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# Virginia Chapter General Assembly Climate & Energy Scorecard 2017

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**SIERRA CLUB**  
VIRGINIA CHAPTER

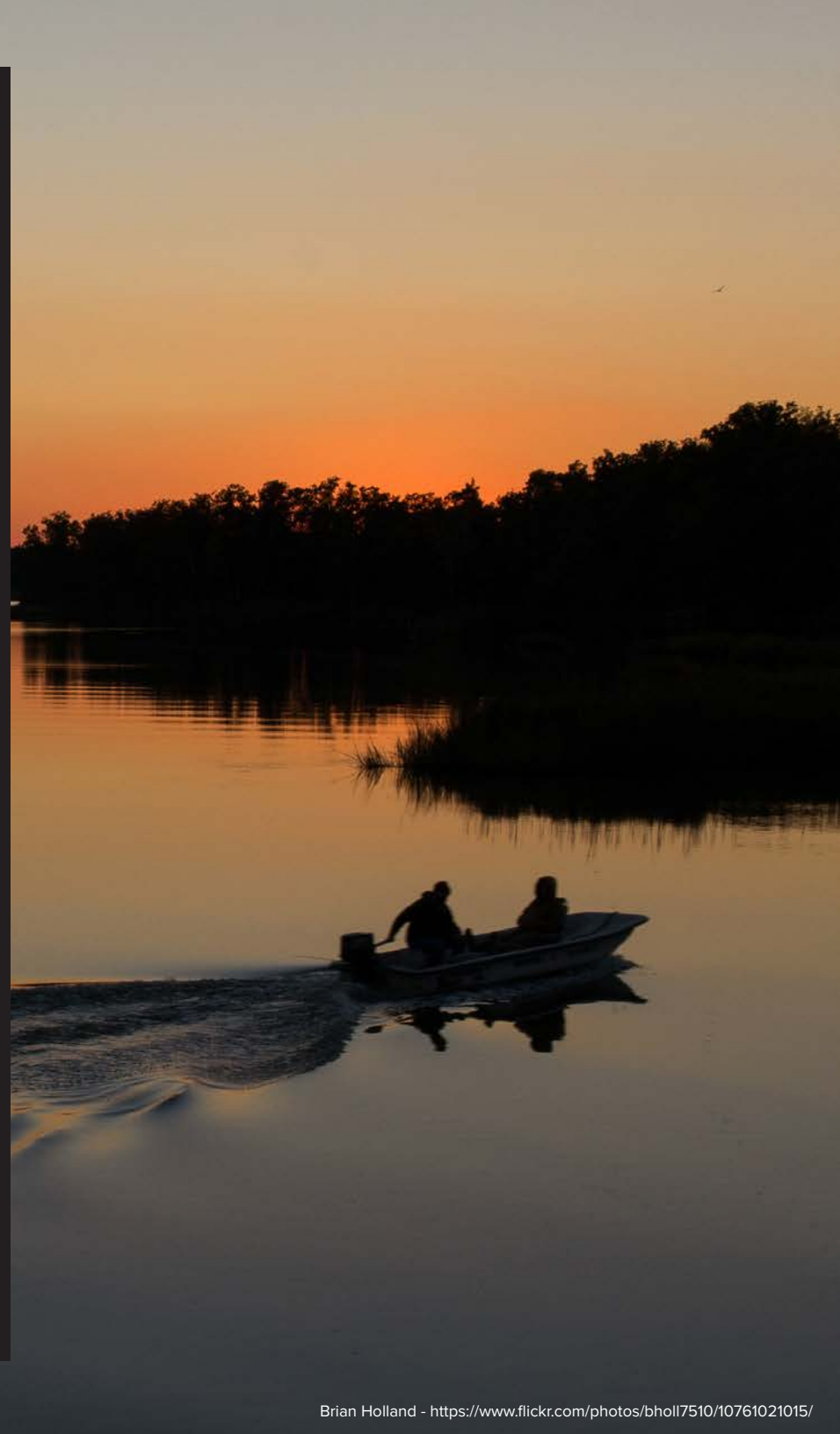
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## 2017 Scorecard Acknowledgements

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# Introduction

Observers, critics and legislators agree that utility giant Dominion Energy is the single most powerful force in the Virginia General Assembly. It gets the legislation that it wants passed, and it almost always succeeds in killing bills it doesn't like. This raw power has attracted attention from several quarters this year: conservative former Attorney General Ken Cuccinelli has teamed up with Northern Virginia lawmaker Senator Chap Petersen (D-Fairfax) to mount relentless attacks on the editorial pages of major state publications, a court battle is waging at the state Supreme Court, and at the time of this publication over 50 candidates for office have signed a pledge refusing to accept any campaign contributions by the utility behemoth. During the 2017 General Assembly Session, Dominion's influence was both a help and a hindrance to solar energy policy in Virginia. Dominion's support pushed Virginia's first community solar pilot program over the finish line, and streamlined permitting by localities, allowing solar installations to go up quickly. But another bill masquerading as economic development for farmers undercut solar rights secured in 2015 with the establishment of an agricultural net-metering program. You'll see all three bills scored in this scorecard, and you'll note that all three bills supported by Dominion passed with broad, bipartisan support—even the bill that's bad for solar energy.

How is Dominion so powerful? The largest reason for this undue influence is the glut of campaign funds given by Dominion. Dominion gives more money to political campaigns in Virginia than any other individual or corporation. In the General Assembly, most money goes to members of the Senate and House Commerce and Labor Committees, committees that hear most of the bills affecting energy policy. Dominion prefers the utility-friendly status quo and donates to the campaigns of nearly every incumbent lawmaker, regardless of committee assignment. For detailed analysis of Dominion's campaign contributions, visit [www.powerforthepeopleva.com](http://www.powerforthepeopleva.com), Virginia Chapter Conservation Co-Chair Ivy Main's energy policy blog.

During the 2017 Legislative Session, Sen. Petersen filed legislation to forbid Dominion from donating to political

campaigns. In an unusual parliamentary move related to the time the bill was submitted, the Senator was forced to withdraw his bill. However, Sen. Petersen has promised to bring the issue up again during next year's legislative session. That is not the only front on which Sen. Petersen fought Dominion this year. He has spent time in an unlikely partnership with former Attorney General Ken Cuccinelli, raising the profile of a complex issue involving utility rates.

This issue took shape in 2015, when state Senator Frank Wagner (R-Virginia Beach) introduced a bill to suspend the oversight of utility rates by the State Corporation Commission. The Commission's job is to set rates or order the state's two biggest electricity providers, Dominion Energy and Appalachian Power Company, to issue refunds to customers if the Commission found the rates to have been too high.

Passage of the bill stopped all base rate reviews for both Dominion and Appalachian Power for many years, until 2020 and beyond. Passage of the bill froze electricity base rates in place that the Commission had already found to be excessive for both utilities—Appalachian Power even admitted that they were over-earning by at least \$41 million per year. The Attorney General's Office estimated their cumulative over-earning to be about \$122 million per year.

For nearly four years, Dominion has also been pocketing money collected from customers in excess of what the Commission typically allows. This is money Dominion hasn't earned and otherwise would have to refund its customers. Judge James Dimitri, one of the three Virginia State Corporation Commissioners, has calculated this freeze amounts to a windfall for Dominion of nearly a billion dollars.

How were legislators convinced to vote for such a bill? Utilities argued that the Obama administration's pending Clean Power Plan (CPP) created uncertainty and the threat of higher costs. In response, