

Colorado Legislative

# ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD



# 2002

Published by: Colorado Conservation Voters

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# Know the Score!

Welcome to the 2002 Environmental Scorecard for the Colorado State Legislature, created by Colorado Conservation Voters (CCV).

Coloradans need legislative leaders who value our state's incredible natural heritage. Colorado's state legislature makes decisions, both positive and negative, that greatly affect the environment, health, and quality of life for all citizens of our state. It is difficult for citizens to find out how their representatives voted on these critical issues when they come before the legislature. Although most legislators profess to support good environmental legislation, there are clear differences among the various members. The scorecard is a good tool for you to see if your legislators are in step with your environmental values. This scorecard is intended as a convenient summary of how each member of the legislature performed on key environmental issues during the 2002 legislative session that ended in May 2002. This information, as well as scorecards for every year since 1997, is available on the web at [www.ColoradoConservationVoters.org](http://www.ColoradoConservationVoters.org).

This scorecard provides nonpartisan, objective, factual information on how each member of the legislature voted on a range of environmental issues. To compile the scorecard, CCV asked the respected experts listed on the opposite page to help select the most important environmental votes of the year. The scorecard includes only 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. Votes scored cover a range of policy and budget issues on water, growth, air, energy, health, transportation, open space and public participation in the democratic process.

While useful, the scores included here provide only one component of each legislator's environmental record. 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 each member of the legislature in the chart that begins on page 12. Members are organized alphabetically, with their district numbers next to their names. To determine your member of the House and Senate check the maps on pages 7 and 8.

CCV greatly appreciates the lawmakers who work so hard for the people of Colorado. We encourage you to look up your representative and senator and match your values with your legislators' votes.

Special thanks go to Ann Livingston, Elise Jones, Jo Evans, Susan LeFever, Jennifer Bolton, Rex Wilmouth, Laurel Mattrey and Matt Baker for their hard work preparing this document.

Tony Massaro  
*Executive Director*

# 2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION OVERVIEW

The 2002 session of the Colorado General Assembly had mixed results for the environment. On the positive front, 2002 saw a major victory when the Legislature passed landmark water legislation to help leave more water in the state's rivers and streams. Legislation directing the disposal of mustard gas at the Pueblo Army Depot and the disposal of radioactive waste near Cañon City was also enacted. Transportation legislation passed the last hour of the session that included an unprecedented commitment to transit. Additionally, very few anti-environmental bills passed this year, which is unusual, even for an election year. The Legislature did defeat some bad bills, including one to significantly hinder the initiative process, a bill on utility net metering, and a bill which undermined the voter initiated prohibition on spring bear hunts. Several attempts at takings legislation and amendments, some under the guise of "property rights," were attempted, but none passed.

However, despite these significant legislative triumphs, the 2002 legislative session will also be remembered for the major bills that were defeated. Although several important growth-related bills were introduced, the legislature failed to pass any meaningful growth legislation. Lawmakers also failed to enact a bill requiring development of renewable energy sources and another bill to clean up three large coal-fired power plants, as well as several other important energy bills. They failed to pass legislation to protect citizens from lawsuits designed to limit public participation. Legislators also chose to raid key environmental programs in their attempts to pass a balanced budget. Two years ago we noted the legislature allocated additional funds for endangered species efforts; those funds are now gone. Finally, one of the biggest disappointments of the session was the legislature's failure to even introduce a bill to ban cyanide heap-leach mining.

## WATER

Environmental interests fared well on water issues this legislative session. Potentially damaging legislation was defeated and some positive steps were taken.

Colorado's rivers and lakes are at risk from the combination of growing demands for water and a legal system that was not designed to balance water uses with the needs of the rivers themselves. The existing in-stream flow program did not allow for environmental improvement, only for preservation of existing pristine reaches of stream, and then only for the minimum amount necessary. Traditionally this has been interpreted to mean the minimum necessary to sustain a cold-water fishery. The passage of SB 156 dramatically improves the state's in-stream flow statute.

The legislature rejected an attempt to allow the Colorado Water Conservation Board an unlimited litigation fund to file suit on matters "affecting" water interests. The legislature passed legislation by Senator Evans permitting a state income tax check-off for voluntary contributions to the Watershed Protection Fund. The fund will be used to award grants to local watershed groups for protection and restoration of natural resources.

## OPEN SPACE AND AGRICULTURAL LAND PROTECTION

The 2002 session saw several bills introduced to help preserve Colorado's rapidly disappearing open space and farmland, as well as a measure that would have made such protection efforts more difficult. SB 195 would have provided counties with a means to increase county funding to preserve local landscapes, but it was ultimately defeated in the House. Another bill that died in the House, SB 104, attempted to reverse a complicated and controversial State Land Board sale that would have

resulted in the development of two square miles of ecologically sensitive land in Eagle County. The conservation community hopes that this issue can be quickly resolved, preferably through administrative means, to preserve the area as open space. A third unsuccessful bill, HB 1466, introduced by Rep. Paschall, would have effectively blocked the purchase of the Baca Ranch in southeastern Colorado, by burdening the State Land Board with new administrative requirements – a measure strongly opposed by conservationists. The Baca Ranch is a lynchpin property in the effort to transform the Great Sand Dunes National Monument into a national park that more fully protects this unique ecosystem’s water and land resources. The only open space bill signed into law this session was HB 1098, which limits the existing Colorado tax credit for donation of conservation easements to federal standards. The federal standards provide significant environmental protections. Uses inconsistent with conservation values are prohibited.

