Colorado Legislative CONSERVATION SCORECARD

2004

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Welcome to the 2004 Conservation Scorecard for the Colorado State Legislature, created by Colorado Conservation Voters (CCV). Colorado Conservation Voters serves as the non-partisan political voice of the Colorado conservation community. This marks the seventh year CCV has published the scorecard.

Coloradoans need legislative leaders who value and work to protect 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 often difficult for citizens to find out how their representatives vote on these critical issues. Although most legislators profess to support protecting the environment, there are clear differences among members. The scorecard is a good tool for you to determine if your representatives are in step with your conservation values. This scorecard is intended as a convenient summary of how each member of the legislature performed on key conservation issues during the 2004 legislative session that ended in May 2004. This information, as well as scorecards for every year since 1997, is available on the web at www.ColoradoConservationVoters.org.

This scorecard provides nonpartisan, 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 conservation votes of the year. The scorecard includes only those House and Senate votes on which the conservation 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 and land use, energy and transportation.

While useful, the scores included here provide only one component of each legislator's conservation record. Their actions in committee are often more important than floor votes. Many good bills die in committee and never make it to the floor, and bills are often significantly amended during committee hearings. The scorecard highlights some of the key committee actions in the overview section.

To use the scorecard, 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 individual members 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 or go on-line to www.vote-smart.org for help.

CCV greatly appreciates all 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. Should you wish to contact your legislators, you may write them at 200 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, CO 80203.

Special thanks go to Elise Jones, Susan LeFever, Carrie Doyle, Will Coyne, Matt Baker, Jen Boulton, Amy Livingston and Christina Sanchez for their hard work preparing this document.

Tony Massaro Executive Director

2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

OVERVIEW

Last November Coloradoans throughout the state voted a resounding NO on Referendum A, the \$4 Billion water project blank check supported by Governor Owens and the sprawl developers. A coalition of farmers and ranchers, rural business and political interests, the conservation community and others came together to beat back this expensive water grab. It was the hope of this coalition that the Colorado legislature would get the message and pass meaningful water legislation. Well, there is always next year. One key water bill to increase flexibility did pass. But legislation requiring improved water efficiency and conservation as well as legislation protecting streams from the consequences of diversion projects failed. In the end we are pleased that no new, bad water legislation passed this year. After the fight over Referendum A, that is a real victory.

Once again the legislature defeated all reasonable solutions to key energy issues facing Colorado. They narrowly defeated renewable energy legislation even though it enjoys broad public support. Now this issue will probably end up before the voters in November 2004. Also defeated were key bills to make Colorado more energy efficient.

But there are some positive outcomes to the legislature. First and foremost, due to the hard work of the conservation community working with key allies very little legislation damaging the environment passed. Secondly, legislation putting air quality controls on oil and gas wells for the first time passed. While much more needs to be done on air quality, this is a big step forward.

All in all it was not a bad year, and some good things did happen. We look to 2005 to be a much better year for conservation measures.

ENERGY

Energy was one of the top priorities of the conservation community in 2004. How we produce, transport and use energy is of fundamental importance. The energy sector is one of the largest sources of air and water pollution as well as one of the biggest threats to our diminishing wild places. In addition, energy production and consumption are the largest sources of global warming gases. The solutions the conservation community is working to implement will not only solve these problems but also lead to a better quality of life and a more prosperous and sustainable economy. The old, heavily subsidized fossil fuel economy does not see things that way, and this session they were able to thwart our common sense solutions.

Take renewable energy. This was the third year that speaker of the House Lola Spradley, and Senators Ken Kester and Terry Phillips promoted a renewable energy standard. At the start of the session the coalition in favor of the bill included the Colorado Farm Bureau, fifteen county commissions, the Independent Bankers Association, the Colorado Building and Construction Trades Association, the entire conservation community and even Xcel Energy.

HB 1273, as introduced, would have established a renewable energy standard for Xcel Energy and Aquila, Colorado's two largest utilities. They would have been required to increase their use of renewable energy over time to 1800 megawatts by the year 2020. HB 1273 passed the House by a wide margin. But HB 1273 met significant resistance in the Senate as a result of furious lobbying from the coal industry and the Intermountain Rural Electric Association. The coalition agreed to substantially change the bill by requiring all renewable resources to be less expensive than fossil fuels.

In the end it did not matter. The bill died when Sen. Lew Entz, an original cosponsor, withdrew his support and was the deciding vote on a poison pill amendment that would have counted any and all hydro power in the country toward the standard—rendering it meaningless. This was unfortunate because the renewable energy standard would have resulted in cleaner air, lower electricity bills, and billions of dollars in rural economic development.

