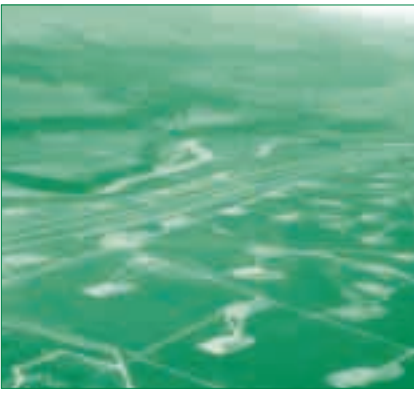


# 2005 COLORADO LEGISLATIVE CONSERVATION SCORECARD

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# KNOW THE SCORE!

Welcome to the 2005 Conservation Scorecard for the Colorado State Legislature, created by Colorado Conservation Voters (CCV). The Scorecard is intended as a convenient summary of how each member of the legislature performed on key conservation issues during the 2005 legislative session that ended in May 2005. This information, as well as Scorecards for every year since 1997, is available on the web at [www.ColoradoConservationVoters.org](http://www.ColoradoConservationVoters.org).

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. For the first time in the history of the Conservation Scorecard, both chambers of the legislature had pro-conservation leaders. The 2005 legislative session had a stronger record of pro-environment legislation than any in recent memory. Unfortunately, Governor Owens vetoed many of the common sense, bi-partisan environmental policy bills passed by the legislature. You can find details in the 2005 Conservation Report Card for Governor Bill Owens, a new companion to the Conservation Scorecard for the Legislature, which is available at [www.ColoradoConservationVoters.org](http://www.ColoradoConservationVoters.org).

CCV greatly appreciates all the lawmakers who work so hard for the people of Colorado, but there are clear differences among members when it comes to environmental legislation. Although most legislators profess to support protecting the environment, it is often difficult for citizens to find out how their representatives vote on critical environmental issues. The Scorecard is a good tool for you to determine if your representatives are in step with your values.

The 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 legislative session. 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 issues such as clean water, clean air, 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. Committees play a major role by amending, passing, or killing bills before they come to the floor. The Overview highlights some of the key committee actions.

To use the Scorecard, read the Overview that begins on the next page and the description of each vote that was scored. Then check the votes cast by individual members of the legislature in the chart that begins on page 11. 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 6 and 7 or go on-line to [www.vote-smart.org](http://www.vote-smart.org). To contact your legislators about their votes, write them at The Colorado State Capitol, 200 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, CO 80203.

Colorado Conservation Voters serves as the non-partisan political voice of the Colorado conservation community. This marks the eighth year CCV has published the Scorecard. I would like to thank Elise Jones, Susan LeFever, Will Coyne, Matt Baker, Jen Boulton, Stephanie Bonin and especially Carrie Doyle and Christina Sanchez Werner for their hard work preparing the Scorecard.

**Christopher B. Mann**  
Executive Director

# 2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

## OVERVIEW

On Tuesday November 2, 2004 Colorado's environment won at the ballot box. Coloradoans voted yes for renewable energy with the passage of Amendment 37. Denver-area voters passed FasTracks to fund expansion of the light rail system. In the state legislature, Coloradoans defeated two anti-environmental incumbents, elected ten pro-conservation legislators to open seats, and re-elected 27 pro-environment incumbents. For the first time in CCV's history, pro-conservation leadership was elected in both the state House and Senate.

Fast forward to May 9, the final day of the 2005 legislative session, marking the end of the most successful session for Colorado's environment in memory. The legislature passed the first energy efficiency measures since the 1970s. The legislature also passed two meaningful water conservation bills and a measure to help Colorado's rivers and streams during times of drought. We partnered with hunters and anglers to create a Habitat Stamp so hikers and birders can help fund habitat conservation through the Division of Wildlife.

Thanks to the leadership of Senator Dan Grossman, Representative Anne McGihon, Senate President Joan Fitz-Gerald, and Speaker Andrew Romanoff, the Owens' administration promised to repeal questionable state implementation of clean air rules once a federal court made a ruling on roll-backs to the Clean Air Act. The administration also promised a new rule-making process with additional scientific analysis and public input. In July, the Owens' administration violated their agreement with lawmakers to hold a new public rulemaking process before finalizing the rules. By submitting the controversial rules to the US Environmental Protection Agency for approval without holding a public hearing, Governor Owens has again put the interests of big polluters ahead of the clean air concerns of Coloradoans.

We worked with people from rural communities on the eastern plains to stop the "super slab"—the proposed private toll road east of I-25. We teamed up with local businesses and people who love kayaking and rafting on Colorado's rivers to stop a measure limiting recreational water use and the economic development that goes along with it.

While the session was successful overall, we did face some losses: We failed to win protections for landowners faced with oil and gas development on their property. Front-range legislators also voted against protections for Western communities when water is moved from mountain rivers to promote Front-range sprawl. Both these issues will be revisited next year.

The conservation community won during the 2005 session because we built diverse coalitions and gathered bi-partisan support. Unfortunately, Governor Owens proved he is out of step with Coloradoans by vetoing six out of eleven priority bills for the environment including two energy efficiency measures. Despite these disappointing vetoes, we celebrate the gains made to protect Colorado's clean air, healthy rivers, and open spaces.

## WATER

Water . . . there's not enough of it in Colorado, and there are very different ideas about how this most basic resource should be managed. Conservationists believe we need to use our existing urban and agricultural water supplies more efficiently, encourage sharing between cities and farmers, and chose new water storage projects that minimize the impacts of moving water out of a local community. We believe these steps are essential to protect the mountain rivers and streams that we all treasure.