## **GROWTH, SPRAWL AND LAND USE**

Recent polls show that unplanned growth is still the number one concern of Coloradans due to its impacts on loss of open space, increased traffic congestion, and overcrowded schools. A number of bills were introduced in the 2002 legislative session to help Colorado’s communities better manage growth and prevent out of control sprawl. Unfortunately, these bills died in the House. SB 120 would have made local government master plans enforceable and required that they contain a set of basic planning elements, such as environmental quality, transportation, land use, and water. SB 120 passed out of the Senate, and out of the House Local Government Committee with bipartisan support, but was ultimately killed in the House State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee.

### **KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: SB 120—Local Planning**

SB 120 was defeated in the House State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee on a 5-4 vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely. NO was the pro-environment vote.

YES: Reps. Cadman, Crane, Fairbank, Schultheis and Sinclair.

NO: Reps. Daniel, Garcia, Sanchez and Weddig.

SB 102 would have allowed communities to impose impact fees in order to pay for school construction. Schools are one of the most expensive growth impacts created by new development; however, state law currently prohibits local governments from using impact fees to address this critical issue. SB 102 passed the Senate, but died in the House when agreement could not be reached with the development community.

SB 223, sponsored by Sen. Perlmutter and Rep. Grossman, represented a package of growth management solutions that included requiring enforceable master plans with a basic set of elements, authorizing the use of school impact fees, encouraging the use of incentives at the local level to promote smart growth development projects, and requiring collaborative planning for transportation. SB 223 passed the Senate and the House Local Government Committee, but was killed in the House State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee.

SB 209, sponsored by Sen. Phillips and Rep. Scott, would have established a statewide framework for development rights (TDR) programs. TDR programs allow agricultural lands and open space parcels to be protected while permitting rural landowners to sell their development rights to those wishing to develop in areas set aside for more intensive development. The bill also allowed local governments that implement TDR programs to review subdivisions of large tracts of agricultural land (35 acres or greater). SB 209 was approved by the Senate during the floor amendment process at the tail end of the session, but was never brought up for a final vote in the Senate.

## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation was one of the most important issues addressed by the legislature this year. A solid plan for Colorado's transportation future was especially critical with an expected one million increase in population in the metro area over the next 20 years and a bevy of highway and transit-oriented proposed projects. At the forefront of the debate was stepping up funding for transit, more specifically the Regional Transportation District (RTD) and its proposed FasTracks plan (which would extend light and commuter rail to the north, east, south and west of the metro area).

In the last hours of the 2002 legislative session, Governor Owens and Democratic and Republican legislative leadership crafted a transportation plan—accomplished through an amalgamation of HB 1310 and Senate Bills 179, 167 and 184—which provided a balanced multi-modal transportation package for the entire state. Most importantly, RTD was given the authority to go to the ballot to ask for transit funding, possibly for the FasTracks plan, and, for the first time ever, a designated portion of state dollars was set aside for transit projects. Additionally, a Growth Dividend was created to recoup revenues lost from a state undercount of population. Funds from the Dividend will be divided between capital construction and highway projects. Finally, both parties agreed to the creation of a Statewide Tolling Enterprise, which would build toll roads adjacent to or separate from existing highways.

## ENERGY

Colorado is at an energy crossroads. We rely on burning coal for 85 percent of our electricity and renewable energy for less than one percent. Yet Colorado could be a leader in renewable energy; we are ranked 12th best in the country for wind potential and with 300 sunny days a year we are ideally situated for solar energy. What's more, wind power is now cost competitive with natural gas, and could provide hard-hit agricultural communities with another source of income. Unfortunately, however, Colorado has no coordinated policies to promote renewable energy.

This session there was a major effort to update Colorado's energy policy to promote renewable energy. Leading environmental groups along with many renewable energy businesses advanced bills that would create ways to utilize renewable energy and increase energy efficiency, require the state government to use energy more efficiently, and create a renewable energy standard whereby 10 percent of Colorado's electricity would be generated from renewable sources by 2010.

A combination of environmental, business and rural groups built support, rounded up powerful co-sponsors (Senate Assistant Majority Leader Terry Phillips and House Majority Leader Lola Spradley) and lobbied SB 180, a strong renewable energy bill. In the end, both the Senate and House passed SB 180, but the legislative session expired before they could reconcile the two different versions of the bill.

