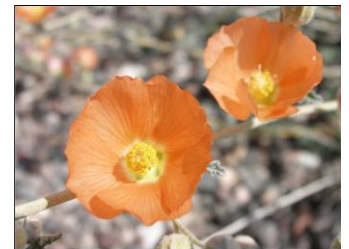




2012 Environmental Report Card *Arizona Legislature and Governor*

Issued May 16, 2012



2012 Environmental Report Card

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Photos on front cover by Mark Coryell, Ted Gartner, Tiffany Sprague, and Craig Weaver

2012 Arizona Legislature Polluters' Best Friends

Conservation did not become one of the five “Cs” at the Arizona Legislature in this Centennial year, nor was there much consideration for one of the current “Cs” – climate – unless you count the efforts to eliminate sustainability programs, undermine energy efficiency, and weaken renewable energy efforts. While these bills failed, the Legislature sent a clear message that it does not support a strong renewable-energy-based economy nor common sense programs to save people money on their electric bills through energy efficiency.

Legislators also demonstrated that they are out of step with most Arizonans on public lands protections. A [poll released by Colorado College earlier this year](#) found that 90 percent of Arizona voters agreed with this statement: *“Our national parks, forests, monuments, and wildlife areas are an essential part of Arizona’s economy.”* Despite this significant and strong support for public lands in Arizona, a majority of legislators passed a bill to demand that federal public lands be turned over to the state so the state can proceed with selling them off. This measure was vetoed by the governor.

That is not the end of the public lands issue, however. The Legislature referred to the ballot a proposed constitutional amendment on “state sovereignty.” It proclaims that Arizona controls federal public lands and that our state is not subject to federal environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Endangered Species Act. Without these laws, few protections would be in place for our air, land, water, wildlife, and public health.

The mining industry, which releases more [toxics](#) than any other industry in our state, fared well again this session with the Legislature passing additional exemptions from environmental protections specific to this industry. Freeport-McMoRan got permission to be a water broker, and all mining companies got an exemption from the law that protects Arizona’s groundwater, plus will likely benefit from the “Polluter Protection Act” (HB2199), which was advanced by lobbyists for both Freeport and the Arizona Mining Association.

This year, there was a lot more attention on the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), a right-wing entity that is funded by numerous large industries and that provides model legislation in various arenas, including environmental. A [report](#) by People For the American Way Foundation and Common Cause focused attention on ALEC, including its [substantial influence in Arizona](#). While ALEC has had a voice in Arizona for many years and most sessions have seen a few ALEC measures, there was more transparency about which bills came from ALEC, several of which will become law.

Most notable in the environmental area was the environmental audit privilege or “Polluter Protection Act.” It allows companies to perform audits and keep them a secret; any information about environmental law violations found as part of an audit cannot be used in an enforcement action, plus it includes sanctions for whistle-blowers. This concept has been around in various iterations for about 20 years and was first pushed in Arizona in the mid 1990s. The bill was back this year. It passed and was signed into law by Governor Brewer.

Like 2011, it was a highly partisan session, which shows in this year's grades. Most anti-environmental bills passed along party lines. With a super-majority in both houses of the Legislature, the Republicans used the advantage to pass a plethora of bad bills, including ones that have failed in many previous sessions.

This year, 39 House members and 21 senators received failing grades and were completely in the negative. On a positive note, three representatives earned an "A+," which means they voted 100 percent pro-environment and also did not miss a vote on the key bills we scored. Seven senators and 11 House members received an "A." Governor Brewer again earned an "F."

Senators and House members were graded using 18 votes, but not on the exact same set of bills. Governor Jan Brewer was graded on ten bills. Everyone was graded on a curve, although no curve could help with this assault on environmental protection. The bills focused on a number of issues, including renewable energy and energy efficiency, public lands, land conservation, water quality, and polluter secrecy.

Overall, the 50th Legislature demonstrated it was a Polluter's Best Friend and no friend to conservation.

2012 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT CARD

F	Governor Brewer
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SENATE GRADES

HOUSE GRADES*

A+	
A	Aboud, Cajero Bedford, Landrum-Taylor, Lopez, Lujan, Meza, and Schapira
B	Gallardo and Jackson
C	
D	
F	Allen, Antenori, Barto, Biggs, Burges, Crandall, Driggs, Gould, L. Gray, Griffin, Klein, Lewis, McComish, Melvin, Murphy, Nelson, S. Pierce, Reagan, Shooter, S. Smith, and Yarbrough

A+	Alston, Farley, and McCune-Davis
A	Arredondo, Campbell, Chabin, Gallego, Heinz, Hobbs, Meyer, C. Miranda, Quezada, Saldate, and Tovar
B	Ableser, Gonzales, and Wheeler
C	Hale and Pancrazi
D	Reeve
F	Ash, Barton, Brophy McGee, Carter, Court, Crandell, Dial, Fann, Farnsworth, Fillmore, Forese, Goodale, Gowan, R. Gray, Harper, Jones, Judd, Kavanagh, Lesko, Lovas, McLain, Mesnard, Montenegro, Olson, J. Pierce, Pratt, Proud, Robson, Seel, Burnell Smith, Stevens, Tobin, Ugenti, Urie, Vogt, Jerry Weiers, Jim Weiers, Williams, and Yee

* Note that Daniel Patterson, who resigned, and Nicholas Fontana, who was appointed at the very end of the session, were not graded in this report card, nor were legislators who resigned prior to the beginning of the session.

CONSERVATION CHAMPIONS



Rep. Lela Alston
(D-15)



Rep. Steve Farley
(D-28)



Rep. Debbie McCune-
Davis (D-14)

Representatives Lela Alston, Steve Farley, and Debbie McCune-Davis each earned an “A+” this session, meaning that they voted pro-environment 100 percent of the time and did not miss any of the votes on bills we scored. They voted against the “Polluter Protection Act” and all of the measures to give mines special exemptions from environmental protections, plus a bill to swipe the Land Conservation Fund. They opposed various anti-public-lands bills and a bill to make it more difficult to protect flowing rivers and streams. These champions also supported the few positive bills that advanced to the House Floor.

ENVIRONMENTAL GUARDIANS



Sen. Paula Aboud
(D-28)



Sen. Olivia Cajero Bedford
(D-27)



Sen. Leah Landrum-Taylor
(D-16)



Sen. Linda Lopez
(D-29)



Sen. David Lujan
(D-15)



Sen. Robert Meza
(D-14)



Sen. David Schapira
(D-17)



Rep. Ben Arredondo
(D-17)



Rep. Chad Campbell
(D-14)



Rep. Tom Chabin
(D-2)



Rep. Ruben Gallego
(D-16)



) Rep. Matt Heinz
(D-29)



Rep. Katie Hobbs
(D-15)



Rep. Eric Meyer
(D-11)



Rep. Catherine Miranda
(D-16)



Rep. Martin Quezada
(D-16)



Rep. Macario Saldate, IV
(D-27)



Rep. Anna Tovar
(D-13)

Senators and representatives who earned an “A” on the report card were environmental guardians during this difficult legislative session, opposing anti-clean-energy bills, exemptions for the mining industry, and bills to take control of and sell off public lands and, overall, voting to safeguard our environment. **Senators Paula Aboud, Olivia Cajero Bedford, Leah Landrum-Taylor, Linda Lopez, David Lujan, Robert Meza, and David Schapira** all received an “A” for presenting a united front against the many, many bad environmental bills.

Receiving an “A” in the House were **Representatives Ben Arredondo, Chad Campbell, Tom Chabin, Ruben Gallego, Matt Heinz, Katie Hobbs, Eric Meyer, Catherine Miranda, Martin Quezada, Macario Saldate, IV, and Anna Tovar**. They voted consistently to oppose bills that weakened environmental protections.

POLLUTERS’ BEST FRIENDS

Similar to last session, the entire Republican caucus in the Senate and most of the Republican caucus in the House earned failing grades on this year’s report card.

The “Polluters’ Best Friend” list includes everyone who earned an “F” on the report card — that means their total scores were less than zero. The low scores reflect votes on a collection of wacky bills in the Senate, including the anti-sustainability measure and bills to take possession of public lands, plus measures to weaken environmental protections. Failing in the Senate were **Senators Sylvia Allen (R-5), Frank Antenori (R-30), Nancy Barto (R-7), Andy Biggs (R-22), Judy Burges (R-4), Rich Crandall (R-19), Adam Driggs (R-11), Ron Gould (R-3), Linda Gray (R-10), Gail Griffin (R-25), Lori Klein (R-6), Jerry Lewis (R-18), John McComish (R-20), Al Melvin (R-26), Rick Murphy (R-9), John Nelson (R-12), Steve Pierce (R-1), Michele Reagan (R-8), Don Shooter (R-24), Steve Smith (R-23), and Steven Yarbrough (R-21)**.

Representatives Cecil Ash (R-18), Brenda Barton (R-5), Kate Brophy McGee (R-11), Heather Carter (R-7), Steve Court (R-18), Chester Crandell (R-5), Jeff Dial (R-20), Karen Fann (R-1), Eddie Farnsworth (R-22), John Fillmore (R-23), Tom Forese (R-21), Doris Goodale (R-3), David Gowan (R-30), Rick Gray (R-9), Jack Harper (R-4), Russell Jones (R-24), Peggy Judd (R-25), John Kavanagh (R-8), Debbie Lesko (R-9), Phil Lovas (R-4), Nancy McLain (R-3), JD Mesnard (R-21), Steve Montenegro (R-12), Justin Olson (R-19), Justin Pierce (R-19), Frank Pratt (R-23), Terry Proud (R-26), Bob Robson (R-20), Carl Seel (R-6), David Burnell Smith (R-7), David Stevens (R-25), Andy Tobin (R-1), Michelle Ugenti (R-8), Steve Urie (R-22), Ted Vogt (R-30), Jerry Weiers (R-12), Jim Weiers (R-10), Vic Williams (R-26), and Kimberly Yee (R-10) also all received failing grades. They supported the “Polluter Protection Act” and several bills to give mines exemptions or special consideration relative to water quality and quantity. They also supported a bill to erect barriers to protecting stream flows for wildlife.

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Bill Summaries

SB1118 NOW: forest, historical and preservation funds (Yarbrough, McComish), had it passed, would have swiped the remaining dollars in the Land Conservation Fund, including both the conservation donation account and the public conservation account, and diverted them to the Centennial Fund for state historical and cultural resources and to the forest restoration and treatment trust fund. This bill was clearly unconstitutional, and it would have harmed both conservation and education. The Land Conservation Fund was created as part of the Growing Smarter Act (Proposition 303), which was referred to the ballot by the Arizona Legislature in May 1998 and passed by Arizona voters in November 1998. Because it was passed by the voters, it is protected by the Voter Protection Act provisions in the Arizona Constitution, which limit the legislature's ability to change or defund voter-approved measures. Proposition 303 established \$20 million per year, for 11 years, to buy or lease state trust lands for conservation. These dollars are voter protected. Legislators recognized the problems with this bill and defeated it in the House.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -5, No +5

This bill was resurrected as a strike-everything amendment after the original bill (HB2336) died because it was not heard in House Appropriations. SB1118 failed in the House on Third Read 18-40-2.

SB1231 appropriation; attorney general; habitat destruction (Griffin, Allen, S. Pierce, et al.) directs dollars slated for distribution to the Apache County Attorney's office to specifically be used for legal action against the Forest Service for the destruction of endangered species' habitat in Arizona caused by the lack of forest thinning and forage fuel removal activity. If the Arizona Legislature truly cares about endangered species and protection of habitat, there are much better ways to utilize these dollars – actually putting them toward protection of habitat would be one. Appropriating these dollars for the purposes outlined in the bill is like flushing them down the toilet.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -2, No +2

This bill passed in the Senate on Final Read 21-7-2 and the House on Third Read 39-20-1 and was signed by the governor.