### Healthy Rivers

The General Assembly grappled with the issue of healthy rivers in 2005. With unanimous support, Representative Kathleen Curry passed House Bill 1039, which facilitates temporary loans of water when rivers at risk of running dry. This issue came to a head at the height of the drought in 2002 when the Roaring Fork River between Aspen and Glenwood Springs ran dry in some places. A rancher was willing to loan his water to keep the river flowing, but

that wasn't allowed under Colorado water law. Representative Curry's bill facilitates this type of water loan in the future.

Unfortunately, the legislature failed to deal with a crucial aspect of protecting healthy rivers when the House defeated House Bill 1296, Representative Bernie Buescher's Area of Origin Mitigation bill. HB1296 required that proponents of new dams sit down with the water districts losing water to figure out how to minimize and mitigate environmental and economic impacts. Particularly disappointing was a failed amendment that key leaders on water policy study this issue over the summer, sending a message that Front Range legislators are not interested in finding water solutions that can protect the Western Slope environment and economy.

In the biggest victory this session for healthy rivers, the legislature defeated an attempt to limit the recreational use of our rivers. A broad coalition of recreationists, businesses, local governments, and conservationists joined forces to defeat Senate Bill 62. This bill would have significantly rewritten Colorado water law to make recreational water rights for boating second-class rights.

### **Wise Water Use**

One lesson all Coloradoans learned in response to the recent drought was to use our water more efficiently. These steps resulted in a savings of 22 billion gallons of water in the Denver Water service area alone. The legislature passed two common sense measures to encourage the state and local governments to use our water supplies more efficiently. Unfortunately, the Governor vetoed one of these bills, House Bill 1177, because it required the state prisons follow the same rules you and I do by not watering in the heat of the day.

## **WILDLIFE AND PUBLIC LANDS**

The 2005 legislative session was generally positive for wildlife and open space issues. The environmental community was instrumental in passing legislation to increase funding for wildlife habitat acquisition. Additionally the legislature appropriated \$1 million for recovery of endangered species.

Finally, conservationists were successful in controlling some of the damage resulting from the federal repeal of the "roadless rule." On May 5, the Bush Administration declared the repeal of the federal Roadless Area Conservation Rule. This repeal effectively ends all protection for these wild forests under the Roadless Rule of 2001 unless each state Governor chooses to maintain these protections. This repeal was a victory for the timber and mining industries.

Representative Josh Penry introduced a bill creating a task force to advise the Governor on the Roadless Areas in Colorado. However, the make up of this task force was problematic because it gave special interest groups too much influence over the outcome. After successfully defeating this first bill, forest advocates worked with Representative Penry and Senator Jim Isgar to create a task force and process that everyone could agree on, and ensured public participation in decisions about Colorado's National Forests in the face of rollbacks to federal protections.

## **ENERGY**

On November 2 the voters of Colorado passed Amendment 37, the state renewable energy standard of 10 percent by 2015. The victory provided incredible momentum for our state legislature to continue prioritizing creating solutions for our energy problems.

Two important energy bills were passed by the legislature in 2005, although both of them were vetoed by the Governor. Colorado continues to depend heavily on polluting coal and natural gas. Even with natural gas drilling at an all time high, the price of natural gas has doubled in the last four years. The conservation community has prioritized passing legislation to increase the use of renewable energy and improve efficiency. Increasing our energy efficiency can save money, conserve water, reduce pollution, and benefit the environment and local economies. The legislature considered two bills to promote energy efficiency: Representative Alice Borodkins's House Bill 1162, The Colorado Energy Conservation Act, which would have set efficiency

standards for 14 commonly used appliances that do not have federal standards, such as commercial refrigerators and icemakers; and Representative Tom Plant's House Bill 1133, Concerning Measures to Promote Energy Efficiency, which would have encouraged utilities to set up natural gas efficiency programs.

## **AIR QUALITY**

With startling air pollution problems escalating along the Front Range from Pueblo to Rocky Mountain National Park, air quality continues to remain a concern for Colorado. Air quality quickly became the most hotly contested environmental issue of the session – and almost the subject of a special session. At issue were rollbacks to the Clean Air Act made last year by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment without consulting the Legislature. These rollbacks of the New Source Review Program of the Clean Air Act would make it unlikely that old industrial facilities that emit air pollution would ever be required to install modern pollution controls.

Senator Grossman sponsored Senate Bill 183 and Representative McGihon added an important amendment that threatened to repeal all of the Owens' Administration's recent changes to the state's air pollution control program. Under the threat of losing all the changes to the clean air program in Colorado, the Department of Public Health and Environment agreed to repeal questionable clean air rules once the federal courts rule on rollbacks to the Clean Air Act. The Owens' administration publicly committed to rewrite the rules through a process that included more scientific analysis and input from local communities. Shockingly, the Department of Public Health reneged on that agreement in July and moved to implement the new rules without additional scientific analysis and public input they promised the Legislature.

An important victory for Colorado's air quality came with the passage of House Bill 1290. Sponsored by Representative Plant and Senator Ron Tupa, HB 1290 extends and expands the tax credit for hybrid vehicles.

A couple of other important air-quality bills made strong showings but came up short of passage. House Bill 1293, sponsored by Representative Jack Pommer and Senator Mark Hillman, an expansion of the Voluntary Emissions Reduction Program, passed the House by a wide margin only to die in Senate committee. HB 1293 would have allowed Xcel Energy to use \$130 million of ratepayer funds to install modern pollution controls on the Cherokee and Pawnee power stations.