## TAKINGS

Under the guise of protecting property rights, opponents of environmental protections frequently attempt to classify any regulation of the use of property as equivalent to the confiscation of the property (a "taking"). Were such laws to pass, government could not afford to govern, we would be forced to either pay for any regulation of use or not regulate the use. Fortunately, all major takings efforts were defeated in 2002. One particularly bad bill, HB 1107 would have required compensation whenever a rule, regulation, policy, or similar measure burdened an economically viable use of private land. HB 1107 was defeated in the House Agriculture Committee.

#### KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: HB 1107 – Private Property Protection

HB 1107 was defeated in the House Agriculture, Livestock, and Natural Resources Committee on a 4-7 vote.

NO was the pro-environment vote

YES: Reps. Alexander, Hoppe, Johnson, and Snook.

NO: Reps. Hodge, Jameson, Miller, Rippey, Plant, Tochtrop, and Webster.

## AIR QUALITY

The 2002 session was a mixed bag for air quality issues. SB 190 by Sen. Phillips and Rep. Hoppe, which would have substantially reduced harmful emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide, was killed by the legislature. These air pollutants contribute to many environmental problems including reduced visibility (i.e. the “brown cloud”), haze in national parks and wilderness areas, acid rain and ground level ozone (or smog). On a brighter note, the legislature did enact SB 41 by Sen. Thiebaut and Rep. Lawrence, which will pave the way for local governments to regulate disposal methods for hazardous waste processors.

## WILDLIFE

The results of the 2002 session were similarly mixed for wildlife. Legislation passed to authorize the Division of Wildlife to spend just over \$3 million on a variety of efforts aimed at recovery of Preble’s jumping mouse, boreal toad, prairie dogs, cut-throat trout and other species. Unfortunately, much of the money remaining in the Species Conservation Trust Fund was transferred to the state’s General Fund to make up the budget deficit. Attempts to extend the bear-hunting season into the spring when mothers are with their cubs were held off. A number of wildlife bills did not make it through the process, including one to increase penalties for illegal hunting and trapping and other natural resource violations, as well as other proposals to make it easier to relocate prairie dogs and to increase flexibility in managing them. Fortunately, the bill to de-list the Preble’s jumping mouse also failed.

## CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

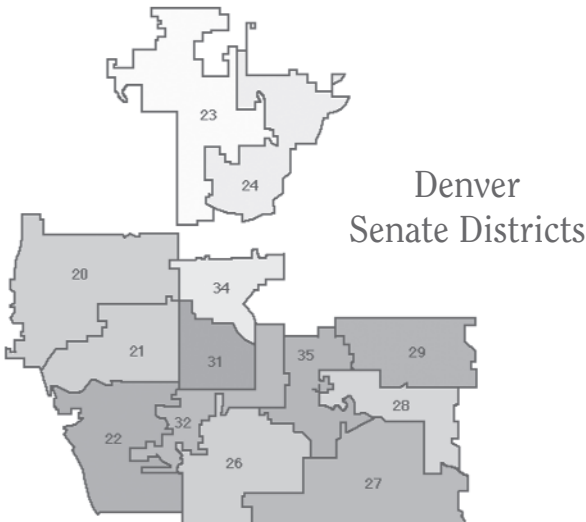
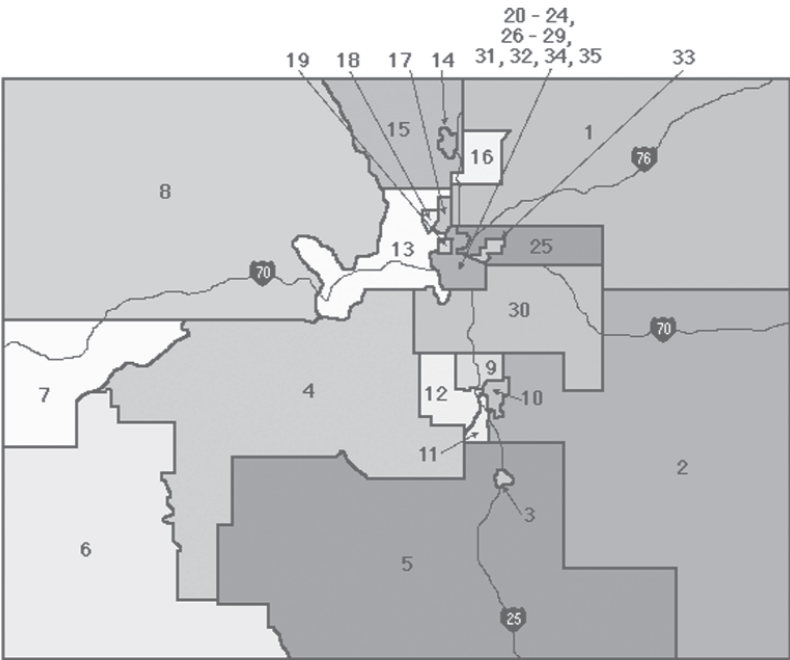
Citizen participation in governmental processes is a vital right that conservation groups use to protect the public health and the environment. One of the most important tools available to environmental groups to further this end is the ballot initiative. The initiative process serves as a check on the legislature if they fail to act on pressing environmental concerns. Unfortunately, almost every year special interests seek to curb the power and scope of the initiative process. The result of any significant weakening of the initiative process would be to further skew the balance against grassroots environmental groups who lack the clout of powerful corporate interests. Fortunately, the community was successful in helping defeat HCR 1005, which would have greatly undermined the ability of citizens to use the initiative process. Another bill addressing civic involvement, HB 1192, would have protected individual citizens from being sued for speaking up in public forms such as local government meetings and zoning boards. This legislation was designed to protect citizens from lawsuits designed to stifle their involvement and reduce opposition to developer projects. The House passed HB 1192, but it failed in the Senate.

