years for a test program at the Transportation Technology

Center in Pueblo (\$25 million) and construction of a demonstration project at grade and under mountain conditions (\$75 million). Once the technology was proven, the Authority would seek a second referral to the Colorado electorate in 2003 for approval to construct the complete system. The final project would be funded by public and private funds. SB199 passed the Senate but died in House Appropriations.

KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: SB199 – Use Excess State Revenues for Monorail
The House Transportation Committee passed SB199 on a 9-2 vote.

YES was the pro-environment vote.

Yes: Gotlieb, Mace, May, Ragsdale, Williams S., Witwer, Zimmerman, Larson, Swenson

No: McElhany, Nunez

WILDLIFE

The Division of Wildlife (DOW) faces a serious dilemma. Demands on the Division are growing every year. But if the Division increases fees to meet the public's demand for services, the Taxpayers Bill of Rights (TABOR) would force corresponding reductions in spending elsewhere in the state budget. The practical result is that the Division is unable to increase its budget to meet increasing demands from the public. In 2000, the legislature successfully addressed the Division's revenue issue, but not the TABOR-driven expenditure problems.

HB1448 (Rep. Stengel & Sen. Wattenberg) raises out-of-state hunting licenses to be commensurate with those of other states. Since out-of-state hunting license revenues account for 75% of DOW revenues, the increase is significant. Equally important, the funds may be spent for all DOW programs, not just those that generated the revenue. HB1448 was hard fought in the House but sailed through the Senate.

Conservationists were also able to defeat several attempts to cut funding for non-game programs. HB1484 (Rep. McKay) would have raised license fees but also restricted the use of the increased revenues to hunting and fishing programs, while capping non-game programs at existing levels. HB1484 was defeated in committee in the House. An amendment to the state budget, offered in the House by Rep McKay, which would have eliminated watchable wildlife programs, was defeated on a non-recorded vote on the House floor. The legislature also extended DOW's existing land acquisition authority, and another bill, HB1071 (Rep. Bacon & Sen. Matsunaka), authorized the acquisition of 5,400 acres of prime habitat near Ft. Collins.

While funding authority was maintained and some funds were actually increased, total budget limits remain a problem. One avenue the legislature considered to address that problem was to designate DOW as an "enterprise," while explicitly requiring the new entity to retain its current statutory authority as well as its ability to spend money for all of its programs. That would have essentially removed DOW from TABOR's spending limitations. Unfortunately, this enterprise model failed, leaving a major issue for the next session.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

HB1314 (Rep. Johnson & Sen. Wattenberg) authorizes the DOW to reintroduce the bonytail chub and blackfooted ferret. It ultimately passed intact, despite efforts to block the ferret reintroduction and an attempt by Rep. Taylor to prohibit any reintroduction that affected any past, present, or future use of land or water. The language was so broad that no reintroduction could ever have proceeded. The House removed the Taylor amendment on a non-recorded vote.

As introduced, HB1322 (Rep. McKay & Sen. Musgrave) stipulated that if reintroduction in any way affected existing uses of private land, the landowner was due full compensation (a mini takings bill). HB1322 also would have forced the DOW to account for every individual released into the environment (try counting all the fry of the bonytail chub just released in the Upper Colorado Basin!). If 40% of the individuals could not be accounted for, the bill would have deemed the introduction a failure and would have prohibited any further reintroduction without the legislature's approval. This bill was eventually amended to be less onerous, but it was never acceptable. It was enacted into law.

OPEN SPACE

Perpetual conservation easements are a proven and essential tool to preserve habitat and open space. But *temporary* easements merely defer development at public expense, essentially renting a specified land use for little long-term gain. The legislature considered but ultimately rejected several attempts to encourage temporary conservation easements. HB1353 (Rep. Taylor & Sen. Dennis) would have provided a tax credit for temporary conservation easements (term easements). It passed the House but died in committee in the Senate.