House Bill 1021, sponsored by Representative Plant and Senator Grossman, would have given authority to the legislature to request a public health impact analysis before any state agency rule is promulgated. Facing widespread opposition from regulated industry and the business community, the bill squeaked by the house 36-29 only to die in Senate committee.

## **LAND USE**

With a rapidly growing population, disappearing rangeland and open space, and continued sprawling development, growth remains a challenge for Coloradoans. How, where, and when we develop has huge consequences for our air and water quality. We need to do a much better job of balancing growth with protection of our air, land, and water. This year the legislature took some small steps toward addressing Colorado's land use issues.

On the positive side, the legislature passed important legislation to increase the amount of sales tax that a local government can put toward the purchase of open space. Currently, cities and counties are restricted in the amount of tax money that can be used to buy open space. Senate Bill 174, sponsored by Senator Grossman and Representative Al White, passed the House and Senate by wide margins, 46-17 and 27-8, respectively. Unfortunately, the Governor later vetoed the bill.

Several bills came through the legislature this year surrounding the proposed "Super Slab" highway project on the eastern plains, the dream of Ray Wells, a corporate executive who played a large role in developing the Tech Center. "Super Slab" is a prospective 210-mile private toll road/transportation corridor from Pueblo to Fort Collins complete with a super highway, railroad,

and utility lines. With the planned route to run approximately 30 miles east of Denver, this project would have myriad of negative impacts on the Front Range. With the potential to act as a growth magnet pulling growth away from the existing cities, no viable plans to protect open space, and no process in place to ensure mitigation for environmental concerns, the environmental community opposed the initial bill, House Bill 1030, brought forward by the Front Range Toll Road Company. That bill died 6-1 in Senate committee.

The conservation community later worked along side a coalition of citizen activists from the eastern plains to pass two bills that would have helped establish some parameters for private toll roads. Senate Bill 230, sponsored by Senator Tom Wiens and Representative Wes McKinley, clarified that private toll road companies do not have the power of eminent domain but can work in conjunction with a public entity to acquire property through condemnation. The bill passed smoothly through both houses only to be vetoed by Governor Owens.

House Bill 1342, by Representative Pommer and Senator Ken Gordon, would have established a regulatory process for the planning and approval of private toll road project. With HB 1342, private toll roads would have to go through the same planning and approval process as would any federal interstate highway. Amazingly, after passing unanimously through both houses of the legislature with no opposition, Governor Owens vetoed the bill.

The legislature failed to take action to prevent cities from using urban renewal authority to subsidize development on agricultural land. Senate Bill 63, sponsored by Senator Lois Tochtrop, would have prevented municipalities from doing tax-increment financing on agricultural land. In the last year, several cities have used TIF financing to subsidize large-scale development on undeveloped agricultural land, an abuse of urban renewal authority. The bill failed on the Senate floor.

The legislature also considered Senate Bill 177, a measure that would have severely restricted the ability of local governments to enforce zoning and other key tools of land-use planning. Fortunately, SB 177 died in committee.

#### KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: SB 177 - Takings Legislation

SB 177 was defeated in Senate Local Government Committee on a motion to postpone indefinitely. YES was the pro-environment vote.

YES: Bacon, Jones, Tochtrop, Groff, Hanna

NO: Entz

## OIL AND GAS

With gas prices soaring, Colorado is experiencing more natural gas drilling than ever before. Much of this gas is located underneath the homes, farms and ranches of Colorado families. Gas companies are able to enter onto private property without permission from the landowner and create roads, set up industrial equipment, emit air pollution, and take up acres of private land without negotiating with the landowner as to how that development occurs.

During the 2005 legislative session, a unique coalition - including homebuilders, realtors, farmers, local governments, landowner protection groups and conservation organizations - came together in support of a proposal to give more rights to landowners when negotiating with gas companies developing on their property. House Bill 1219, sponsored by Representative Curry, would have given landowners a say in how gas development occurs on their property before gas companies could start drilling on their land. Nine other states have laws that provide surface owner protections including Oklahoma, North Dakota and Texas. HB 1219 was voted down 6 to 5 by the Colorado House Agriculture Committee.

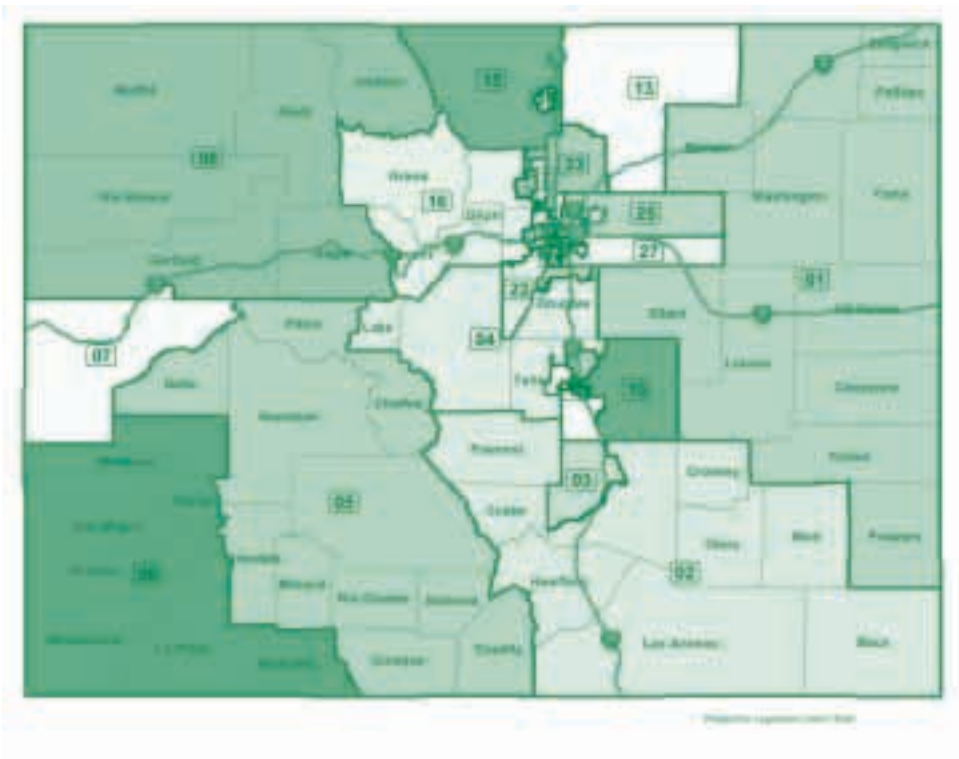
#### KEY COMMITTEE VOTE: HB 1219 - Oil and Gas Surface Damages Compensation