SB1236 NOW: surface water management; pilot project (Griffin, Gould, Allen, et al.), at first glance, appears to merely establish pilot projects. In addition to the pilot projects, however, it includes provisions to limit instream flow protections for fish, wildlife, and recreation. The pilot projects are for what the Legislature is calling "macro water harvesting." These are really just massive landscape manipulation projects that divert water from washes and streams. The second part of the bill is more egregious, however. It makes it more difficult to protect

instream flows for wildlife. Arizona's rivers and streams provide life-giving refuges for wildlife and places for us to refresh and recreate, plus contribute to the strength and stability of the state's economy. Arizona's instream flow laws are an important tool to help keep water in the state's rivers because they allow a person or a group to apply for a water right and then keep the water **in** the river or stream instead of taking it out. Instream flow rights can be granted for fish, wildlife, or recreational purposes.

SB1236 sets up a different standard for these instream flow rights than for other surface water rights by requiring that at least five years of stream flow measurement data to support the proposed beneficial use is submitted at the time the application is filed, rather than during the consideration of the application. It directs the Arizona Department of Water Resources to reject applications for instream flow rights that do not meet these new requirements. This will clearly move these applications back and will further limit keeping water flowing in our rivers and streams.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -4, No +4

This is another terrible bill that was established through a strike-everything amendment and inappropriately included two provisions that are not even germane. It passed in the Senate on Final Read 20-10 and the House on Third Read 38-16-6 and was signed by the governor.

SB1287 aquifer protection permits: waste (Griffin: Melvin) provides additional exemptions to the mining industry relative to aquifer protection permits and Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits and for waste programs. Mines are already exempt from many environmental protections in Arizona, including some provisions in the aquifer protection permit program, the Groundwater Management Act, and the stormwater discharge programs. Mines also release more **toxics** than any other industry in our state and the country and have contaminated our waters and lands alike, leaving the public with significant liability.

The mining industry claimed this bill just streamlined permitting and that it does not put at risk our groundwater, but the industry failed to mention that the bill allows a lower standard of compliance – the standards required for aquifer protection permits are higher than for surface water. The bill also says a new or expanded waste-rock pile is not considered a discharging facility – that means no permit required. **It exempts “any point source discharge caused by a storm event” from the requirements of an aquifer protection permit**, which, again, means this point source discharge can meet lower standards.

SB1287 also exempts as “waste” rock copper concentrate, leachate material, tailings, and slag, provided they are consolidated at a mining site that is located within 50 miles. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Director can approve allowing them to be consolidated and, therefore, be exempt at distances greater than 50 miles, as well.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -3, No +3

It passed in the Senate on Third Read 21-5-4 and the House on Third Read 40-18-2 and was signed by the governor.

[SB1332 federal lands; conveyance and taxation](#) (Melvin, Allen, Griffin, et al.) demanded that the federal government extinguish title to all public lands in Arizona and transfer title of those lands to the state. The state cannot properly fund and care for its state park system – several parks have been closed temporarily or are only open seasonally, and, without the donations and support of local communities and individuals, more would have closed. Many parks have a backlog of maintenance needs. The State Land Department also suffers from lack of funding to properly manage state trust lands and to protect the corpus of the trust, the land. Recognizing that Arizona has not lived up to these basic responsibilities, how in the world would it take control of and even consider managing federal public lands?

SB1332 also included a committee for deciding how to sell off public lands. Public lands do not belong to the Legislature, a majority of legislators, and the governor, nor only to the people of Arizona. These parks, forests, monuments, and more are public lands that belong to all Americans and future generations of Americans. This bill failed to recognize that.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -4, No +4

It passed in the Senate on Final Read 19-9-2 and in the House on Third Read 35-15-9-0-1 and was vetoed by the governor.

[SB1417 mining operations; long-term storage credits](#) (Griffin, Stevens: Jones, et al) is special legislation for Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., the world’s largest publicly traded copper company. It allows Freeport to accumulate long-term storage credits for Central Arizona Project water, while still pumping groundwater in the Active Management Area, so it can become a water broker and sell the stored water for development.

The Groundwater Management Code is supposed to control groundwater depletion but has numerous holes and exemptions in it, including for the mining industry. Mines are not held accountable via the Groundwater Management Act and can pump as much groundwater as they like. Currently, however, they cannot also accumulate full credits while pumping – the groundwater pumped must be subtracted from the credits. This bill changes that.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -3, No +3

It passed in the Senate on Third Read 29-0-1 and the House on Third Read 37-19-3-0-1 and was signed by the governor.

[SB1453 applying aquatic poisons](#) (Griffin, Stevens: Melvin, et al.) was a resurrection of a 2011 bill that was being pushed by livestock interests in order to stop native fish recovery. It focused on the piscicides used to eliminate non-native fishes in order to restore native fishes to streams and rivers in Arizona. The bill required a full impact analysis by Arizona Game and Fish, which is redundant with the analysis done by the Environmental Protection Agency and via the National Environmental Policy Act. While we encourage the careful and limited use of any chemical, including piscicides such as Rotenone and Antimycin A, this bill would have merely erected an additional barrier and an unnecessary and redundant review that could further hinder recovery

of native fishes, not to mention place an additional burden on Arizona Game and Fish – and without any public health benefits.

An interim study committee looked at the impacts of Rotenone and Antimycin A and found that there were limited risks and that the protocols in place were being used appropriately. There *are* pesticides that contaminate our drinking and surface waters, but those are not even mentioned in the bill as they relate to agriculture. Instead, the bill only focuses on piscicides that are used for native fish recovery and that are not found in drinking water.

Had the Legislature really been concerned about public health relative to contamination of ground and surface water, it might have considered additional restrictions on Atrazine, one of the most widely used agricultural pesticides in the U.S. and one that is actually found in drinking water. Atrazine is banned in the European Union due to its harm to wildlife and potential harm to humans, including hormone disruption. Atrazine contaminates drinking and surface water alike, according to a [U.S. Geological Survey Study](#), which found that 75 percent of stream waters and 40 percent of groundwater samples in agricultural areas contained Atrazine. This chemical was found in 80 percent of drinking water samples taken from 153 public water systems with several above the harmful level for plants and animals.

This bill would have threatened the recovery of some of Arizona’s most imperiled species. Out of the 36 fish species native to Arizona, one species is extinct and 20 have been listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. Most of the rest are also in trouble. Without aggressive action to restore native fish populations and to eliminate the non-native fish that prey upon native fishes, we will see more species in decline, more species listed, and more species lost.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -3, No +3

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 21-9 and was discussed and held in the House Environment Committee, so the bill died.

[SB1507 NOW: Rio declaration; prohibition](#) (Burges) stated that no state government entity or political subdivision in Arizona could adopt or implement any of the tenets or principles related to the U.N. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Statement of Principles for Sustainable Development. The language in this bill was better suited to a memorial or letter or, better yet, not at all. This legislation was really out there and way out of touch with both what the Statement of Principles for Sustainable Development say and what they are intended to do. The [Rio Declaration](#) contains 27 principles of sustainable development, including intergeneration and intragenerational equity; the precautionary principle; the polluter-pays principle; participation and access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings; environmental impact assessment; and prior notification. What is wrong with that?

Sustainability is not some conspiracy; it is about our children’s and our grandchildren’s future. It is about ensuring that they can continue to live in our state and have adequate safe drinking water, clean air, and parks and other lands to enjoy. It is about ensuring that we better utilize the energy resources from the sun, a truly renewable energy resource. There is no hidden

agenda. It is about the future. At least a majority of the legislators in the House recognized this and did not approve this bill.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -4, No +4

This was another ridiculous bill that came about because of a strike-everything amendment and with language compliments of ALEC. It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 21-9, but the House never brought it to the Floor for a Third Read as the votes were not there for it.

[SCM1001 supporting SAFE plan](#) (Griffin, Allen, Antenori, et al.) asks Congress to adopt the measures and policies contained in the Save Arizona's Forest Environment (SAFE) Plan, which is a proposal by the Arizona Cattlegrowers to promote more logging and grazing in the forests. It asks for a temporary emergency suspension of the requirement to perform National Environment Policy Act studies on forest thinning and timber and forage management activities in Arizona's forest lands that have suffered from or are threatened by future catastrophic wildfires. This plan ironically promotes more of the same activities that have helped to create the current forest conditions, where there is a dearth of old growth and more fire-resistant large trees and native grasses that carry cooler ground fires and a lot of smaller trees brought to us compliments of logging and over grazing.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -1, No +1

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 20-9-1 and the House 40-16-4 and was transmitted to the Secretary of State.

[SCM1004 recycling spent nuclear fuel; management](#) (Melvin: Allen, Biggs, et al.) is another memorial or message to Congress. SCM1004 states that receiving nuclear waste is an economic benefit to Arizona, that nuclear power is the least environmentally-harmful way to generate electricity, and that we have several locations in Arizona that are appropriate for nuclear waste storage. It states that the Arizona Energy Education Fund will be established by Arizona to be funded by a premium on spent nuclear fuel recycling, enrichment, and temporary and permanent storage. The memorial asks Congress to modify federal law to allow access to funds from the Nuclear Waste Fund to be used for the establishment of a new management enterprise with broad responsibility for the management of spent nuclear fuel, allow for the recycling and enrichment of spent nuclear fuel, provide for the protection of nuclear materials to prevent proliferation of nuclear materials, and provide for the safe disposal of nuclear materials in the interest of national security.

It is hard to know where to start with the problems with this memorial, but this is a very bad idea as there are huge concerns with transporting nuclear waste through communities, particularly regarding public safety and national security, and significant concerns about storage. There are even bigger national security and potential contamination issues with reprocessing as that process involves materials that can be used for nuclear weapons. No sites have been studied in Arizona, and many Arizona communities have objected to transport of nuclear waste through their communities.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -1, No +1

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 21-9 and the House 33-17-9-0-1 and was transmitted to the Secretary of State.

[SCM1008 military bases; exemption from ESA](#) (Griffin, Gould, Gowan, et al.) sends another bad message to Congress by asking to exempt military bases from the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Seriously, the military bases have much bigger issues to address than the ESA and can fulfill their mission without driving species into extinction. Many bases have been leaders in environmental protection and in trying to ensure species protection. This is an unnecessary and inappropriate message.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -1, No +1

It passed out of the Senate on Final Read 18-9-3 and the House on Third Read 40-18-2 and was transmitted to the Secretary of State.

[SCR1001 military bases; land exchanges](#) (Nelson, Landrum Taylor, S. Pierce, et al.) refers to the ballot a proposed constitutional amendment that, if passed by voters, provides a mechanism to exchange state trust land for federal public lands. Unlike many proposals in the past, however, SCR1001 includes accountability and transparency and can help facilitate protection of key lands, while ensuring that the exchange is in the public interest *and* in the best interest of the trust.

The exchange process would identify all lands to be exchanged up front, require two land appraisals, include an analysis of the impacts, and require two public meetings, as well as six-weeks' notice to the public on any proposed exchange. The Legislature would refer any proposed exchange to the ballot before it could move forward, and, most importantly, each land exchange would also go to the voters, so the voters would have the final say and would provide a screen for ensuring that an exchange is truly in the public's interest. This would help to limit backroom deals as well as the number of exchange proposals. Exchanges could only be for two purposes – to improve the management of the state lands for the purpose of sale, lease, or conversion to public use or for the protection of military facilities.

The Sierra Club supported this bill.

Points: Yes +3, No -3

It passed out of the Senate on Final Read 17-11-2 and the House on Third Read 50-0-9-0-1 and was transmitted to the Secretary of State to be placed on the ballot.

[HB2199 NOW: environmental audit privilege](#) (Burgess, Crandell, Fann, et al.) is the resurrection of the "Polluter Protection Act," which was previously proposed in Arizona back in the early and mid 1990s. It was repeatedly defeated in the Legislature in various forms (sometimes with criminal immunity and sometimes without) and vetoed once by then Governor Fife Symington. A version of this bill (HB2726) also died in the Senate Natural Resources and Transportation Committee this session. The bill was brought back again as a strike-everything amendment in

the Senate Border Security, Federalism, and States' Sovereignty Committee, even though the bill has nothing to with any of those.

HB2199 allows companies to do internal audits and to keep the information, including violations of law, secret and prohibits the use of any of the information in the audit for enforcement actions relative to civil or administrative actions. This provides a shield of secrecy and serves to protect bad actors, plus limits the public's right to know, the very foundation of our environmental laws. HB2199 also includes anti-whistle-blower provisions that include sanctions for those in a company or at an agency who reveal provisions in the audit, even if those provisions are violations of environmental laws. HB2199 is truly a polluter protection act.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -5, No +5

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 20-9-1 and the House on Final Read 39-15-6 and was signed by the governor.

[HB2362 state parks revenue](#) (Fann, Brophy McGee, Campbell, et al.) would have established the state parks revenue fund consisting of various funds, including those that parks generate from park fees, concessions, and the sale of posters, postcards, books, etc. The bill was an attempt to consolidate funds and to limit fund sweeps. While this bill would not have prevented the Legislature from taking the dollars in the future, it sent the message that these funds generated by the parks should stay with the parks. Provisions of this bill were included in the state budget in SB1532, but, unfortunately, that bill makes this fund subject to legislative appropriation.

Arizona State Parks' system consists of 27 parks and three natural areas and includes places such as Homolovi Ruins, Tubac Presidio, Lost Dutchman State Park, Kartchner Caverns, among many others. Over the last decade, funding for these parks from the Arizona State Legislature has decreased significantly. Arizona State Parks has had no increase in operating funds since 2002, a limited capital budget since 2003, and unmet capital needs of \$150 million. The agency currently stands at a 40 percent personnel vacancy rate. At parks where law enforcement, public safety, and water safety must be provided, reductions in staff means that parks must close. State Parks has limped along; local communities and volunteer groups have stepped up to keep most of the parks open for at least a portion of the year.

The Sierra Club supported this bill.

Points: Yes +3, No -3

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 28-0-2 and the House on Third Read 50-5-4-0-1 and was vetoed by the governor.

[HB2543 NOW: state highway; signage; nonprofit museum](#) (Carter, Williams, Nelson) includes specific provisions relating to electronic billboards. After Governor Brewer vetoed a previous iteration of the bill, a so-called compromise was developed. The process for doing so involved only a couple of representatives from the observatories and no one from the organizations, including Scenic Arizona, that have been fighting billboards for decades.

This bill is, just as its predecessor was, an end-run around a court decision that the billboard industry lost in November 2011 in the Arizona Court of Appeals. The court ruled that electronic billboards along state and federal highways violate the Arizona Highway Beautification Act. The bill grandfathers in the existing illegal billboards both within and outside the new “authorized” area (read “sacrifice zone”). While it does limit the placement of billboards outside certain areas, it makes the Phoenix area and Yuma sacrifice zones.

Electronic billboards contribute significantly to roadway blight, are a huge distraction for already distracted drivers, emit a considerable amount of light upward, and consume enormous amounts of electricity, taking us in the wrong direction when it comes to energy efficiency and conservation and, in so doing, increasing our energy footprint, including associated pollution and water use.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -3, No +3

This bill was a result of another strike-everything amendment, but the specific provisions dealing with electronic billboards were actually added in conference committee in a haphazard fashion – there was no amendment for anyone to review ahead of time, and the draft amendment was presented with last-minute handwritten changes. The conference committee was scheduled, canceled, and rescheduled with almost no notice. HB2543 passed out of the Senate on Final Read 24-6 and the House on Final Read 49-9-2 and was signed by the governor.

[HB2775 NOW: pool pump energy standards; repeal](#) (Pratt), as amended with a strike-everything in the Senate, would have eliminated the more energy efficient variable-speed pool pump standards for Arizona. The [House version](#) would have made the more energy-efficient variable-speed pool pump standards optional for Arizona with the exception of new construction where it still would have been mandatory.

Old, inefficient pool pumps are a drain on Arizonans’ pocketbooks. Requiring more efficient pool pumps helps ratepayers save on their electric bills and reduce energy consumption, water consumption, and air pollution. Some people said these standards are a hardship, but that is just not well-founded in reality. The standards have been in effect for only about five months, plus these energy-efficient pool pumps save customers about \$140 per year, on average. Upgrading from a single-speed pool pump to a dual-speed pool pump costs \$180, and the utilities provide rebates. That means the payback period for these pumps is just over one year. **These standards will save Arizona Public Service and Salt River Project customers over \$100 million by 2020.**

Energy efficiency is the cleanest, cheapest energy resource available. It helps us keep jobs and money in Arizona and saves us money on our bills immediately. It also saves us money in the long run by ensuring that we don’t pay for the construction of unnecessary power plants and transmission lines. The Legislature should be supporting and promoting energy efficiency because it contributes to a strong economic environment in Arizona.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -3, No +3

A conference committee was recommended on the Senate amendments to the House bill, but it never met and the bill never came up for a Final Read in either house, so the bill died for the session. It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 22-8 and the House on Third Read 39-19-2.