# CYANIDE IN MINING OPERATIONS

The use of cyanide in heap leach mining operations poses serious environmental risks. There have been three heap leach operations in Colorado history — Summitville, Battle Mountain and Cresson — and all have been plagued with environmental problems. The catastrophe at Summitville is well known; clean up of this Superfund site has cost taxpayers over \$190 million so far. The Battle Mountain mine had problems with cyanide contamination both before and after it closed in 1997. The only currently operating cyanide heap leach operation in Colorado is the Cresson mine near Cripple Creek. The EPA recently issued a notice of violation to the state, charging that the mine exceeded permit levels for cyanide, copper, ammonia, zinc, suspended solids, and total toxicity permit levels for cyanide and a host of other pollutants.

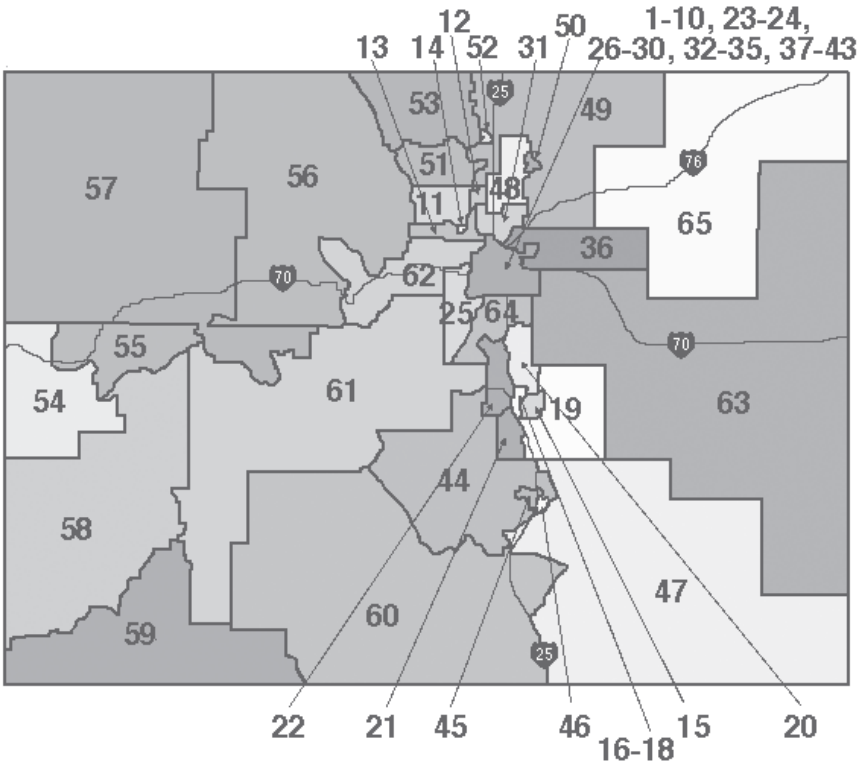
We anticipated a Senate bill to ban the use of cyanide in future heap leach operations to be introduced during the 2002 session. Unfortunately, permission for its introduction was ultimately denied. Stopping the damage associated with the use of cyanide in heap leach mining remains an environmental priority.