HB 1219 was defeated in the House Agriculture committee on a 6 -5 vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely. NO was the pro-environment vote.

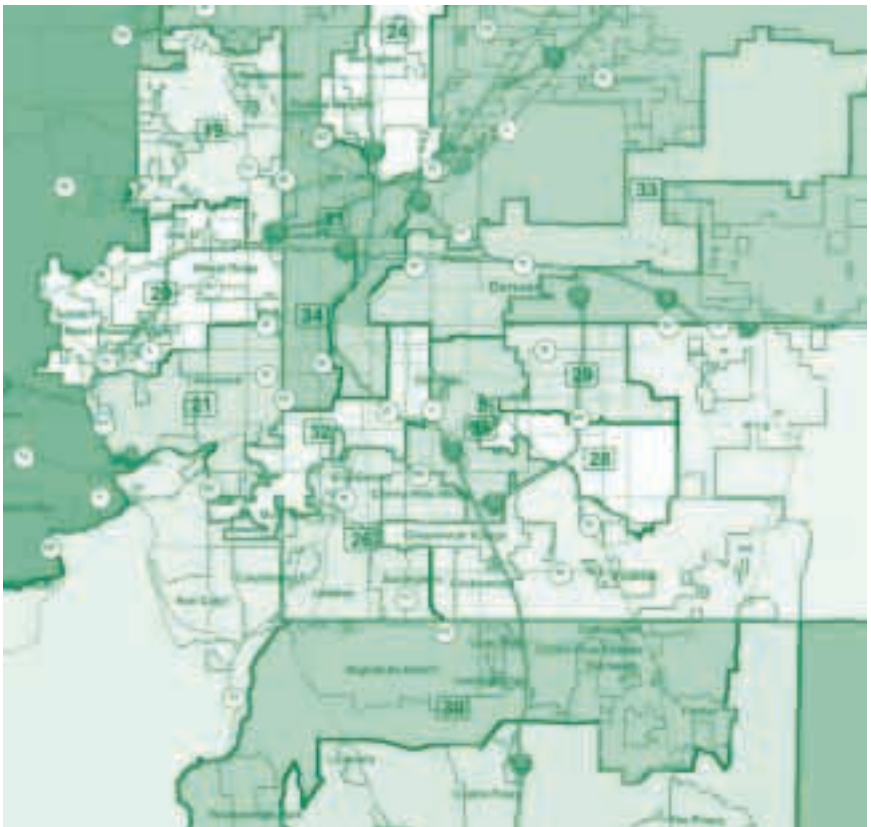
YES: Brophy, Harvey, Hoppe, McKinley, Penry, Rose