[HB2789 corporation commission rules; legislative approval](#) (Lesko, Harper, Kavanagh, et al.), as passed by the House, would have required the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) to submit to and have approved by the Legislature all rules or amendments to existing rules relating to policy decisions adopted after December 31, 2012, including any rules mandating the use of specific sources of energy or imposing or increasing energy efficiency standards or renewable energy standards. This bill sought to undermine energy efficiency and renewable energy measures and was unconstitutional as it created a significant separation of powers issue. The ACC is a constitutional body, the commissioners are elected officials, and the Arizona Supreme Court just affirmed the ACC's constitutional authority to establish a renewable energy standard pursuant to its rate-making authority under the Arizona Constitution.

The bill did have a [strike-everything amendment in the Senate Government Reform Committee](#) that said a public service corporation, meaning Arizona Public Service and Tucson Electric Power, could not be required to meet a renewable energy standard that is greater than the standards required in any rules in effect on January 1, 2012. It, too, was blatantly unconstitutional per the same Arizona Court of Appeals decision issued in April 2011, which the Arizona Supreme Court let stand.

This bill came straight from the Goldwater Institute, whose representative said publicly that Goldwater Institute would like another bite at the apple relative to a second court challenge. Pushing the bill just so Goldwater could have a lawsuit was an abuse of the legislative process and the courts.

Renewable energy programs are good for air and water and for the economy, creating jobs and keeping more of our energy dollars here in Arizona. It is senseless that the Legislature continues to try to weaken renewable energy programs and policies.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -5, No +5

It passed out of the House on Third Read 31-27-2, then had a strike-everything added in the Senate Government Reform Committee that capped the Renewable Energy Standard. It was never added to a Committee of the Whole calendar, so the bill died.

[HB2798 air quality; dust plan; reports](#) (Reeve) requires annual reporting of activities related to reducing dust, including enforcement relative to off-road vehicles, paving of dirt roads, construction activities, etc. Having these annual reports will help the public better understand what is actually being done in our communities to improve air quality relative to particulate pollution.

The Sierra Club supported this bill.

Points: Yes +2, No -2

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 18-11-1 and the House on Third Read 44-12-3-0-1 and was signed by the governor.

HB2830 energy and water savings account (Reeve: Nelson) includes additional requirements for schools to establish energy and water savings accounts and authorizes cities, towns, and counties to establish these accounts with capital investments in order to fund energy or water savings projects. It includes additional conditions relative to qualified providers and includes a payback period of no longer than 15 years for any energy or water savings measures.

The Sierra Club supported this bill.

Points: Yes +2, No -2

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 27-2-1 and the House on Final Read 59-0-1 and was signed by the governor.

HCR2004 state sovereignty (Crandell, Barton: Allen) refers to the ballot a constitutional amendment asserting state sovereignty and establishing that the state has *exclusive* authority and jurisdiction over air, water, public lands, minerals, wildlife, and other natural resources in the state. The intent appears to be to both take control of federal public lands (excluding Native American lands) and undermine protections provided by federal laws, such as the Clean Air Act, the Endangered Species Act, and Clean Water Act.

There are numerous problems with this proposed constitutional amendment, including that it is unconstitutional – violates the U.S. Constitution – and is contrary Arizona’s Enabling Act, a law passed by Congress more than 100 years ago that allowed Arizona to become a state.

It is also a bad idea from a practical perspective. The state cannot even properly fund and care for its state park system or fund the State Land Department to manage state trust lands, so how would it take control of and even consider managing federal public lands? Furthermore, the state has cut the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to the bone, so it is more of a permitting agency rather than an environmental protection agency. Without the federal Clean Air Act and the funding it provides, this agency would do even less, and we would be plagued with even poorer air quality. The same is true for water quality issues. The state also gets significant wildlife funding from the federal government for work on endangered species and other wildlife. Without these laws and the associated funding, we would see more species disappear from our state.

Regarding our public lands, these parks, forests, monuments, and more belong to *all* Americans. Trying to assert control of them would be stealing from the American people and future generations.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -5, No +5

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 16-14 and the House on Final Read 38-20-2 and was transmitted to the Secretary of State to be placed on the ballot for the 2012 General Election.

RESOURCES

For more information on the legislation contained in this report card or on other bills, please go to <http://www.azleg.gov/Bills.asp>.

The Arizona Legislature's main website is <http://www.azleg.gov>. For a complete list of Arizona legislators, go to <http://www.azleg.gov/MemberRoster.asp>.

If you do not have access to the Internet and would like more information, you can call the House and Senate information desks. Outside the Phoenix area, you can call toll free at 1-800-352-8404. In the Phoenix area, call (602) 542-3559 (Senate) or (602) 542-4221 (House). All correspondence goes to 1700 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007-2890.

The governor's website is <http://azgovernor.gov>. You can call her office at (602) 542-4331 or toll free at 1-800-253-0883. To email her, go to <http://azgovernor.gov/Contact.asp> and paste in your message.

For more information on the Sierra Club's Grand Canyon Chapter and our conservation and legislative programs, please visit our website at <http://arizona.sierraclub.org> or call our office at (602) 253-8633. You can check out more information on some of the bills we tracked this session at http://arizona.sierraclub.org/political_action/tracker.

For information on how to get involved in the Sierra Club's legislative work, please contact Sandy Bahr at (602) 253-8633 or sandy.bahr@sierraclub.org.

Appendix A - 2012 Environmental Report Card Governor Spreadsheet

	<i>SB1231 appropriation; attorney general; habitat destruction</i>	<i>SB1236 NOW: surface water management; pilot project</i>	<i>SB1287 aquifer protection permits; waste</i>	<i>SB1332 federal lands and taxation</i>	<i>SB1417 mining operations; conveyance term storage credits</i>	<i>HB2199 NOW: environmental audit privilege</i>	<i>HB2362 state parks revenue fund</i>	<i>HB2543 NOW: state highway; signage; nonprofit museum reports</i>	<i>HB2798 air quality; dust plan; account</i>	<i>HB2830 energy and water savings</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grade</i>	
Governor Jan Brewer	-2	-4	-3	4	-3	-5	-3	-3	2	2	-15	F	

Appendix B - 2012 Environmental Report Card Senate Spreadsheet

Member	SB1231 appropriation; attorney general; habitat destruction	SB1236 NOW: surface water management; pilot project	SB1287 aquifer protection permits; waste	SB1332 federal lands; conveyance and taxation	SB1417 mining operations; conveyance term storage credits	SB1453 applying aquatic poisons	SB1507 NOW: United Nations Rio declaration; prohibition	SCM1001 supporting SAFE plan	SCM1004 recycling spent nuclear fuel; management	SCM1008 military nuclear exemption from ESA	SCR1001 military bases; land exchanges	HB2199 NOW: environmental; audit privilege	HB2362 state parks revenue fund	HB2543 NOW: state highway; signage; nonprofit museum	HB2775 NOW: pool pump energy standards; repeal	HB2798 air quality; dust plan; reports	HB2830 energy and water savings account	HCR2004 state sovereignty	Total	Grade
Aboud, Paula (LD 28)	2	4	0	4	-3	3	4	1	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	2	2	5	43	A
Landrum Taylor, Leah (LD 16)	2	4	3	4	-3	3	4	1	1	1	3	5	0	3	3	2	2	5	43	A
Meza, Robert (LD 14)	2	4	3	4	-3	3	4	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	2	2	5	40	A
Schapiro, David (LD 17)	2	4	3	4	-3	3	4	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	2	2	5	40	A
Lujan, David (LD 15)	0	4	3	4	-3	3	4	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	2	2	5	38	A
Cajero Bedford, Olivia (LD 27)	2	4	0	4	-3	3	4	1	1	1	3	5	3	3	-3	2	2	5	37	A
Lopez, Linda (LD 29)	2	4	0	4	-3	3	4	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	2	2	5	37	A
Jackson, Jr., Jack (LD 2)	0	4	3	4	-3	3	4	1	1	1	3	0	3	-3	3	2	0	5	31	B
Gallardo, Steve (LD 13)	2	4	0	0	-3	3	4	1	1	1	0	5	3	-3	3	0	2	5	28	B
Lewis, Jerry (LD 18)	-2	4	-3	4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	2	2	-5	-16	F
Crandall, Rich (LD 19)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	0	3	-5	3	-3	-3	2	2	5	-21	F
Nelson, John (LD 12)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	0	-1	-1	3	5	3	-3	-3	2	2	-5	-21	F
Driggs, Adam (LD 11)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	2	2	5	-22	F
McComish, John (LD 20)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	2	2	5	-22	F
Reagan, Michele (LD 8)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-2	2	5	-26	F
Yarbrough, Steve (LD 21)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	3	-3	-3	2	2	5	-28	F
Gray, Linda (LD 10)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	0	3	-5	3	-3	-3	2	2	-5	-31	F
Shooter, Don (LD 24)	-2	-4	-3	0	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	0	-5	3	-3	-3	2	2	-5	-31	F
Barto, Nancy (LD 7)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	2	2	-5	-32	F
Pierce, Steve (LD 1)	-2	-4	-3	-4	0	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-2	2	-5	-33	F
Burges, Judy (LD 4)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	3	3	-3	-2	2	-5	-36	F
Smith, Steve (LD 23)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	3	3	-3	-2	2	-5	-36	F
Melvin, Al (LD 26)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	3	-3	-3	2	2	-5	-38	F
Antenori, Frank (LD 30)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	0	-3	-5	3	-3	-3	-2	2	-5	-41	F
Allen, Sylvia (LD 5)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	3	-3	-3	-2	2	-5	-42	F
Biggs, Andy (LD 22)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	3	-3	-3	-2	2	-5	-42	F
Klein, Lori (LD 6)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	3	-3	-3	-2	2	-5	-42	F
Murphy, Rick (LD 9)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	3	-3	-3	-2	2	-5	-42	F
Gould, Ron (LD 3)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	0	3	-3	-2	-2	-5	-43	F
Griffin, Gail (LD 25)	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-3	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-5	3	-3	-3	-2	-2	-5	-46	F

- A+ 46
- A 35 - 45
- B 24 - 34
- C 13 - 23
- D 1 - 12
- F 0 and Below

All missed votes equal 0 and a blank indicates the member was not seated when the vote took place.