The legislature also defeated measures to increase energy efficiency. These solutions would have reduced energy bills and reduced the need to build new coal fired power plants. The most promising bill was HB 1184 sponsored by Representative Betty Boyd. This measure would have instituted programs to provided incentives and rebates to install energy efficient appliances and work with large users of electricity to reduce their bills by not wasting electricity. This proposal died in committee after heavy lobbying by utilities and coal industry. HB 1313, sponsored by Representative Andrew Romanoff would have required the Colorado Public Utilities Commission to do every thing in its power to reduce electric bills. Since energy conservation is the best way to reduce overall bills, HB 1313 would have been a powerful incentive resulting in much more energy efficiency. Both measures died in committee.

In energy policy the environmental community is promoting balanced, low-cost solutions. The extreme opposition of utilities and the coal industry stands in the way of good public policy.

WATER

Colorado is in the midst of its most severe drought in recorded history. New studies show that many areas of the state will face water shortages, even in non-drought years, as the state continues to grow. After the overwhelming defeat of Referendum A, legislators promised to work collaboratively with stakeholders on both sides of the Divide to pass common-sense legislation to address Colorado's water challenges. But, in 2004 the legislature had a mixed record on passing proactive, common-sense water solutions.

One of the Referendum A campaign pledges was to protect the local economy and environment in communities at risk of losing their water when new dams are built. Legislative leaders did not fulfill this promise. Representative John Salazar sponsored a basin of origin protection measure that failed in a close vote in the House. On a similar issue, the House did pass a resolution sponsored by Representative Young calling for a more in-depth analysis of water transfers out of the Lower Arkansas River basin.

Once again, the legislature chose not to look at significant water conservation measures defeating two proposals early in the session. SB 104, sponsored by Senator Tupa, would have required communities that wish to import water from another area to show that they are using their existing water supply efficiently. Another measure, HB 1233 sponsored by Representative Weissmann, would have banned homeowners associations from requiring water-intensive bluegrass lawns, encourage water efficiency on state lands, and facilitate conservation of agricultural water. This measure was defeated in House Agriculture Committee. One modest water conservation measure, House Bill 1365 sponsored by Representative Ted Harvey and Senator Kester, did pass representing a small step in the right direction. HB 1365 requires updated water efficiency plans from cities requesting state water funds.

A bright spot during the 2004 session was the passage of House Bill 1256 sponsored by Representative Hodge. This common sense measure increases flexibility for farmers to be able to loan water to cities without losing their right to the water for the long term. The conservation community worked with an unusual coalition including the Farm Bureau and developers to pass this proposal.

Another promise coming out of the Referendum A campaign, was a pledge to help the South Metro Denver area with their serious water problem. Much of the South Metro area's water supply comes from underground aquifers that contain a finite quantity of water. SB 232, sponsored by Senator Dyer and Representative King, attempted to address this issue, but most of the water providers in the area were not interested in participating in the proposed district. Additionally, the bill contained no economic or environmental protections for the local communities from which this district would take water, and the proposed governance for the district was unaccountable to the public. SB 232 never came up for a vote in either chamber due to lack of support. In the meantime, 11 water providers—representing most of the population in the South Metro area—have agreed to work together to negotiate a water deal with Denver Water and the Colorado River Water

Conservation District. The environmental community encourages these efforts of responsible water providers to find a collaborative water solution that makes sense for all the parts of the state.

A second bill attempting to address some of the problems faced by residents of the South Metro area was Senate Bill 101, sponsored by Senator Gordon and Representative Stafford. Homeowners, who have counted on drawing their water from the Denver basin aguifer, have been surprised to find that their wells are running dry. SB 101 required a simple disclosure statement to notify homebuyers that their water may come from a non-renewable source. SB 101 passed nearly unanimously in the Senate. But, the developers and realtors successfully defeated the measure in the House Agriculture Committee

KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: SB 101 - Homebuyers' Disclosure on Water SB 101 was defeated in the House Agriculture committee on an 8 – 5 vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely. NO was the pro-environment vote. YES: Brophy, R. Johnson, Miller, Rippy, Rose, Wiens, Harvey, Hoppe NO: Hodge, Madden, McCluskey, Salazar, Tochtrop

Lastly, a proposal was introduced late in the session to create sales tax revenue to fund water projects. The environmental community opposed House Bill 1374, sponsored by Representative Wiens. Once again, the legislature was looking towards financing mechanisms to solve our water problems when plenty of funding already exists for feasible projects. The environmental community believes that the most effective method of conveying a pro-conservation message is to present consumers with the full costs of water development.

GROWTH, SPRAWL AND LAND USE

With a million people expected to move to Colorado over the next decade, increased air pollution, traffic congestion, open space loss, and pressure on our finite water supply will continue to challenge the quality of life we all treasure in Colorado. We must do a better job balancing growth and protection of our air, land and water. The legislature once again did nothing to better manage Colorado's growth this session.

HB 1120, sponsored by Representative Pommer, aimed to make land use plans enforceable by making them consistent with local zoning ordinances. Currently local government land use plans are considered "advisory only" and often conflict with local zoning regulations and ordinances. This disconnect can make the development approval process confusing and unpredictable for local officials, developers, and concerned citizens while often leading to sprawl and unplanned growth.

KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: HB 1120 - Requiring Enforceable Master Plans HB 1120 passed House Local Government Committee on a 6 – 5 vote. YES was the pro-environment vote.

YES: Berry, Carroll, Cerbo, Hodge, McFadyen, Weddig

NO: Briggs, Hall, Smith, Decker, Rippy

Unfortunately, the bill was defeated in House State Affairs committee on a 7 – 4 vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely. NO was the pro-environment vote.

YES: Fairbank, Lundberg, M. May, Mitchell, Schultheis, Cadman, Sinclair

NO: Frangas, Ragsdale, Weddig, Weissmann

One of the more disturbing themes of the 2004 session was the introduction of special interest measures to benefit individual property owners at the expense of the community's interests. Senate Bill 215, promoted by an Aspen-area landowner, would have exempted unincorporated county lands that were zoned for agricultural use in 1974 from many state and local land use controls – opening millions of acres of land throughout the state to unregulated development. Another proposal, introduced late in the session, was inspired by a conflict between used car dealerships in Englewood and the city council. House Bill 1396 would have taken away a critical tool local governments use to help growth pay its way and not disproportionably burden existing residents. County commissioners, local governments, and conservationists joined together to defeat both of these special interest bills.

We were not as successful in defeating the Telluride Amendment to House Bill

1203 - the result of an ongoing dispute between the town of Telluride and a wealthy developer. This new statute will not only hamper Telluride's effort to preserve precious open space for future generations, but will have far-reaching effects on open space protection statewide. Thanks go to Senator Jim Isgar and Representative Ray Rose who lead the efforts to remove the Telluride Amendment from the bill.

While the state legislature was reviewing several initiatives to undermine local government control of land-use planning, the Senate did pass a forward looking resolution impacting federal lands and private property. Senate President John Andrews sponsored a resolution calling on Congress to solve the emerging problems experienced in the west with some counties and off-road vehicle clubs declaring cow paths and stream beds running through public and private lands to be highways.

Finally, the environmental community successfully blocked efforts to undermine the ability of Denver-area residents from deciding whether or not to pass FasTracks - the build out of the regional transit system that will connect communities from Golden to Highlands Ranch. With traffic volume increasing twice as fast as Colorado's population, the passage of FasTracks on this November's ballot will provide transportation choices for citizens and employers that will strengthen our economy and preserve our quality of life.

AIR QUALITY

Last summer, the infamous "Brown Cloud" made its return to the Front Range. Air quality monitors throughout the region registered fifty violations of the health standard for ozone, also known as smog. Even Rocky Mountain National Park had seven days when the air did not meet federal health standards. These pollution levels were severe enough to trigger the need to take action to protect public health and put the region into non-attainment with federal health standards for ozone.

The 2004 session saw lawmakers take initial steps toward cleaning up Colorado's air, while rejecting proposals to clean up some of our state's most egregious polluters: our old coal fired power plants.

On the positive side, the legislature passed HB 1435, sponsored by Rep. Mitchell and Sen. Johnson, to further regulate emissions of smog forming pollutants. HB 1435 approved the Air Quality Control Commission's plan to come back in attainment with federal clean air standards. The plan, known as the Early Action Compact, will regulate emissions from oil and gas wells for the first time. The elements included in this plan will reduce smog-forming pollutants by 50 tons per day.

While the legislature unanimously supported HB 1435, several other bills aimed at reducing emissions of air pollutants never saw the light of day. Two bills, HB 1256 and SB 160, were similar attempts by Representative Suzanne Williams and Senator Dan Grossman to require Colorado's old coal fired power plants to install modern pollution control equipment. Both measures faced intense opposition by the utilities, the large industrial users, the coal industry, and other business groups. Had either of these bills passed, Colorado would have seen a 58 percent reduction in the emissions of smog-forming pollutants from Colorado power plants.

KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: HB 1246 – Best Available Control Technology for Electric Utilities

 \mbox{HB} 1246 was defeated on an 8-2-1 vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely. NO was the pro-environment vote.

YES: Brophy, Cadman, Garcia, Miller, Rhodes, Welker, Crane, Mitchell

NO: Judd, McGihon

EXCUSED: Butcher

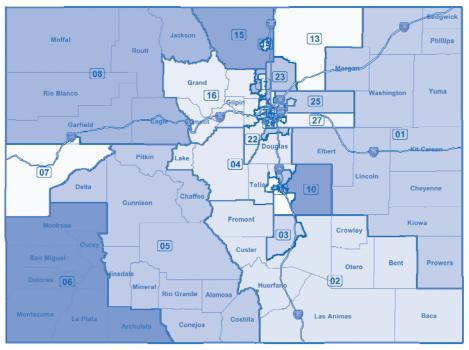
KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: SB 140 – Best Available Control Technology for Electric Utilities

SB 140 was defeated on a 4-3 vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely. NO was the pro-environment vote.