NO: Curry, Gallegos, Hodge, McFadyen, Solano

## Colorado Senate District Map

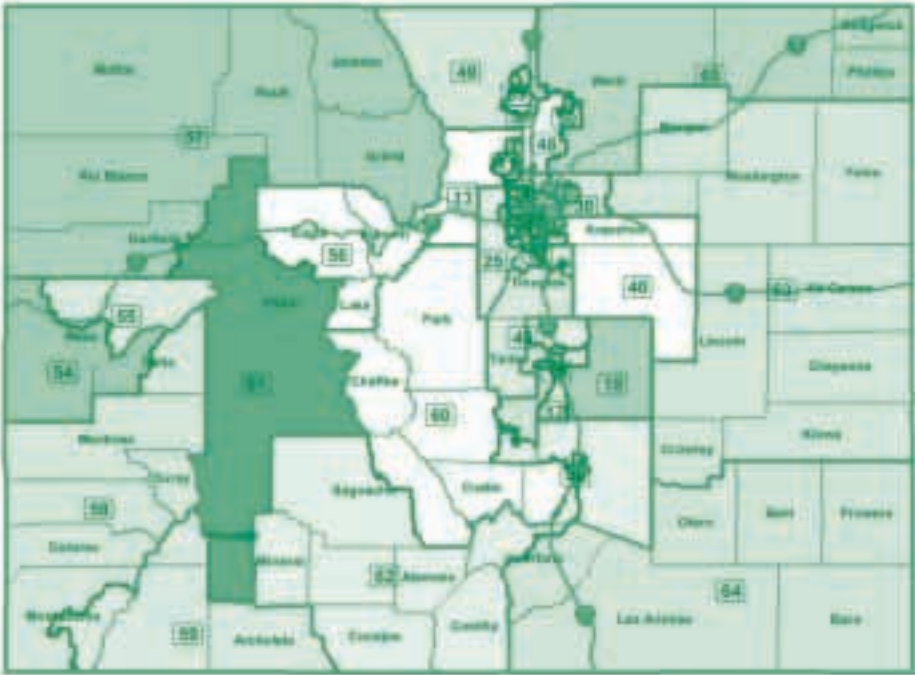


## Denver Senate District Map



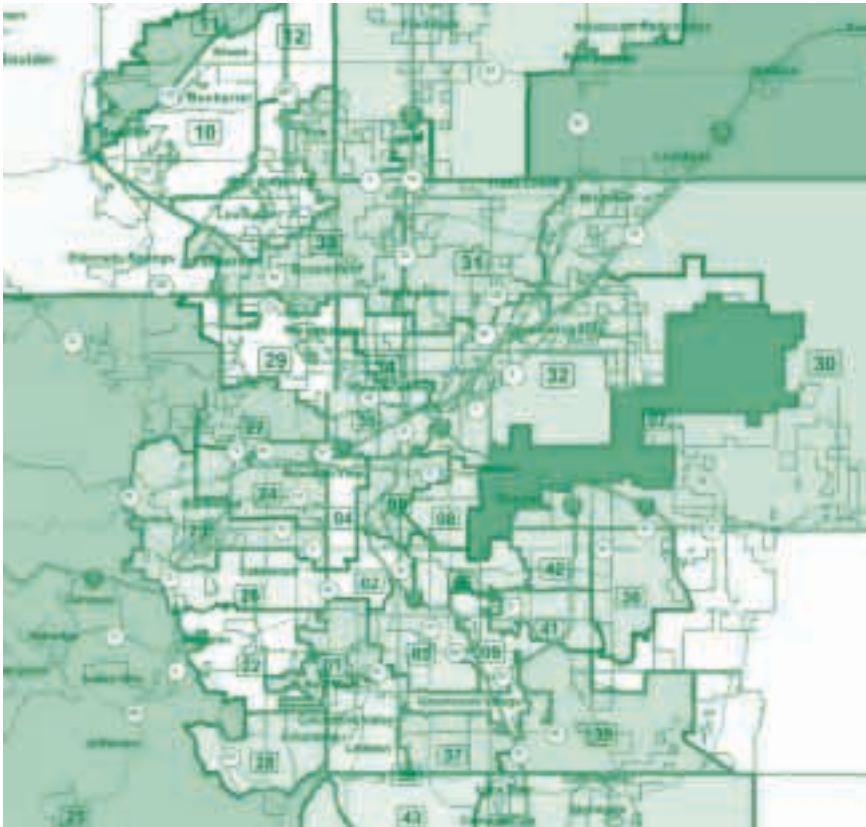


# Colorado House District Map



Source: [leg.colorado.gov](http://leg.colorado.gov)

# Denver House District Map



## SCORED VOTES DESCRIPTIONS

### House Bill 1296: Area of Origin Mitigation

*(House Vote #1)*

HB 1296, sponsored by Rep. Buescher and Sen. Isgar, required anyone seeking to take water out of a river or stream for use in a different part of the state enter into a mitigation agreement with the conservancy district or county commissioners. The bill required that the agreement include ways to minimize and mitigate the environmental and economic impacts of losing that water. This proposal failed on the floor of the House despite an amendment asking that the issue be studied over the summer. House Bill 1296 failed when Representatives Balmer, Stengel, Harvey, Hoppe, and Stafford proposed an amendment to the final report showing the bill did not pass. This motion passed 33 – 30. NO was the pro-environment vote.

### Senate Bill 62: Recreational In-Channel Diversion

*(Senate Vote #1)*

Water-based recreation like kayaking and rafting contribute significantly to Colorado's economy. SB 62, sponsored by Sen. Taylor and Rep. Hoppe, created a second class of water rights for recreational uses and discriminated against local communities interested in pursuing recreation-based economic development opportunities. SB 62 passed in the Senate on a vote of 18 – 15. The bill was defeated by one vote in the House on an unrecorded vote. NO was the pro-environment vote.

### House Bill 1070: Water Conservation Measures

*(House Vote #2, Senate Vote #2)*

It doesn't make sense in Colorado's arid climate for homeowner associations to require high-water bluegrass lawns. HB 1070, sponsored by Rep. Weissmann and Sen. Grossman, made such "bluegrass covenants" unenforceable. HB 1070 also required efficient watering on state lands and allowed for low interest loans for water efficiency projects. While HB 1070 passed both chambers, Governor Owens vetoed the bill because he objected to requiring state prisons following the same common sense rules that most Coloradoans have embraced by not watering in the heat of the day. HB 1070 passed 37 – 28 in the House and 25 – 10 in the Senate. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### House Bill 1254: Water Efficiency Grant Program

*(House Vote #3, Senate Vote #3)*

HB 1254, sponsored by Rep. Plant and Sen. Grossman, will make \$1.5 million available over the next three years to help cities across the state implement much-needed water conservation programs. HB 1254 will help meet growing urban water needs and help protect Colorado's natural rivers and streams from the impacts of additional dams and water development. HB 1254 passed 56 – 7 in the House and 18 – 16 in the Senate. YES was the pro-environment vote.