On the other hand, conservationists supported HB1348 (Rep. Spradley & Sen. Owen), which was approved by the General Assembly and will permit a land owner who creates a perpetual conservation easement to elect to receive a refund instead of a tax credit in years where there is a surplus. And SB5 (Sen. Sullivant & Rep. Plant) would have asked for voter approval to retain a portion of the tax surplus for the rural legacy trust fund, to preserve open space and habitat and fight sprawl. Unfortunately, it died in Senate Agriculture Committee on a 4-3 vote.

FORESTS

House Joint Resolution 1018 (Rep. George & Sen. Wattenberg) blasted the Forest Service's preferred alternative for the White River National Forest, and endorsed a management plan not yet available to the public or legislature, or even written. The resolution also denounced efforts to protect free flowing streams and objected to setting aside large tracts of wilderness. The resolution passed the House Agriculture Committee but was ultimately withdrawn on the House floor.

KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: HJR1018 – Disapproving the White River Forest Plan
HJR1018 was approved by the House Agriculture Committee on a 10-3 vote.

NO was the pro-environment vote.

NO: Coleman, Grossman, Plant

YES: Alexander, Gagliardi, Hoppe, Johnson, Miller, Smith, Spradley, Taylor, Webster, Young

INITIATIVES

While conservationists prefer to work within the legislative process for positive change, their efforts are sometimes in vain. The initiative process is an important tool for citizens when the legislature refuses to act. Reform of the legislative process, creation of Great Outdoors Colorado, and regulation of factory hog farms are examples of environmental progress achieved through citizen initiatives. This year there were several attempts to restrict the rights of the people to petition their government for change.

SB214 (Sen. Wattenberg) would have made it more difficult for citizens to initiate measures. It specified percentages of signatures that must be collected in different areas of the state. The Attorney General's staff described the bill as unconstitutional, but it passed the Business Affairs Committee anyway. It was defeated in the Appropriations Committee.

KEY COMMITTEE VOTES: SB214 – Initiative Signature Requirement
SB214 was approved by the Senate Business Affairs Committee on 5-4 vote.
NO was the pro-environment vote.
NO: Hernandez, Sullivan, Nichol, Phillips
YES: Anderson, Chlouber, Matsunaka, Teck, Wattenberg

SB214 was defeated in the Senate Appropriations Committee on a 5-4 vote.
NO is the pro-environment vote.
NO: Arnold, Lamborn, Phillips, Reeves, Thiebaut
YES: Blickensderfer, Chlouber, Owen, Lacy

POLLUTION PREVENTION

While Colorado's Self Audit Law ostensibly was designed to encourage corporations to voluntarily report and clean up environmental accidents, it had many serious flaws, including immunity from criminal as well as civil penalties for polluters who avail themselves of the law's protections. Two bills addressed problems in the current statute.

SB167 (Sen. Phillips & Rep. Plant) would have greatly improved the law. It would have required that any corporation availing itself of the protections of the self audit statute certify that it had disclosed all instances of noncompliance. Secondly, SB167 required the Health Department to inspect the facility requesting immunity from prosecution to be sure that all problems were being dealt with appropriately. Although an eminently fair and common sense bill, SB167 failed in its first committee.

KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: SB167 – Improve Self Audit Statute
The Senate State Affairs Committee defeated SB167 on a vote of 6-3.
YES was the pro-environment vote.
YES: Martinez, Pascoe, Weddig
NO: Congrove, Dyer, Hillman, Lamborn, Musgrave, Tebedo

Late in the session, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the state of Colorado reached a compromise on changes to the self audit statute and the legislature considered a second bill. HB1481 (Rep. George & Sen. Powers) enacts a pilot project implementing a memorandum of understanding between EPA and Colorado to address a number of shortcomings in the state's self audit statute. HB1481 passed and has been signed into law.

RESOURCE EXTRACTION

Currently, there is a heavy industry bias on the Colorado Oil and Gas Commission (OGCC). In fact, the legislature actually had to introduce a bill informing the OGCC that "biological resources," which they are charged to protect, include wildlife! Five of the seven members of the commission are currently employed by the industry they regulate. HB1480 (Rep. George) would have remedied the conflicts of interest inherent in the current board composition, but the bill was defeated on the House floor.