Appendix C - 2012 Environmental Report Card House Spreadsheet

Member	SB118 NOW: forest, historical and preservation funds	SB1231 appropriation; general; habitat destruction	SB1236 NOW: attorney management; pilot project	SB1287 aquifer protection waste	SB1332 federal lands; protection permits; and taxation	SB1417 mining operations; conveyance term storage credits	SCM1001 supporting SAFE plan	SCM1004 recycling spent nuclear fuel; management	SCM1008 military bases; exemption from ESA	SCR1001 military preservation; land exchanges	HB2199 NOW: environmental; privilege	HB2362 state parks revenue audit	HB2543 NOW: state highway; signage; nonprofit museum; standards; repeal	HB2775 NOW: pool pump energy rules; legislative approval	HB2798 air quality; dust plan; reports	HB2830 energy and water savings account	HCR2004 state sovereignty	Total	Grade	
Alston, Lela (LD 15)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	5	2	2	5	55	A+
Farley, Steve (LD 28)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	5	2	2	5	55	A+
McCune Davis, Debbie (LD 14)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	5	2	2	5	55	A+
Meyer, Eric (LD 11)	5	2	4	3	4	3	0	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	5	0	2	5	52	A
Arredondo, Ben (LD 17)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	5	2	2	5	49	A
Chabin, Tom (LD 2)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	5	2	2	5	49	A
Gallego, Ruben (LD 16)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	5	2	2	5	49	A
Hobbs, Katie (LD 15)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	5	2	2	5	49	A
Saldate IV, Macario (LD 27)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	5	2	2	5	49	A
Miranda, Catherine (LD 16)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	0	1	3	5	3	-3	3	5	2	2	5	48	A
Campbell, Chad (LD 14)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	0	-3	3	5	2	2	5	46	A
Tovar, Anna (LD 13)	5	2	4	3	4	0	1	1	1	3	5	3	-3	3	5	2	2	5	46	A
Heinz, Matt (LD 29)	5	2	4	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	3	0	3	5	2	2	5	43	A
Quezada, Martin (LD 13)	5	2	4	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	5		3	3	5		2	5	42	A
Wheeler, Bruce (LD 28)	5	2	0	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	5	2	2	5	39	B
Gonzales, Sally Ann (LD 27)	5	2	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	5	2	2	5	38	B
Ableser, Eddie (LD 17)	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	0	0	3	5	0	-3	0	0	0	2	0	29	B
Hale, Albert (LD 2)	0	2	0	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	-3	3	0	2	2	5	23	C
Pancrazi, Lynne (LD 24)	-5	2	4	0	4	3	-1	0	1	3	-5	3	-3	3	5	2	2	5	23	C
Reeve, Amanda (LD 6)	5	-2	-4	-3	4	-3	-1	1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	5	2	2	5	5	D
Fontana, Nicholas (LD 29)		2											-3					5	4	N/A
Carter, Heather (LD 7)	5	-2	0	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	0	3	-3	-3	5	2	2	-5	-6	F
Brophy McGee, Kate (LD 11)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	3	-3	5	0	2	-5	-11	F
Weiers, Jim (LD 10)	5	-2	-4	-3	0	-3	-1	0	-1	0	-5	3	-3	-3	5	2	2	-5	-13	F
Ash, Cecil (LD 18)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	5	2	2	-5	-15	F
Robson, Bob (LD 20)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	5	2	2	-5	-15	F
Weiers, Jerry (LD 12)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	5	2	2	-5	-15	F
Ugenti, Michelle (LD 8)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-19	F
Fillmore, John (LD 23)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	1	-1	3	-5	3	3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-21	F
Harper, Jack (LD 4)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	0	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-22	F

- A+ 55
- A 41 - 54
- B 27 - 40
- C 14 - 27
- D 1 - 13
- F 0 and Below

All missed votes equal 0, a blank indicates the member was not yet seated when the vote took place.

Appendix C - 2012 Environmental Report Card House Spreadsheet

Member	SB118 NOW: forest, historical and preservation funds	SB1231 appropriation; attorney general; habitat destruction	SB1236 NOW: surface water management; pilot project	SB1287 aquifer protection permits; waste	SB1332 federal lands; conveyance and taxation	SB1417 mining operations; conveyance term storage credits	SCM1001 supporting SAFE plan	SCM1004 recycling spent nuclear fuel; management	SCM1008 military bases; exemption from ESA	SCR1001 military preservation; land exchanges	HB2199 NOW: environmental; privilege	HB2362 state parks revenue audit	HB2543 NOW: state highway; signage; nonprofit museum	HB2775 NOW: pool pump energy standards; repeal	HB2789 corporation energy rules; legislative approval	HB2798 air quality; dust plan; reports	HB2830 energy and water savings account	HCR2004 state sovereignty	Total	Grade
Jones, Russ (LD 24)	-5	-2	-4	-3	0	-3	0	0	-1	0	-5	3	-3	-3	5	2	2	-5	-22	F
Proud, Terri (LD 26)	-5	0	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	0	-1	3	-5	3	0	-3	-5	2	2	0	-24	F
Court, Steve (LD 18)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-25	F
Dial, Jeff (LD 20)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-25	F
Pierce, Justin (LD 19)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-25	F
Urie, Steve (LD 22)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-25	F
Vogt, Ted (LD 30)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	5	2	2	-5	-25	F
Mesnard, Javan "J.D." (LD 21)	-5	-2	0	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	0	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-26	F
Williams, Vic (LD 26)	5	-2	-4	-3	0	-3	-1	0	-1	0	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-27	F
Judd, Peggy (LD 25)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	0	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	0	-5	2	2	-5	-29	F
Seel, Carl (LD 6)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-29	F
Yee, Kimberly (LD 10)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-29	F
Gray, Rick (LD 9)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	-3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-31	F
Olson, Justin (LD 19)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	0	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-32	F
Smith, David Burnell (LD 7)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	0	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-32	F
Lovas, Phil (LD 4)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-33	F
Crandell, Chester (LD 5)	-5	-2	-4	-3	0	-3	-1	-1	-1	0	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-34	F
Barton, Brenda (LD 5)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-35	F
Fann, Karen (LD 1)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-35	F
Farnsworth, Eddie (LD 22)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	-3	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-35	F
Forese, Tom (LD 21)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-35	F
Goodale, Doris (LD 3)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-35	F
Kavanagh, John (LD 8)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	-3	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-35	F
McLain, Nancy (LD 3)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-35	F
Montenegro, Steve (LD 12)	5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	-3	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-35	F
Pratt, Frank (LD 23)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-35	F
Tobin, Andy (LD 1)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	2	2	-5	-35	F
Gowan, David (LD 30)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-39	F
Stevens, David (LD 25)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	3	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-39	F
Lesko, Debbie (LD 9)	-5	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	-5	-3	-3	-3	-5	-2	2	-5	-45	F

- A+ 55
- A 41 - 54
- B 27 - 40
- C 14 - 27
- D 1 - 13
- F 0 and Below

All missed votes equal 0, a blank indicates the member was not yet seated when the vote took place.



Sierra Club Mission

“To explore, enjoy, and protect the wild places of the earth; to practice and promote the responsible use of earth’s ecosystems and resources; to educate and enlist humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to use all lawful means to carry out these objectives.”