YES: Johnson S., Kester, Jones, McElhany

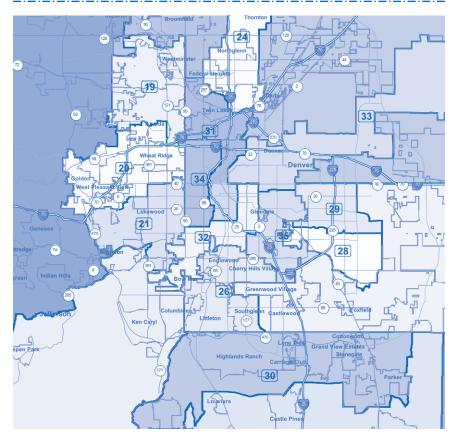
NO: Takis, Tapia, Veiga

Colorado Senate District Map

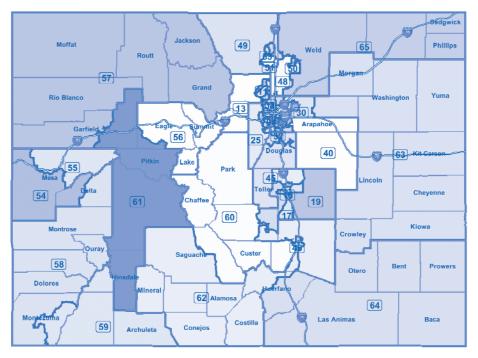


Prepared by Legislative Council Staff

Denver Senate District Map

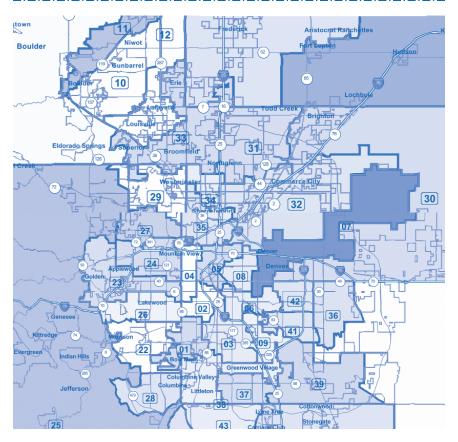


Colorado House District Map



Prepared by Legislative Council Sta

Denver House District Map



Another important measure defeated in committee was HB 1290 sponsored by Representative Plant. HB 1290 would have given authority to the director of the Department of Public Health and Environment and legislators to request an analysis of public health impacts for any proposed rule changes by a state agency. HB 1290 mimicked legislation passed in 2003 that ensures state agency rule changes will not negatively impact small business.

KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: HB 1290 – Public Health Analysis for Proposed Rules HB 1290 was defeated on a 6-5 vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely. NO was the pro-environment vote.

YES – Cloer, Johnson R., Lundberg, Schultheis, Stafford, Clapp NO – Boyd, Coleman, Frangas, Tochtrop, Weissmann

RECYCLING/SOLID WASTE

A bipartisan bill was introduced by Representative Paccione and Senator Taylor to create a 10-cent deposit on plastic beverage containers. Consumers would have returned bottles to retailers or redemption centers to be recycled. Unclaimed deposits would go into a fund to run the program with the remainder providing financial assistance for higher education. Bottle bills passed in other states have been the single most effective policy to reduce litter and increase recycling, but most cover all beverage containers, not just plastic. The bill died in its first committee, House Information and Technology, on a 6-4 vote.



SCORED VOTES DESCRIPTIONS

House Bill 1273: Renewable Energy Standard

(House Vote #1)

HB 1273, sponsored by Speaker of the House Lola Spradley, established a progressive renewable energy standard for the state's largest utilities. The bill would have jumpstarted Colorado's renewable energy market and helped farmers and rural communities while providing clean energy for the state. HB 1273 passed the House with a vote of 39 - 26. It later expired on the Senate floor without coming up for a vote. YES was the pro-environment vote.

Senate Bill 168: Renewable Energy Cooperatives

(Senate Vote #1)

SB 168, sponsored by Sen. Terry Phillips, amended existing statutes governing the formation of cooperatives to specifically authorize the formation of renewable energy cooperatives. This legislation was in response to a growing interest among farmers, lenders, and local officials for local ownership of small scale wind farms. SB 168 passed the Senate 22 - 10, but was defeated later after being amended. YES was the pro-environment vote.

HB 1203: Limit Local Government Ability to Create Vibrant Cities and Open Space (House Vote #2, Senate Vote #2)

HB 1203, sponsored by Rep. Mitchell and Sen. Hillman, hamstrings the redevelopment of blighted inner city areas by limiting the ability of cities to undertake urban renewal projects. Without urban renewal and the ability to redevelop our cities, the primary form of viable development in the future will be sprawl. HB 1203 passed in the House on a vote of 40 - 24. The measure passed in the Senate on a vote of 22 - 13. The pro-environment vote was NO.

HB 1203: Telluride Amendment

(House Vote #3, Senate Vote #3)

HB 1203 also included the Telluride amendment, which will severely limit the ability of local government in Colorado to preserve precious open space for future generations. This amendment was specifically drafted to prevent the town of Telluride from acquiring and preserving an area known as the Valley Floor. The citizens of Telluride have expressed their desire to see the Valley Floor acquired at fair market value and protected for its historic, scenic and recreational values. Under HB 1203 protection of this area will become all but impossible. The amendment also prohibits any local government from contributing funds to another local government that has jurisdiction for condemnation. The Telluride Amendment remained in HB 1203 on a House vote of 28 – 35 and a Senate vote of 17 - 18. The pro-environment vote was YES to remove the Telluride amendment.

HB 1256: Increased Flexibility for Water Loans between Farmers and Cities (House Vote #4, Senate Vote #4)

HB 1256, sponsored by Rep. Hodge and Sen. Hillman, allows cooperative water sharing arrangements. These interruptible water supply agreements allow farmers and other water rights holders to temporarily lease their water to cities and others during dry years or other emergency times when farmers are not able to make use of their water. HB 1256 accomplishes this by removing the current restriction that limits the use of these interruptible supply agreements to times of Governor-declared emergencies. The environmental community was joined by the Colorado Farm Bureau, the Home Builders, and the Colorado Municipal League in supporting this win-win water solution. HB 1256 passed unanimously in the House and Senate. YES was the pro-environment vote.

HB 1435: Approval of Air Quality Control Commission's Ozone Plan (House Vote #5, Senate Vote #5)

HB 1435, sponsored by Rep. Mitchell and Sen. Johnson, gives the legislature's approval for the Air Quality Control Commission's plan to come back in attainment with federal clean air standards for ozone, commonly called "smog". The plan, known as the Early Action Compact, will regulate flash emissions from oil and gas wells for the first time. The legislation passed both houses unanimously. YES was the pro-environment vote.

HB 1040: Protecting Local Economies and the Environment

(House Vote #6)

Water is essential to the economic development and the environmental health of all of Colorado's communities. HB 1040, sponsored by Rep. John Salazar and Sen. Jack Taylor, gave tools to communities at risk of losing their water to ensure that their interests would be protected when negotiating on specific water projects. Recent history shows that when all parties are at the table, and when protections for local economies and the environment are in place, new water storage projects can be built. HB 1040 passed House Agriculture committee, but failed on second reading in the House on a vote of 30-33. YES was the pro-environment vote.

SB 215: Local Government Land Use

(Senate Vote #6)

SB 215, promoted by an Aspen-area landowner and sponsored by Sen. Entz and Rep. Rippy, would have assigned vested development rights to unincorporated county lands that were zoned for agricultural use in 1974. With vested development rights, landowners would have been exempt from all state and local land use controls, thus opening millions of acres of land to unregulated development. SB 215 passed on second reading in the Senate on a vote of 18-7. The pro-environmental vote was NO. But two lawmakers, Sen. Teck and Sen. Kester, had second thoughts after hearing from county commissioners in their districts, and reversed their votes before the third and final reading in the Senate. As a result, the measure died on the Senate Floor on a procedural motion.

HB 1309: Safe Routes to Schools

(House Vote #7, Senate Vote #7)

HB 1309, sponsored by Rep. Brophy and Sen. Tupa, is a measure to improve children's safety, health, and neighborhoods by making it easier and safer to bike and walk to school. The Colorado Safe Routes to School Bill creates a program within the Colorado Department of Transportation to utilize a portion of federal safety funds for projects around schools. The measure reinforces that public roads need to be safe for drivers, bicyclists, pedestrians, and most importantly for kids. It also helps address the growing health costs of obesity and inactivity. HB 1309 passed in the House 63 – 2 and passed in the Senate passed by a 28 - 7 vote. YES was the pro-environment vote.

HB 1396: Local Government Fees

(House Vote #8)

HB 1396, Sponsored by Rep. Clapp, attempted to remove critical tools local governments use to help growth pay its way and not disproportionably burden existing residents. HB 1396 banned the use of disproportionate fees. But, many local government fees are calculated based upon the impact caused by the project or business. HB 1396 undermined the ability of local governments to provide needed services and manage competing demands. HB 1396 failed to pass the first time it was voted on in State Affairs committee, but managed to make it out on a second try. HB 1396 was defeated on the House floor by a vote of 21 – 44. The pro-environmental vote was NO.