RESTRICTING CITIZEN ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

Colorado vests a great deal of power in citizen boards and commissions. There are two levels of authority for these citizen oversight bodies. Type 1 boards and commissions have independent policy and regulatory functions, whereas Type 2 boards and commissions have little actual authority and are largely advisory. SB213 (Sen. Wattenberg) would have changed all Type 1 boards, commissions, and agencies to Type 2, thereby giving the executive directors of the agencies significantly increased powers. These directors are appointed by the governor. Independent environmental boards and commissions of special concern to conservationists include the Wildlife Commission, Water Quality Control Commission, Office of Consumer Council, Air Quality

Control Commission, and Transportation Commission.

KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: SB213 – Eliminating all Type 1 Boards and Commissions

The Senate State Affairs Committee passed SB213 on a vote of 5-4. NO is the pro-environment vote.

NO: Dyer, Martinez, Pascoe, Weddig

YES: Hillman, Lamborn, Musgrave, Congrove, Tebedo

Subsequently, Senator Wattenberg withdrew SB213.

ENERGY AND FUELS

HB1067 (Rep. Paschall & Sen. Evans) builds on legislation that conservationists supported last year, encouraging use of clean burning fuels. HB1067 extends the tax credit for purchasing alternative fuel vehicles and permits individuals to take advantage of the program. Passage of HB1067 will provide concrete air quality benefits.

The oxygenated fuel program has been a valuable part of our fight to control air pollution. However, we now know that Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), while a valuable oxygenate in the combustion of gasoline, has also contaminated ground water around the country. Other oxygenates, such as ethanol, can perform the same air improvement task without the same water contamination risks. We were pleased that the General Assembly passed SB190 (Sen. Feeley & Rep. Kaufman), which bans MTBE in Colorado.

SPECIAL NOTE ON GROWTH AND SPRAWL AND THE RESPONSIBLE GROWTH INITIATIVE

Colorado’s population has quadrupled since World War II, with much of that growth crammed into the past decade. It is projected to double again by 2020. As more and more open space and farm and ranch land is eaten up by urban and rural sprawl, as traffic gets worse and worse and the Front Range begins to resemble southern California, the citizens have demanded a solution, but our elected leadership has done little to respond. This year, twenty-two bills dealing with growth were introduced. Only one passed, and that was a relatively minor, technical improvement in how cities and counties create land use plans. With legislative session after legislative session going by with little action, Colorado citizens have decided to take a moderate but significant step themselves: putting a citizens ballot initiative on the November 2000 ballot.

The Responsible Growth Initiative is endorsed by many members of the conservation community in Colorado, as well as other groups. It would require that cities and counties produce maps for how they want to grow, and then submit these maps to local voters for approval. Instead of the “recommendations” produced by current comprehensive planning, the initiative would give these growth maps the force of law. And for the first time it would give citizens a voice in what their communities will look like when the next generation comes along. The initiative exempts smaller counties, and does not dictate what growth should look like. Rather, it allows each community to follow its own collective wisdom.

The Responsible Growth Initiative derived directly out of frustration over the General Assembly’s inability to address the growth and sprawl issue. Its sponsors are disappointed that we could not begin this critical process the way representative democracy intends, with responsive action by elected officials. But the years and years of refusal to legislate has left us with no choice but to act.

SCORED VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

HCR 1003: Right to a Clean and Healthful Environment

(House Vote #1, Senate Vote #1)

While eleven states provide some level of environmental protection in their constitutions, Colorado does not. House Concurrent Resolution 1003, introduced by Rep. Gordon and Sen. Sullivant, would have asked the voters to approve a set of provisions identical to those found in the Montana Constitution, and which recently were invoked to overturn a law that created broad exceptions to that state's water quality laws. Conservationists asked every member of the General Assembly to co-sponsor this common sense resolution. The representatives and senators who agreed to do so are listed as having voted YES.