## Colorado Senate Districts

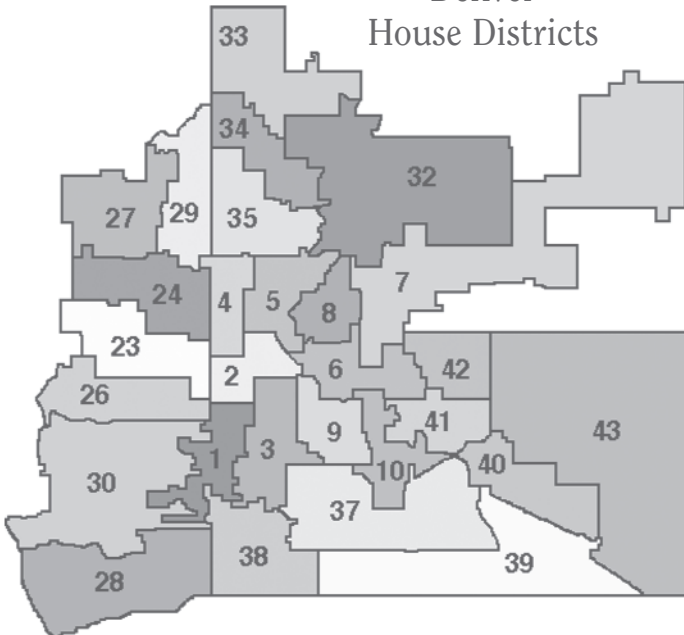




# Colorado House Districts



## Denver House Districts



## SCORED VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

### **SB 156: Water Rights for In-stream Use**

(House Vote #1, Senate Vote #1)

SB 156, sponsored by Sen. Gordon and Rep. Smith, gives the state additional authority to accept or acquire water rights for in-stream flow to actually improve the natural environment. This represents a significant victory for the health of Colorado's rivers and streams. Specifically the bill clarifies that the Colorado Water Conservation Board may accept donations of water rights for in-stream purposes and specifies that the Colorado Water Conservation Board may acquire or accept water to improve the environment, and provides that the CWCB may use all sources of money available to it other than the construction fund to acquire and convert donated rights to in-stream flow rights. SB 156 passed the Senate 23-11 and the House 38-25 and was signed into law by the Governor. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 156: Hoppe Amendment**

(House Vote #2)

The battle to pass SB 156 in the House spanned two days. Opponents attempted, and failed, to affix a number of debilitating amendments. The amendment sponsored by Rep. Hoppe would not only have reduced SB 156 to a mere study, it would have seriously impaired the existing in-stream flow program. The amendment failed on a 27-36 vote. NO was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 156: Senate Re-pass with House Amendments**

(Senate Vote #2)

While all the negative amendments to SB 156 were defeated, one small technical clarification was added. Consequently, the bill had to return to the Senate for consideration of House amendments and the Senate had to re-pass SB 156. The Senate voted to concur and re-passed on a 25-10 vote, sending the bill to the Governor for signature. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 195: Open Space Protection**

(House Vote # 3, Senate Vote #3)

SB 195, sponsored by Sen. Fitz-Gerald and Rep. Daniel, would have provided Colorado counties with an important tool to protect open space and farm and ranch land through conservation easements and land purchases. The bill would have allowed counties to ask voters for permission to exceed the statutory one percent cap on sales and use tax by up to a half of one percent if that additional money was used for land conservation and stewardship. SB 195 passed the Senate on a vote of 24-11, and then was defeated in the House on a second reading vote of 31-33. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### **HB 1416: Lot Mergers**

(House Vote #4)

HB 1416, as introduced by Rep. Plant and Sen. Matsunaka, would have required that the owners of property affected by local land consolidation policies be given increased notice and a hearing. Local governments have traditionally been able to merge contiguous parcels that are under common ownership where the individual parcels are non-buildable lots. This tool is most often applied to very small lots or lots with natural hazards like steep slopes. It may also be applied to subdivisions that were created decades ago and no longer meet the land use plans or regulations of the jurisdiction. However, the house amended the bill to prohibit counties from merging lots without the consent of the landowner, effectively eliminating the tool. The amended bill passed the House on a 48-17 vote. NO was the pro-environment vote.

### **HB 1416: Property Owner Veto Amendment**

(Senate Vote #4)

The Senate Committee removed the House amendment. On the floor of the Senate, Sen. Teck reinserted the House amendment. The Senate passed the amendment 18-17, but the bill then died. NO was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 120: Local Planning**

(Senate Vote #5)

SB 120, sponsored by Sen. Tate and Rep. Jameson, would have made local land use plans enforceable for all cities and counties required to plan, rather than having these plans be advisory. Current master plans are not enforceable unless they are made mandatory through duly adopted subdivision or zoning regulations. The bill would also have required these plans to cover a short list of basic elements, including environmental quality, transportation, land use, water, and essential services. SB 120 passed the Senate on a vote of 18 to 14. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 120: Takings Amendment**

(Senate Vote #6)

This amendment, sponsored by Sen. Isgar, attempted to add specific takings language to SB 120. The amendment would have added an explicit takings element to all master plans and also required that local governments pay any property owner for a loss in value resulting from the rezoning or reclassification of property. The amendment failed on a 17-18 vote. NO was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 102: School Impact Fees**

(Senate Vote #7)

SB 102, by Sen. Perlmutter and Rep. Vigil, would have allowed cities and counties to use impact fees to pay for schools required as a result of new development. SB 102 passed the Senate on a vote of 18 to 16. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 179, HB 1310: Transportation-Transit**

(House Vote #5, Senate Vote #8)

A comprehensive transportation bill was passed in the final hours of the legislative session. This compromise represented a victory for the environment due to its strong transit provisions: RTD was given the authority to go to the ballot, possibly with the FasTracks plan, and, for the first time ever, a designated portion of state dollars was set aside for transit projects. The bill passed the House on a 50-14 vote and the Senate on a 29-6 vote. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 180: Renewable Energy Standards**

(House Vote #6, Senate Vote #9)

SB 180, sponsored by Sen. Phillips and Rep. Spradley, would have established a renewable energy standard. Colorado investor-owned utilities would have been required to acquire 10 percent of their electricity from renewable sources such as wind and solar by 2010. The bill would have jump-started Colorado's renewable energy market and reduced pollution while providing important economic benefits to rural Colorado. SB 180 passed the Senate 22-13 and the House 44-21. The bill died at the end of the session before they could reconcile the two different versions of the legislation. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 180: Renewable Energy Amendment**

(House Vote #7)

Rep. Mitchell proposed a third reading amendment to SB 180 that could have barred public participation and hearings in any Public Utilities Commission process initiated by utilities seeking an exemption from the renewable energy standard. The amendment failed in the House on a 25-40 vote. NO was the pro-environment vote.

### **SB 190: Emissions Reductions from Power Plants**

(House Vote #8, Senate Vote #10)

SB 190, sponsored by Sen. Phillips and Rep. Hoppe, expanded on the existing voluntary emissions reduction program. The bill would have drastically reduced air pollution emissions from certain coal-fired power plants. In return, Xcel Energy would have received cost recovery benefits. The bill passed the Senate 26-8 and the House 42-23. In a series of complicated motions in the last hours of the session, SB 190 died when both chambers voted to adhere to their original positions. YES was the pro environmental vote.

### **SB 41: Pueblo Mustard Gas**

(House Vote #9, Senate Vote #11)

The U.S. Army's installation at the Pueblo Chemical Depot has stockpiled 780,078 munitions, most of which contain mustard gas, an extremely toxic "acute hazardous waste." Because of an international treaty, the United States must destroy these weapons by 2007. The safest and most thorough method for destroying these chemicals is "water neutralization" followed by bio-treatment, which eliminate many of the health and environmental problems resulting from incineration, the technique historically favored by the Army. SB 41 by Sen. Thiebaut and Rep. Lawrence leveled the playing field for new technologies by allowing local governments to regulate all disposal methods for acute hazardous wastes equally. Shortly after the bill's passage, the Army officially selected the safer water-based method of disposal. SB 41 passed the House unanimously and the Senate 21-13, and was signed into law by the Governor. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### **HB 1221: Black Bear Hunting**

(House Vote #10)

In 1992, Colorado voters overwhelmingly passed a ballot initiative that placed limits on bear hunting, including a ban on hunting them until mid-September when cubs can survive without their mother. Conflicts between bears and people led Rep. Snook and Sen. Entz to propose allowing the season to begin as early as June 25 in HB 1221. Environmentalists countered that an extended hunting season would not reduce conflicts with "problem bears" that had learned to seek food in developed areas near people. Despite vocal public outcry the House passed HB 1221 on a vote of 35-29. (The bill was then improved in the Senate.) NO was the pro-environment vote.

### **HB 1444: Endangered Species Fund**

(House Vote #11, Senate Vote #12)

HB 1444 takes three million dollars from the Species Conservation Trust Fund with no stipulation for future repayment. Together with a similar bill HB 1391, a total of \$5.5 million has been removed from the Species Conservation Trust Fund. HB 1444 also took funds from the environmental leadership pollution prevention fund and the waste tire recycling development cash fund. The bill passed the House on a vote of 33-29 and the Senate on a vote of 19-16. NO was the pro-environment vote.

### **HCR 1005: Initiatives**

(House Vote #12)

HCR 1005, sponsored by Rep. Dean and Sen. Matsunaka, would have made it much more difficult for citizens to use the ballot initiative process. The bill would have barred initiatives that cost more than one million dollars unless a new revenue source was created, thereby preventing the use of existing state revenues for voter-approved priorities. In addition, if an initiative required any action by counties or cities, HCR 1005 would have required the proponents to find the revenue in those localities before they could go to the voters. This would have doomed any responsible growth initiative that would require local governments to create master plans. The bill passed the House on a 50-13 vote and was defeated in the Senate Government, Veterans and Military Relations Committee. NO was the pro-environment vote.