### House Bill 1293: Voluntary Clean Air Program

*(House Vote #4)*

With air pollution a perennial problem on the Front Range, HB 1293, sponsored by Rep. Pommer and Sen. Hillman, aimed to curb pollution from several old coal-fired Excel energy power plants. The bill would have authorized Xcel energy to expand its Voluntary Emissions Reduction Program by \$130 million to allow them to use ratepayer moneys to install modern pollution control equipment on the Pawnee and Cherokee power plants. The conservation community partnered with Xcel Energy, the American Lung Association, and a coalition of local governments in supporting this legislation, which passed the house 40 to 24. The bill later died in Senate Business Affairs and Labor Committee. YES was the pro-environment vote.

## **Senate Bill 183: Rule Review Bill**

*(Senate Vote #4)*

Sponsored by Sen. Grossman and Rep. McGihon, SB 183 contained a pro-environment amendment attached in committee that repealed Owens' Administration rule changes that weaken the Clean Air Act. At odds were rollbacks to the Clean Air Act enacted through rulemaking last year by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. These rollbacks of the New Source Review Program of the Clean Air Act would make it unlikely that old industrial facilities that emit air pollution would ever be required to install modern pollution controls. The Senate voted 18-17 to pass the bill with the pro-environment amendment. The pro-environment amendment was stripped in the House after a settlement was reached between the bill sponsors and the Department of Public Health and Environment. YES was the pro-environment vote.

## **House Bill 1290: Hybrid Vehicles Tax Credit**

*(House Vote #5, Senate Vote #5)*

Sponsored by Rep. Pommer and Sen. Tupa, HB 1290 extends the tax credit for the purchase of low-emission and no-emission alternative fuel vehicles through 2012. Governor Owens signed the measure, which should encourage the purchase of hybrid cars. YES was the pro-environment vote.

## **House Bill 1162: Appliance Efficiency Standards**

*(House Vote #6, Senate Vote #6)*

With energy demand growing by three percent each year, energy efficiency is the cheapest and quickest way to meet our energy needs. HB 1162, sponsored by Rep. Borodkin and Sen. Gordon, would have set minimum efficiency standards for 14 commonly used appliances including; torchier light fixtures, exit signs, traffic signals, commercial refrigerators and freezers, larger commercial package air conditioners, ice makers, pre-rinse spray valves used in commercial kitchens, poll pumps, digital television adapters, and external power supplies. It would have required the sale of complying products to take effected in 2008 or 2010, depending on the product. The estimated savings for consumers from this bill would have been \$750 million. While HB 1162 passed both chambers, unfortunately it was vetoed by Gov. Owens. YES was the pro-environment vote.

## **House Bill 1133: Natural Gas Efficiency Programs**

*(House Vote #7, Senate Vote #7)*

Sponsored by Rep. Plant and Sen. Gordon, HB 1133 directs the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish a cost recovery mechanism on natural gas utility energy conservation programs for residential customers. The gas utilities would report annually to the PUC on the impacts of their energy efficiency programs. The estimated savings for consumers would have been more than a half a million dollars. Examples of the programs this policy would have implemented are: financing major retrofit projects at low to moderate interest rates, providing rebates to those purchasing high efficiency gas furnaces, boilers and appliances, and promoting and or subsidizing gas furnace and boiler tune-ups. Despite passage in both chambers and support from Xcel and Kinder Morgan, the Governor chose to veto HB 1133. YES was the pro-environment vote.

## **House Bill 1342: Requirements for Private Toll Roads**

*(House Vote #8, Senate Vote #8)*

HB 1342, sponsored by Rep. Pommer and Sen. Gordon would have established a planning process for evaluating private toll highways. The bill would have required that toll highways face the same environmental and governmental reviews as any federal interstate highway. The bill passed unanimously through both the House and the Senate but was later vetoed by Gov. Owens. YES was the pro-environment vote.

## House Bill 1021: Agency Rules Public Health Analysis

*(House Vote #9)*

Sponsored by Rep. Plant and Sen. Grossman, HB 1021 would have allowed legislators to require the Department of Public Health and Environment to conduct a public-health impact analysis prior to the final adoption of any proposed state agency rule change. The bill passed the House 36-29 despite facing vehement opposition from a variety of industry groups. The bill failed in Senate Committee, 5-2. YES was the pro-environment vote.

## Senate Bill 63: Designation of an Area as Blighted

*(Senate Vote #9)*

Sponsored by Sen. Tochtrop, SB 63 would have prevented cities from using Urban Renewal Authority to subsidize development on agricultural land. Joined by the United Food and Commercial Workers and the AFL-CIO, the conservation community was able to overcome intense opposition from the developer lobby and the Colorado Municipal League and win a 4-3 vote in Senate Local Government Committee. The bill lost on the Senate floor 15-20. YES was the pro-environment vote.

## SB 174: County Open Space & Parks Sales & Use Tax

*(House Vote #10, Senate Vote #10)*

SB 174 sponsored by Sen. Grossman and Rep. White, would have allowed counties to go to their voters and ask permission to raise the sales tax to fund open space acquisition programs. The bill passed the Senate and the House of Representatives by wide margins but was vetoed by the Governor. YES was the pro-environment vote.

## House Bill 1266: Increase Wildlife Fees Habitat Stamp

*(House Vote #11, Senate Vote #11)*

HB 1266, sponsored by Rep. Stengel and Sen. Isgar, raises hunting and fishing license fees, and creates a habitat stamp dedicated to funding acquisition of wildlife habitat. The stamp is required for access to state wildlife areas, and is required in order to purchase a hunting or fishing license. HB 1266 also creates an advisory committee to recommend expenditures from the funds generated by the stamp, though the wildlife commission retains final authority. The committee is composed of four sportsmen, two landowners, and two conservationists. Creation of the advisory committee represents the first time that conservationists have had a direct voice in decisions about funding of wildlife habitat. YES was the pro-environment vote.