HB 1067: Alternative Fuels *(House Vote #2, Senate Vote #2)*

House Bill 1067 (Rep. Paschall & Sen. Evans) builds on legislation that conservationists supported in 1999 to encourage the use of clean burning fuels. HB1067 extends tax credits for purchasing alternative fuel vehicles and permits individuals to take advantage of the program. This legislation will reduce air pollution and promote alternative fuels. YES is the pro-environment vote.

HB 1071: Acquisition of Circle Ranch *(House Vote #8)*

Circle Ranch is a large (5,400 acres) tract of land northeast of Ft. Collins that provides excellent streamside habitat for wildlife. Rep. Bacon and Sen. Matsunaka introduced House Bill 1071 to authorize the acquisition of this land by the Division of Wildlife. Although this should not have been controversial, it languished in the House Appropriations Committee for three months because of the chairman's (Rep. Tool) opposition. The bill ultimately passed and YES is the pro-environment vote.

HB 1127: Prohibiting Use of Student Fees for Issue Advocacy

(House Vote #3, Senate Vote #3)

This bill prohibits colleges from collecting from students an optional fee or charge to support any organization that engages in issue advocacy, unless the student affirmatively agrees to pay such a fee. The bill was targeted at specific campus-based organizations that have worked in the past to advocate for reducing pollution from power plants and for actions to control sprawl. This bill is included because of the conservation community's disappointment that the legislature would seek to limit free speech activities with which it disagrees. The bill was signed into law by the governor.

HB 1223 Amendment: Urban sprawl *(House Vote #7)*

As introduced, House Bill 1223 provided cities and counties with some modest new tools for managing growth, but did not require either the development of binding land use plans or urban growth boundaries. During debate on the House floor, Rep. Plant offered an amendment to require local governments to develop meaningful, and enforceable, land use plans. That amendment was adopted in the House. YES is the pro-environment vote.

HB 1283: Fire Management on Forest Lands *(House Vote #11)*

As introduced, this bill encouraged the use of prescribed fire to improve forest health and authorized cooperation between county sheriffs, the state forester, and counties in managing forest fires. It represented a common sense approach to forest management on state lands. However, the House Agriculture Committee approved an amendment to change the bill's intent, to encourage the harvest of commercially viable materials (i.e., to promote logging). The conservation community worked hard to persuade the legislature to remove the language, and YES is the pro-environment vote.

HB 1322: Endangered Species Re-Introduction

(House Vote #4, Senate Vote #4)

As introduced, House Bill 1322 (sponsored by Rep. McKay & Sen. Musgrove) stated that the re-introduction of endangered species is inconsistent with ecosystem integrity. The bill would have required massive cost-benefit calculations as a condition of re-introduction, forced the state to compensate landowners if re-introduction in any way affected existing uses of private land, and insisted that the Division of Wildlife somehow account for every individual released into the wild. Although a series of amendments progressively weakened this bill, it never became acceptable to conservationists. NO is the pro-environment vote.

HB 1348: Conservation Easements *(House Vote #5, Senate Vote #5)*

House Bill 1348 enhances an existing tool for protecting open space and wildlife habitat. Under existing law, landowners can receive a tax credit for establishing a perpetual conservation easement. However, many farmers and ranchers are land rich but cash poor, so tax credits are of little use to them. This bill, introduced by Rep. Spradley and Sen. Owens, will permit a landowner to elect to receive an income tax refund (if there is a budget surplus) instead of a tax credit. This legislation will provide significant incentives for conservation actions by private landowners. Conservationists strongly supported it, and YES is the pro-environment vote.

HB 1353: Short-term Conservation Easements *(House Vote #6)*

Perpetual conservation easements are an innovative and essential tool for preserving wildlife habitat and open space. However, temporary easements merely defer development at public expense. When the easement expires, the owner can go ahead and develop the land – at which point the public debate over loss of open space and habitat likely will be even more contentious. Conservationists view the expansion of temporary easements as a waste of taxpayer money and a poor way to manage open lands. Therefore, NO is the pro-environment vote.