# 2002 Senate Votes

**KEY**  
 + Pro-environment  
 - Anti-environment  
 E Excused  
 NA Not Applicable  
*Italics* In State House

			2002 Score	2001 Score	2000 Score	1999 Score	1998 Score	SB 156: In-Stream Flows	SB 156: In-stream Flow Re-pass	SB 195: Open Space Protection	HB 1416: Property Owner Veto Amendment	SB 120: Local Planning	SB 120: Takings Amendment	SB 102 School Impact Fees	SB 179: Transportation-Transit	SB 180: Renewable Energy	SB 190: Emissions Red. From Power Plants	SB 41: Pueblo Mustard Gas	HB 1444: Endangered Species Fund
	Dist.	%	%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Anderson, Norma (R)	SD 22	20	15	40	11	40	-	-	-	-	E	-	E	+	-	+	-	-	
Andrews, John (R)	SD 27	8	15	20	11	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
Arnold, Ken (R)	SD 23	33	8	20	11	18	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	
Cairns, Bruce (R)	SD 28	25	8	NA	NA	NA	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
Chlouber, Ken (R)	SD 4	58	15	30	11	45	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	
Dyer, Jim F. (R)	SD 26	33	23	NA	NA	NA	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	
Entz, Lewis (R)	SD 5	58	14	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	
Epps, Mary Ellen (R)	SD 11	17	0	30	0	40	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Evans, John (R)	SD 30	40	7	50	33	NA	+	+	-	-	E	-	-	+	-	+	E	-	
Fitz-Gerald, Joan (D)	SD 13	92	69	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
Gordon, Ken (D)	SD 35	100	92	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Hagedorn, Bob (D)	SD 29	92	75	75	56	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
Hanna, Deanna (D)	SD 21	92	77	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
Hernandez, Rob (D)	SD 34	100	77	90	89	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	
Hillman, Mark (R)	SD 2	33	15	30	11	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	
Isgar, Jim (D)	SD 6	75	60	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	
Lamborn, Doug (R)	SD 9	8	0	20	11	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
Linkhart, Doug (D)	SD 31	100	92	90	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Matsunaka, Stan (D)	SD 15	92	69	88	75	73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
May, Ron (R)	SD 10	8	0	17	11	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
McElhany, Andy (R)	SD 12	42	7	25	13	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	
Musgrave, Marilyn (R)	SD 1	36	7	40	11	30	-	-	-	-	E	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	
Nichol, Alice (D)	SD 24	83	46	70	56	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	
Owen, David (R)	SD 16	8	7	40	11	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Pascoe, Pat (D)	SD 32	92	85	90	100	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
Perlmutter, Ed (D)	SD 20	92	69	90	89	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
Phillips, Terry (D)	SD 17	100	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Reeves, Peggy (D)	SD 14	91	85	90	89	91	E	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
Takis, Stephanie (D)	SD 25	100	85	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Tate, Penfield (D)	SD 33	92	85	91	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
Taylor, Jack (R)	SD 8	25	15	33	0	44	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	
Teck, Ron (R)	SD 7	42	7	50	22	NA	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	
Thiebaut, Bill (D)	SD 3	100	85	80	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Tupa, Ron (D)	SD 18	92	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
Windels, Sue (D)	SD 19	92	85	100	100	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	

# 2002 House Votes

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

		2002 Score	2001 Score	2000 Score	1999 Score	SB 156: In-Stream Flows	SB 156: In-Stream Flows Amendment	SB 195: Open Space Protection	HB 1416: Lot Mergers	HB 1310: Transportation-Transit	SB 180: Renewable Energy	SB 180: Renewable Energy Amendment	SB 190: Emissions Red. From Power Plants	SB 41: Pueblo Mustard Gas	HB 1221: Bears	HB 1444: Endangered Species Fund	HCR 1005: Initiative
	District	%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alexander, Kay (R)	HD 58	33	29	33	11	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
Bacon, Bob (D)	HD 53	92	94	100	100	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Berry, Gayle (R)	HD 55	58	29	50	33	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
Borodkin, Alice (D)	HD 10	92	76	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Boyd, Betty (D)	HD 26	91	59	NA	NA	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	+
Cadman, Bill (R)	HD 15	25	6	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
Chavez, Nolbert (D)	HD 5	75	85	100	100	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Clapp, Lauri (R)	HD 37	25	18	25	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
Cloer, Mark (R)	HD 17	50	27	NA	NA	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
Coleman, Fran (D)	HD 1	83	65	100	100	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Crane, Bill (R)	HD 27	17	18	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Daniel, Kelly (D)	HD 23	83	53	NA	NA	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Dean, Doug (R)	HD 18	27	18	17	11	E	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Decker, Richard (R)	HD 19	33	53	10	22	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Fairbank, Rob (R)	HD 30	33	24	25	11	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
Fritz, Timothy (R)	HD 51	8	18	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Garcia, Michael (D)	HD 42	92	71	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Groff, Peter (D)	HD 7	83	88	NA	NA	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Grossman, Dan (D)	HD 6	100	100	100	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+
Harvey, Ted (R)	HD 64	17	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Hefley, Lynn (R)	HD 20	18	24	18	13	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	E	-	-
Hodge, Mary (D)	HD 36	100	82	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hoppe, Diane (R)	HD 65	42	0	33	11	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Jahn, Cheri (D)	HD 24	73	47	NA	NA	+	E	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Jameson, Brian (D)	HD 52	91	88	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	-
Johnson, Steve (R)	HD 49	33	35	25	11	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Kester, Kenneth (R)	HD 47	40	24	33	13	E	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	E
King, Keith (R)	HD 21	18	19	25	11	-	-	E	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
Larson, Mark (R)	HD 59	75	35	67	11	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Lawrence, Joyce (R)	HD 45	67	24	58	33	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Lee, Don (R)	HD 28	17	24	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Mace, Frana (D)	HD 4	83	33	92	78	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Madden, Alice (D)	HD 14	100	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marshall, Rosemary (D)	HD 8	83	69	NA	NA	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-

# 2002 House Votes

	District	2002 Score %	2001 Score %	2000 Score %	1999 Score %	SB 156: In-Stream Flows 1	SB 156: In-Stream Flows Amendment 2	SB 195: Open Space Protection 3	HB 1416: Lot Mergers 4	HB 1310: Transportation-Transit 5	SB 180: Renewable Energy 6	SB 180: Renewable Energy Amendment 7	SB 190: Emissions Red. From Power Plants 8	SB 41: Pueblo Mustard Gas 9	HB 1221: Bears 10	HB 1444: Endangered Species Fund 11	HCR 1005: Initiative 12
Miller, Carl (D)	HD 61	50	12	42	56	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Mitchell, Shawn (R)	HD 33	25	19	17	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
Paschall, Mark (R)	HD 29	17	18	17	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
Plant, Tom (D)	HD 13	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	E
Ragsdale, Ann (D)	HD 35	92	71	100	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Rhodes, Pam (R)	HD 31	25	18	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Rippy, Greg (R)	HD 57	58	24	NA	NA	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Romanoff, Andrew (D)	HD 9	100	94	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Saliman, Todd (D)	HD 11	83	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Sanchez, Desiree (D)	HD 2	100	82	NA	NA	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schultheis, David (R)	HD 22	33	18	NA	NA	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Scott, Glenn (R)	HD 62	75	38	58	50	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Sinclair, William (R)	HD 16	50	35	25	22	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
Smith, Matt (R)	HD 54	33	65	33	33	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Snook, Jim (R)	HD 60	58	33	NA	NA	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Spence, Nancy (R)	HD 39	42	19	33	11	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Spradley, Lola (R)	HD 44	33	12	17	11	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
Stafford, Debbie (R)	HD 40	8	18	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Stengel, Joe (R)	HD 38	33	29	58	11	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Swenson, Bill (R)	HD 12	33	41	58	22	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Tapia, Abel (D)	HD 46	75	56	100	78	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Tochtrop, Lois (D)	HD 34	92	71	92	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Veiga, Jennifer (D)	HD 3	91	88	100	89	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Vigil, Valentin (D)	HD 32	83	88	92	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Webster, Bill (R)	HD 48	17	24	33	11	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Weddig, Frank (D)	HD 43	83	71	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
White, Al (R)	HD 56	50	24	NA	NA	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Williams, Suzanne (D)	HD 41	75	59	100	67	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Williams, Tambor (R)	HD 50	33	29	45	11	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
Witwer, John (R)	HD 25	50	29	75	67	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Young, Brad (R)	HD 63	17	24	17	22	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

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

Clean Water Action	303-839-9866	<a href="http://www.cleanwateraction.org">www.cleanwateraction.org</a>
Audubon Colorado	303-415-0130	<a href="http://www.auduboncolorado.org">www.auduboncolorado.org</a>
Colorado Conservation Voters	303-333-7846	<a href="http://www.ColoradoConservationVoters.org">www.ColoradoConservationVoters.org</a>
Colorado Environmental Coalition	303-534-7066	<a href="http://www.ourcolorado.org">www.ourcolorado.org</a>
Colorado Wildlife Federation	303-987-0400	<a href="http://www.coloradowildlife.org">www.coloradowildlife.org</a>
Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund	303-623-9466	<a href="http://www.earthjustice.org">www.earthjustice.org</a>
Environmental Defense	303-440-4901	<a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org">www.environmentaldefense.org</a>
Land and Water Fund of the Rockies	303-444-1188	<a href="http://www.lawfund.org">www.lawfund.org</a>
League of Conservation Voters	303-541-0362	<a href="http://www.lcv.org">www.lcv.org</a>
National Wildlife Federation	303-786-8001	<a href="http://www.nwf.org">www.nwf.org</a>
San Juan Citizens Alliance	970-259-3583	<a href="http://www.sanjuancitizens.org">www.sanjuancitizens.org</a>
Sierra Club - Rocky Mountain Chapter	303-861-8819	<a href="http://www.rmcsierraclub.org">www.rmcsierraclub.org</a>
Trout Unlimited	303-440-2937	<a href="http://www.cotrout.org">www.cotrout.org</a>
Western Colorado Congress	970-249-1978	<a href="http://www.wccongress.org">www.wccongress.org</a>



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P.O. Box 1828  
Denver, CO 80201-1828

*This publication was printed on recycled stock, using soy-based inks  
with an alcohol-free printing process.*