Senate Resolution 04: Clarify National Policy on Abandoned Rights-of-Way (Senate Vote #8)

Senate Resolution 04, sponsored by Senate President Andrews, recommends that the United States government establish a national policy to resolve and address issues related to R.S. 2477 rights-of-way. R.S. 2477 is a federal statute that was passed in 1866, and repealed in 1976, that promoted the construction of highways over public lands. In recent years there has been confusion regarding how trails and routes claimed as rights-of-way, some across private property, should be managed. SR 04 asks that this uncertainty be resolved by establishing a national policy to clarify the rights of private property owners, the rights and obligations of counties, and promote proper management of federally managed lands. The resolution passed the Senate by a 34-1 vote. YES was the pro-environment vote.

House Joint Resolution 1009: Study of Arkansas River Basin Transfer Impacts (House Vote #9)

House Joint Resolution 1009, sponsored by Rep. Young and Sen. Kester, called on the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct an Environmental Impact Statement to examine the consequences of Aurora's proposed transfer of water out of the Lower Arkansas River Basin. Currently, the Bureau is planning on doing a more superficial analysis that would not address all the environmental and economic consequences of the proposed transfer. HJR 1009 passed in the House on a vote of 33-31. The resolution was never heard in the Senate when it was postponed indefinitely in Agriculture Committee. YES was the pro-environment vote.

2004 Senate Votes

| - Anti-env E Excused NA Not App <i>Italics</i> In State | licable | | | | | | | SB168: Renewable Energy Cooperatives | HB1203: Limiting Gov Restrict of Private Property Owners | HB1203: with Telluride Amendment | HB1256: Interruptible Water Supplies Agreement | HB1435: Air Quality Control Commission | SB215: Applic Land Use Cont Enabl Act | HB1309: Safe Routes to Schools | SR04: Rights-of-way on Public Lands |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 2004 Score | 2003 Score | 2002 Score | 2001 Score | 2000 Score | 1999 Score | B168: Ren | 31203: Limiting | B1203: with | B1256: Interr | B1435: Air | B215: Appli | B1309: Sa | R04: Right |
| | Dist. | % | ة % | ة % | ة % | ە % | % | ა 1 | ≡ 2 | ≖ 3 | ≖ 4 | ≖ 5 | 6 | ≖ 7 | 8 |
| Anderson, Norma (R) | SD 22 | 63 | 45 | 20 | 15 | 40 | 11 | + | - | | + | + | - | + | + |
| Andrews, John (R) | SD 27 | 43 | 36 | 8 | 15 | 20 | 11 | Ε | - | - | + | + | - | - | + |
| Arnold, Ken (R) | SD 23 | 75 | 36 | 33 | 8 | 20 | 11 | + | + | - | + | + | + | - | + |
| Cairns, Bruce (R) | SD 28 | 38 | 27 | 25 | 8 | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | - | + |
| Chlouber, Ken (R) | SD 4 | 57 | 55 | 58 | 15 | 30 | 11 | Ε | - | - | + | + | - | + | + |
| Dyer, Jim F. (R) | SD 26 | 50 | 36 | 33 | 23 | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + |
| Entz, Lewis (R) | SD 5 | 63 | 36 | 58 | 14 | NA | NA | - | + | - | + | + | - | + | + |
| Evans, John (R) | SD 30 | 50 | 36 | 40 | 7 | 50 | 33 | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + |
| Fitz-Gerald, Joan (D) | SD 16 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 69 | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Gordon, Ken (D) | SD 35 | 100 | 91 | 100 | 92 | 100 | 100 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Groff, Peter (D) | SD 33 | 100 | 95* | 83 | 88 | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Grossman, Dan (D) | SD 32 | 100 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 89 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Hagedorn, Bob (D) | SD 29 | 75 | 55 | 92 | 75 | 75 | 56 | + | - | + | + | + | - | + | + |
| Hanna, Deanna (D) | SD 21 | 88 | 100 | 92 | 77 | NA | NA | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Hillman, Mark (R) | SD 1 | 50 | 36 | 33 | 15 | 30 | 11 | + | - | - | + | + | - | - | + |
| Isgar, Jim (D) | SD 6 | 100 | 82 | 75 | 60 | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Johnson, Steve (R) | SD 15 | 63 | 36 | 33 | 35 | 25 | 11 | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | + |
| Jones, Ed (R) | SD 11 | 50 | 36 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | - | - | + |
| Keller, Moe (D) | SD 20 | 88 | 91 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Kester, Ken (R) | SD 2 | 63 | 36 | 40 | 24 | 33 | 13 | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | + |
| Lamborn, Doug (R) | SD 9 | 38 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 20 | 11 | - | - | - | + | + | - | - | + |
| May, Ron (R) | SD 10 | 38 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 11 | - | - | - | + | + | - | - | + |
| McElhany, Andy (R) | SD 12 | 63 | 30 | 42 | 7 | <i>25</i> | 13 | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | + |
| Nichol, Alice (D) | SD 24 | 75 20 | 70 | 83 | 46 | 70 | 56 | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Owen, David (R) | SD 13 | 38 | 36 | 8 | 7 | 40 | 11 | - | | | + | + | | - | + |
| Phillips, Terry (D) Reeves, Peggy (D) | SD 17 SD 14 | 100 | 100 100 | | 100 85 | 100 90 | 100 89 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Sandoval, Paula (D) | SD 14 | 100 | | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Takis, Stephanie (D) | SD 25 | 88 | | 100 | 85 | 100 | 100 | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Tapia, Abel (D) | SD 3 | 100 | 82 | 75 | 56 | 100 | 78 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Taylor, Jack (R) | JD 0 | .00 | 02 | 10 | 00 | | | г | r | r | ı. | 1" | r. | ' | T. |
| Teck, Ron (R) | | 38 | 64 | 25 | 15 | .3.3 | () | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - |
| | SD 8 | 38 38 | 64 64 | 25 42 | 15 7 | <i>33</i> 50 | 0 22 | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - |
| Tupa, Ron (D) | SD 8 SD 7 | 38 | 64 | 42 | 7 | 50 | 22 | - - + | - - + | - | + | + | - | - | + |
| Tupa, Ron (D) Veiga, Jennifer (D) | SD 8 | 38 | | 42 | | | | - - + E | - + + | - + + | | | | | |