HB 1448: Increase Revenues for Division of Wildlife *(House Vote #10)*

House Bill 1448, introduced by Rep. Stengel and Sen. Wattenberg, increases hunting license fees for out-of-state hunters to a level equivalent to those found in other western states. This measure will provide the Division with much-needed revenues to carry out its game **and** non-game responsibilities. YES is the pro-conservation vote.

HB 1450: Enterprise Status for the Division of Wildlife *(House Vote #9)*

Under the Taxpayers Bill of Rights (TABOR), the state's total budget is limited. As a result, even if the Division of Wildlife's revenues increase, it may not be able to spend that money to carry out its many responsibilities for managing and protecting Colorado's wildlife. House Bill 1450 would have taken advantage of an exception to TABOR by designating the Division as an "enterprise." The Division would have been free to increase its spending, but would have retained **all** of its statutory responsibilities. On a motion to kill the bill, NO was the pro-environment vote.

HB 1480: Conflicts of Interest on Oil and Gas Commission

(House Vote #12)

Currently, five of the seven members of the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission are employed by the industry they regulate. At the same time, citizens in northeastern and southwestern Colorado have complained loudly about the Commission's failure to protect water quality and surface landowners. House Bill 1480, introduced by Rep. George, would have prohibited conflicts of interest for future appointees to the Commission. YES was the pro-environment vote.

SB 96 (two votes): Developers Vested Rights (*Senate Votes #6 and #7*)

Under state law, a developer's right to complete a project "vests" at a point set by local governments. If the local government vetoes or substantially changes the project after that point, it must compensate the developer for his or her expenses. While conservationists understand that a vesting point is needed, they strongly opposed Senate Bill 96 (introduced by Sen. Anderson & Rep. McPherson) because it would have arbitrarily established the vesting point very early in the planning process while eliminating some public notice requirements. Because this was such an important issue, given the uncontrolled growth occurring in so many parts of the state, two different votes on vested rights were scored this year. In each case, NO was the pro-environment vote.

SB 190: Motor Fuel Additives (*Senate Vote #9*)

While oxygenated fuels have contributed to the reduction of air pollution from cars in the metro-Denver area, one of the fuel additives used to "oxygenate" gasoline has proved to pose serious environmental risks. MTBE, which biodegrades very slowly, has contaminated groundwater in many states. It is very expensive to clean up. SB190 (introduced by Sen. Feeley & Rep. Kaufman) will quickly phase out the use of MTBE in Colorado. YES is the pro-environment vote.

SB 199: Testing a Monorail System (*Senate Vote #8*)

Several years ago, the General Assembly created a board to test the feasibility of a fixed guideway transit system on the I-70 corridor west of Denver. That board recently recommended the testing of a monorail system, first at a site near Pueblo and then (if successful) in Summit County. Senate Bill 199 (introduced by Sen. Blickensderfer & Rep. Scott) would have referred to the state's voters the question of whether surplus revenues could be used to fund these tests. YES is the pro-environment vote.

SB 215: Increasing Water Diversions from the Western Slope
(*Senate Vote #10*)

This bill would have directed the state to solicit proposals for a new transmountain water project to deliver 120,000 acre feet to the Front Range annually from the Gunnison and Colorado River basins. The bill failed to recognize the broad range of environmental impacts that would have resulted, and ignored the concerns of the public on the Western Slope. It was also unnecessary. After SB215 failed in committee, Sen. Andrews tried to add major portions of it to another water resources bill (HB1419). NO is the pro-environment vote on the Andrews amendment.