# 2005 Senate Votes

## KEY

+	Pro-environment
-	Anti-environment
E	Excused
NA	Not Applicable
<i>Italics</i>	In State House
*	Combined House & Senate Score

	Dist.	2005 Score	2004 Score	2003 Score	2002 Score	2001 Score	2000 Score	SB62: Recreational In-Channel Diversion	HB 1070: Water Conservation Measures	HB1254: Water Efficiency Grant Program	SB 183: Rule Review Bill	HB1290: Hybrid Vehicles Tax Credit	HB1162: Appliance Efficiency Standards	HB1135: Natural Gas Efficiency Programs	HB1342: Requirements for Private Toll Roads	SB63: Designation of an Area as Blighted	SB174: County Open Space & Parks Sales & Use Tax	HB1266: Increase Wildlife Fees Habitat Stamp
		%	%	%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Anderson, Norma (R)	SD 22	<b>36</b>	63	45	20	15	40	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
Bacon, Bob (D)	SD 14	<b>100</b>	NA	NA	<i>92</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>100</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dyer, Jim F. (R)	SD 26	<b>33</b>	50	36	33	23	NA	-	-	-	-	E	+	+	E	-	+	-
Entz, Lewis (R)	SD 5	<b>55</b>	63	36	58	14	NA	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Evans, John (R)	SD 30	<b>27</b>	50	36	40	7	50	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Fitz-Gerald, Joan (D)	SD 16	<b>100</b>	100	100	92	69	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gordon, Ken (D)	SD 35	<b>100</b>	100	91	100	92	<i>100</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Groff, Peter (D)	SD 33	<b>91</b>	100	95*	<i>83</i>	<i>88</i>	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Grossman, Dan (D)	SD 32	<b>100</b>	100	91	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hagedorn, Bob (D)	SD 29	<b>91</b>	75	55	92	75	<i>75</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hanna, Deanna (D)	SD 21	<b>100</b>	88	100	92	77	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hillman, Mark (R)	SD 1	<b>36</b>	50	36	33	15	30	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
Isgar, Jim (D)	SD 6	<b>82</b>	100	82	75	NA	NA	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Johnson, Steve (R)	SD 15	<b>55</b>	63	36	<i>33</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>25</i>	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
Jones, Ed (R)	SD 11	<b>9</b>	50	36	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Keller, Moe (D)	SD 20	<b>100</b>	88	91	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kester, Ken (R)	SD 2	<b>56</b>	63	36	<i>40</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>33</i>	E	+	E	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-
Lamborn, Doug (R)	SD 9	<b>22</b>	38	27	8	0	20	-	-	-	-	+	-	E	+	-	-	E
May, Ron (R)	SD 10	<b>9</b>	38	30	8	0	<i>17</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
McElhany, Andy (R)	SD 12	<b>9</b>	63	30	42	7	<i>25</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Mitchell, Shawn (R)	SD 23	<b>22</b>	<i>44</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>17</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	E	+	-	-	E
Owen, David (R)	SD 13	<b>27</b>	38	36	8	7	40	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
Sandoval, Paula (D)	SD 34	<b>100</b>	100	64	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shaffer, Brandon (D)	SD 17	<b>100</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Spence, Nancy (R)	SD 27	<b>18</b>	<i>33</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>33</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Takis, Stephanie (D)	SD 25	<b>91</b>	88	91	100	85	<i>100</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tapia, Abel (D)	SD 3	<b>91</b>	100	82	<i>75</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>100</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Taylor, Jack (R)	SD 8	<b>45</b>	38	64	25	15	<i>33</i>	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
Teck, Ron (R)	SD 7	<b>45</b>	38	64	42	7	50	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Tochtrop, Lois (D)	SD 24	<b>100</b>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>92</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tupa, Ron (D)	SD 18	<b>100</b>	100	100	92	100	<i>100</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Veiga, Jennifer (D)	SD 31	<b>91</b>	100	<i>91</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>100</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Wiens, Tom (R)	SD 4	<b>55</b>	<i>44</i>	<i>64</i>	NA	NA	NA	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Williams, Suzanne (D)	SD 28	<b>91</b>	<i>78</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>100</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Windels, Sue (D)	SD 19	<b>91</b>	88	91	92	85	<i>100</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+