2004 House Votes

| KEY + Pro-envi - Anti-env E Excused NA Not Appl | ironment | | | | | | | HB1273: Renewable Energy Standard | HB1203: Limiting Gov Restrict of Private Property Owners | ıride Amendment | HB1256: Interruptible Water Supplies Agreement | HB1435: Air Quality Control Commission | HB1040: Basin of Origin Mitigation | utes to Schools | HB1396: No Disprop Charge Against Type Of Business | HJR1009: Analyze Impacts Arkansas River Diversion |
|---|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | | 2004 Score | 2003 Score | 2002 Score | 2001 Score | 2000 Score | 1999 Score | HB1273: Renewa | HB1203: Limiting Gov R | HB1203: with Telluride Amendment | HB1256: Interruptib | HB1435: Air Qua | HB1040: Basin of | HB1309: Safe Routes to Schools | HB1396: No Disprop Cl | HJR1009: Analyze Im |
| | Dist. | % | % | % | % | % | % | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Berry, Gayle (R) | HD 55 | 78 | 82 | 58 | 29 | 50 | 33 | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Borodkin, Alice (D) | HD 9 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 76 | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Boyd, Betty (D) | HD 26 | 78 | 73 | 91 | 59 | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Briggs, Bob (R) | HD 29 | 89 | 50 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + |
| Brophy, Greg (R) | HD 63 | 38 | 18 | NA | NA | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | Ε |
| Butcher, Dorothy (D) | HD 46 | 88 | 82 | NA | NA | NA | NA | - | + | Ε | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Cadman, Bill (R) | HD 15 | 33 | 27 | 25 | 6 | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Carroll, Terrance (D) | HD 7 | 75 | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | - | Е | + | + | - | + | + | + |
| Cerbo, Mike (D) | HD 2 | 100 | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Clapp, Lauri (R) | HD 37 | 33 | 18 | 25 | 18 | 25 | 11 | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Cloer, Mark (R) | HD 17 | 44 | 55 | 50 | 27 | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Coleman, Fran (D) | HD 1 | 89 | 73 | 83 | 65 | 100 | 100 | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Crane, Bill (R) | HD 27 | 44 | 36 | 17 | 18 | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | + |
| Decker, Richard (R) | HD 19 | 44 | 27 | 33 | 53 | 10 | 22 | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Fairbank, Rob (R) | HD 22 | 56 | 40 | 33 | 24 | 25 | 11 | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | + |
| Frangas, K. Jerry (D) | HD 4 | 100 | 73 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Garcia, Michael (D) | HD 42 | 78 | 55 | 92 | 71 | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Hall, Dale (R) | HD 48 | 56 | 36 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Harvey, Ted (R) | HD 43 | 33 | 18 | 17 | NA | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Hefley, Lynn (R) | HD 20 | 44 | 55 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 13 | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Hodge, Mary (D) | HD 30 | 67 | 73 | 100 | 82 | NA | NA | - | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Hoppe, Diane (R) | HD 65 | 44 | 36 | 42 | 0 | 33 | 11 | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Jahn, Cheri (D) | HD 24 | 67 | 64 | 73 | 47 | NA | NA | + | - | + | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Johnson, Ramey (R) | HD 23 | 56 | 27 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Judd, Joel (D) | HD 5 | | 100 | | NA | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| King, Keith (R) | HD 21 | 33 | 36 | 18 | 19 | 25 | 11 | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Larson, Mark (R) | HD 59 | 100 | | 75 | 35 | 67 | 11 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Lee, Don (R) | HD 28 | 38 | 27 | 17 | 24 | 17 | 11 | - | - | - | + | + | E | + | - | - |
| Lundberg, Kevin (R) | HD 49 | 22 | 27 | NA | NA | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | - |
| Madden, Alice (D) | HD 10 | | | 100 | | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Marshall, Rosemary (D) | | 89 | 80 | 83 | 69 | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | - |
| May, Mike (R) | HD 44 | 33 | 27 | NA | NA | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| McCluskey, Bob (R) | HD 52 | 56 | 36 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |

2004 House Votes

| | ronment ironment licable | : | | | | | | HB1273: Renewable Energy Standard | HB1203: Limiting Gov Restrict of Private Property Owners | ıride Amendment | HB1256: Interruptible Water Supplies Agreement | HB1435: Air Quality Control Commission | HB1040: Basin of Origin Mitigation | utes to Schools | HB1396: No Disprop Charge Against Type Of Business | HJR1009: Analyze Impacts Arkansas River Diversion |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | | 2004 Score | 2003 Score | 2002 Score | 2001 Score | 2000 Score | 1999 Score | HB1273: Renewa | HB1203: Limiting Gov R | HB1203: with Telluride Amendment | HB1256: Interruptibl | HB1435: Air Qual | HB1040: Basin of | HB1309: Safe Routes to Schools | HB1396: No Disprop Ch | HJR1009: Analyze Imp |
| | Dist. | % | % | % | % | % | % | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| McFadyen, Buffie (D) | HD 47 | 78 | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| McGihon, Anne (D) | HD 3 | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Merrifield, Mike (D) | HD 18 | 100 | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Miller, Carl (D) | HD 56 | 67 | 55 | 50 | 12 | 42 | 56 | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Mitchell, Shawn (R) | HD 33 | 44 | 27 | 25 | 19 | 17 | 13 | - | - | + | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Paccione, Angie (D) | HD 53 | 78 | 91 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Plant, Tom (D) | HD 13 | 100 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Pommer, Jack (D) | HD 11 | 100 | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ragsdale, Ann (D) | HD 35 | 89 | 45 | 92 | 71 | 100 | 89 | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Rhodes, Pam (R) | HD 31 | 33 | 10 | 25 | 18 | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Rippy, Gregg (R) | HD 61 | 78 | 91 | 58 | 24 | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Romanoff, Andrew (D) | | 100 | 91 | 100 | 94 | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Rose, Ray (R) | HD 58 | 100 | 73 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | E | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Salazar, John (D) | HD 62 | 78 | 82 | NA | NA | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Schultheis, David (R) | HD 14 | 22 | 22 | 33 | 18 | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | - |
| Sinclair, William (R) | HD 16 | 67 | 27 | 50 | 35 | 25 | 22 | - | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Smith, Matt (R) | HD 54 | 67 | 55 | 33 | 65 | 33 | 33 | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Spence, Nancy (R) | HD 39 | 33 | 36 | 42 | 19 | 33 | 11 | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Spradley, Lola (R) | HD 60 | 67 | 73 | 33 | 12 | 17 | 11 | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | - | + |
| Stafford, Debbie (R) | HD 40 | 44 | 33 | 8 | 18 | NA | NA | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Stengel, Joe (R) | HD 38 | 56 | 40 | 33 | 38 | 58 | 11 | - | - | + | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Tochtrop, Lois (D) | HD 34 | | 100 | | 71 | 92 | 100 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Vigil, Valentin (D) | HD 32 | 89 | 91 | 83 | 88 | 92 | 100 | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Weddig, Frank (D) | HD 36 | 88 | 55 | 83 | 70 | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | E | + | + | - |
| Weissmann, Paul (D) | HD 12 | | 100 | | NA | NA | NA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Welker, Jim (R) | HD 51 | 33 | | NA | NA 04 | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| White, Al (R) | HD 57 | 67 | 64 | 50 | 24 | NA | NA | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Williams, Suzanna (D) | HD 45 | 44 70 | 64 | NA 75 | NA 50 | NA 100 | NA 67 | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| Williams, Suzanne (D) | | 78 EG | 64 | 75 22 | 59 | 100 | 67 | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| Withver John (D) | HD 50 | 56 70 | 64 | 33 | 29 | 45 75 | 11 | + | - | - | + | + | | + | + | - |
| Witwer, John (R) | HD 25 | 78 56 | 45 45 | 50 | 29 | 75 17 | 67 | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Young, Brad (R) | HD 64 | 56 | 45 | 17 | 24 | 17 | 22 | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | - | + |

FOR INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN COLORADO, CONTACT:



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