2000 Senate Votes

KEY

+ Pro-environment action
 - Anti-environment action
 E Excused

		2000 Score				HCR1003, Clean & Healthy Env.									
	District	%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		1999 Score	1998 Score	1997 Score		HB 1067, Alt Fuels	HB 1127, CoPIRG	HB 1322, ESA	HB 1348, Conservation Easements	SB 96, Vested Rights 2/22	SB 96, Vested Rights 2/23	SB 199, Monorail	SB 190, MTBE	HB 1419 Amendment, Water	
Anderson, Norma (R)	SD 22	40	11	40	30	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
Andrews, John (R)	SD 27	20	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Arnold, Ken (R)	SD 23	20	11	18	13	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Blickensderfer, Tom (R)	SD 26	30	11	18	25	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
Chlouber, Ken (R)	SD 4	30	11	45	13	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Congrove, Jim (R)	SD 19	30	11	18	13	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Dennis, Gigi (R)	SD 5	50	33	45	25	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
Dyer, Jim (D)	SD 6	70	25	70	40	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
Epps, Mary Ellen (R)	SD 11	30	0	40	10	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Evans, John (R)	SD 30	50	33	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-
Feeley, Mike (D)	SD 21	80	89	100	100	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hernandez, Rob (D)	SD 34	90	89	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Hillman, Mark (R)	SD 2	30	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Lacy, Elsie (R)	SD 28	57	13	33	29	-	+	-	-	E	+	E	+	E	+
Lamborn, Doug (R)	SD 9	20	11	NA	10	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Linkhart, Doug (D)	SD 31	90	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Martinez, Bob (D)	SD 25	80	88	91	75	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Matsunaka, Stan (D)	SD 15	88	75	73	50	-	+	+	E	+	+	+	+	E	+
Musgrave, Marilyn (R)	SD 1	40	11	30	10	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
Nichol, Alice (D)	SD 24	70	56	80	60	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
Owen, David (R)	SD 16	40	11	57	20	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
Pascoe, Pat (D)	SD 32	90	100	91	100	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Perlmutter, Ed (D)	SD 20	90	89	100	88	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Phillips, Terry (D)	SD 17	100	100	100	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Powers, Ray (R)	SD 10	30	11	27	25	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Reeves, Peggy (D)	SD 14	90	89	91	100	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rupert, Dorothy (D)	SD 18	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sullivant, Bryan (R)	SD 13	100	60	80	60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tanner, Gloria (D)	SD 33	90	89	82	88	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tebedo, MaryAnne (R)	SD 12	30	11	13	0	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Teck, Ron (R)	SD 7	50	22	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
Thiebaut, Bill (D)	SD 3	80	100	100	100	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Wattenberg, Dave (R)	SD 8	50	11	55	25	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
Weddig, Frank (D)	SD 29	50	67	73	63	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
Wham, Dottie (R)	SD 35	78	33	45	29	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	E	+

2000 House Votes

KEY

+ Pro-environment action
 - Anti-environment action
 E Excused

	District	2000 Score	1999 Score	1998 Score	1997 Score	HCR1003, Clean & Healthy Env.	HB 1067, Alt Fuels	HB 1127, CoPIRG	HB 1322, ESA-McKay	HB 1348, Tax Credit	HB 1353, Temp Cons Easements	HB 1223, Growth	HB 1071, Wildlife Habitat	HB 1450, DOW Enterprise	HB 1448, DOW \$	HB 1283, Fire Management	HB 1480, COGCC
	District	%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alexander, Kay (R)	HD 58	33	11	60	30	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Allen, Debbie (R)	HD 43	33	11	44	30	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Bacon, Bob (D)	HD 53	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Berry, Gayle (R)	HD 55	50	33	60	30	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
Chavez, Nolbert (D)	HD 5	100	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Clapp, Lauri (R)	HD 37	25	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Clarke, Benjamin (D)	HD 7	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coleman, Fran (D)	HD 1	100	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dean, Doug (R)	HD 18	17	11	11	20	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decker, Richard (R)	HD 19	10	22	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	E	E	-	-	-
Fairbank, Rob (R)	HD 30	25	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Gagliardi, Al (D)	HD 60	75	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
George, Russell (R)	HD 57	75	11	70	40	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
Gordon, Ken (D)	HD 9	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	+	+
Gotlieb, Dorothy (R)	HD 10	67	11	50	10	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Grossman, Dan (D)	HD 6	100	89	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hagedorn, Bob (D)	HD 42	75	56	70	50	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
Hefley, Lynn (R)	HD 20	18	13	33	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	E	-	-	-	-
Hoppe, Diane (R)	HD 65	33	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Johnson, Steve (R)	HD 49	25	11	70	20	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Kaufman, Bill (R)	HD 51	55	25	80	40	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	E	+	+	-	+
Keller, Maryanne (D)	HD 24	100	89	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kester, Kenneth (R)	HD 47	33	13	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
King, Keith (R)	HD 21	25	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Larson, Mark (R)	HD 59	67	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
Lawrence, Joyce (R)	HD 45	58	33	70	40	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Lee, Don (R)	HD 28	17	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyba, Gloria (D)	HD 2	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mace, Frana (D)	HD 4	92	78	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
May, Ron (R)	HD 15	17	11	40	20	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McElhany, Andy (R)	HD 17	25	13	30	20	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
McKay, Scott (R)	HD 26	25	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
McPherson, Gary (R)	HD 40	25	11	30	10	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Miller, Carl (D)	HD 61	42	56	70	40	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+