# 2005 House Votes

## KEY

+	Pro-environment
-	Anti-environment
E	Excused
NA	Not Applicable

	Dist.	2005 Score %	2004 Score %	2003 Score %	2002 Score %	2001 Score %	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Balmer, David (R)	HD 39	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Benefield, Debbie (D)	HD 29	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Berens, Bill (R)	HD 33	73	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Borodkin, Alice (D)	HD 9	100	100	100	92	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Boyd, Betty (D)	HD 26	91	78	73	91	59	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Brophy, Greg (R)	HD 63	18	38	18	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Buescher, Bernie (D)	HD 55	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Butcher, Dorothy (D)	HD 46	91	88	82	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Cadman, Bill (R)	HD 15	10	33	27	25	6	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Carroll, Morgan (D)	HD 36	91	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Carroll, Terrance (D)	HD 7	91	75	100	NA	NA	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cerbo, Mike (D)	HD 2	100	100	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Clapp, Lauri (R)	HD 37	27	33	18	25	18	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Cloer, Mark (R)	HD 17	20	44	55	50	27	-	-	-	+	E	-	-	+	-	-	-
Coleman, Fran (D)	HD 1	91	89	73	83	65	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Crane, Bill (R)	HD 27	18	44	36	17	18	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Curry, Kathleen (D)	HD 61	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Decker, Richard (R)	HD 19	30	44	27	33	53	-	-	+	E	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Frangas, K. Jerry (D)	HD 4	100	100	73	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gallegos, Rafael (D)	HD 62	91	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Garcia, Michael (D)	HD 42	91	78	55	92	71	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Green, Gwyn (D)	HD 23	82	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Hall, Dale (R)	HD 48	36	56	36	NA	NA	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
Harvey, Ted (R)	HD 43	18	33	18	17	NA	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Hefley, Lynn (R)	HD 20	36	44	55	18	24	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
Hodge, Mary (D)	HD 30	91	67	73	100	82	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hoppe, Diane (R)	HD 65	40	44	36	42	0	-	-	+	-	E	-	-	+	-	+	+
Jahn, Cheri (D)	HD 24	91	67	64	73	47	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Judd, Joel (D)	HD 5	100	100	100	NA	NA	+	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kerr, Jim (R)	HD 28	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	E
King, Keith (R)	HD 21	27	33	36	18	19	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Knoedler, Matt (R)	HD 22	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	E	-

HB1296: Area of Origin Mitigation Requirements  
 HB 1070: Water Conservation Measures  
 HB1254: Water Efficiency Grant Program  
 HB1293: Voluntary Clean Air Program  
 HB1290: Hybrid Vehicles Tax Credit  
 HB1162: Appliance Efficiency Standards  
 HB1133: Natural Gas Efficiency Programs  
 HB1542: Requirements for Private Toll Roads  
 HB1021: Agency Rules Public Health Analysis  
 SB174: County Open Space & Parks Sales & Use Tax  
 HB1266: Increase Wildlife Fees Habitat Stamp

# 2005 House Votes

## KEY

+	Pro-environment
-	Anti-environment
E	Excused
NA	Not Applicable

	Dist.	2005 Score %	2004 Score %	2003 Score %	2002 Score %	2001 Score %	HB1296: Area of Origin Mitigation Requirements	HB 1070: Water Conservation Measures	HB1254: Water Efficiency Grant Program	HB1293: Voluntary Clean Air Program	HB1290: Hybrid Vehicles Tax Credit	HB1162: Appliance Efficiency Standards	HB1133: Natural Gas Efficiency Programs	HB1542: Requirements for Private Toll Roads	HB1021: Agency Rules Public Health Analysis	SB174: County Open Space & Parks Sales & Use Tax	HB1266: Increase Wildlife Fees Habitat Stamp
Larson, Mark (R)	HD 59	100	100	82	75	35	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lindstrom, Gary (D)	HD 56	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Liston, Larry (R)	HD 16	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
Lundberg, Kevin (R)	HD 49	9	22	27	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Madden, Alice (D)	HD 10	100	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marshall, Rosemary (D)	HD 8	100	89	80	83	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Massey, Tom (R)	HD 60	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
May, Mike (R)	HD 44	10	33	27	NA	NA	-	-	E	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
McCluskey, Bob (R)	HD 52	64	56	36	NA	NA	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
McFadyen, Buffie (D)	HD 47	100	78	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McGihon, Anne (D)	HD 3	100	100	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McKinley, Wes (D)	HD 64	64	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
Merrifield, Mike (D)	HD 18	100	100	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Paccione, Angie (D)	HD 53	90	78	91	NA	NA	E	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Penry, Josh (R)	HD 54	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Plant, Tom (D)	HD 13	100	100	91	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pommer, Jack (D)	HD 11	100	100	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ragsdale, Ann (D)	HD 35	73	89	45	92	71	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
Riesberg, James (D)	HD 50	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Romanoff, Andrew (D)	HD 6	100	100	91	100	94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rose, Ray (R)	HD 58	55	100	73	NA	NA	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
Schultheis, David (R)	HD 14	9	22	22	33	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Solano, Judy (D)	HD 31	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Soper, John (D)	HD 34	82	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Stafford, Debbie (R)	HD 40	36	44	33	8	18	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
Stengel, Joe (R)	HD 38	45	56	40	33	30	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
Sullivan, Jim (R)	HD 45	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	E	+
Todd, Nancy (D)	HD 41	91	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vigil, Valentin (D)	HD 32	100	89	91	83	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Weissmann, Paul (D)	HD 12	91	100	100	NA	NA	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Welker, Jim (R)	HD 51	18	33	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
White, Al (R)	HD 57	91	67	64	50	24	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Witwer, John (R)	HD 25	36	78	45	50	29	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-

## 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>
Colorado Trout Unlimited	303-440-2937	<a href="http://www.cotrout.org">www.cotrout.org</a>
Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund	303-623-9466	<a href="http://www.earthjustice.org">www.earthjustice.org</a>
Environment Colorado	303-573-3871	<a href="http://www.environmentcolorado.org">www.environmentcolorado.org</a>
Environmental Defense	303-440-4901	<a href="http://www.environmentaldedense.org">www.environmentaldedense.org</a>
League of Conservation Voters	303-572-1600	<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.rmcsiertadub.org">www.rmcsiertadub.org</a>
Western Colorado Congress	970-249-1978	<a href="http://www.wccongress.org">www.wccongress.org</a>
Western Resource Advocates	303-444-1188	<a href="http://www.westernresourceadvocates.org">www.westernresourceadvocates.org</a>



Colorado Conservation Voters  
1536 Wynkoop, Suite 4-C  
Denver, CO 80202

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with an alcohol-free printing process.*