2000 House Votes

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	District	%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mitchell, Shawn (R)	HD 33	17	13	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrison, Marcy (R)	HD 22	92	38	90	70	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nunez, Joe (R)	HD 64	25	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Paschall, Mark (R)	HD 29	17	13	25	22	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pfiffner, Penn (R)	HD 23	17	11	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Plant, Tom (D)	HD 13	100	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ragsdale, Ann (D)	HD 35	100	89	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Saliman, Todd (D)	HD 11	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Scott, Glenn (R)	HD 62	58	50	NA	NA	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
Sinclair, William (R)	HD 16	25	22	50	20	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Smith, Matt (R)	HD 54	33	33	60	30	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Spence, Nancy (R)	HD 39	33	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Spradley, Lola (R)	HD 44	17	11	40	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stengel, Joe (R)	HD 38	58	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
Swenson, Bill (R)	HD 12	58	22	60	10	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
Takis, Stephanie (D)	HD 36	100	100	90	60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tapia, Abel (D)	HD 46	100	78	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tate, Penfield (D)	HD 8	91	100	100	100	+	E	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Taylor, Jack (R)	HD 56	33	0	44	30	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
Tochtrop, Lois (D)	HD 34	92	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Tool, Steve (R)	HD 52	33	13	70	20	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Tupa, Ron (D)	HD 14	100	100	100	100	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Veiga, Jennifer (D)	HD 3	100	89	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vigil, Valentin (D)	HD 32	92	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Webster, Bill (R)	HD 48	33	11	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Williams, Suzanne (D)	HD 41	100	67	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	+
Williams, Tambor (R)	HD 50	45	11	60	20	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	E	+	-	-
Windels, Sue (D)	HD 27	100	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Witwer, John (R)	HD 25	75	67	NA	NA	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Young, Brad (R)	HD 63	17	22	40	30	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimmerman, Paul (D)	HD 31	100	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

**FOR INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN
COLORADO, CONTACT:**

Clean Water Action	303-839-9866	www.cleanwateraction.org
Audubon Colorado	303-415-0130	www.audubon.org/chapter/co
Clean Air Campaign of the Pikes Peak Region	719-633-4343	www.clnair.org
Colorado Conservation Voter Action Fund	303-322-1578	coloradiconservationvoters@worldnet.att.net
Colorado Environmental Coalition	303-534-7066	www.ourcolorado.org
Colorado Wildlife Federation	303-987-0400	www.coloradowildlife.org
Coloradans for Responsible Growth	303-573-0621	coloradansforresponsiblegrowth.org
Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund	303-623-9466	www.earthjustice.org
Environmental Defense	303-440-4901	www.edf.org/rockymtn
Land and Water Fund of the Rockies	303-444-1188	www.lawfund.org
League of Conservation Voters	303-541-0362	www.lcv.org
National Wildlife Federation	303-786-8001	www.nwf.org
San Juan Citizens Alliance	970-259-3583	www.sanjuancitizens.org
Sierra Club - Rocky Mountain Chapter	303-861-8819	www.rmcsierraclub.org
Western Colorado Congress	970-249-1978	www.wccongress.org



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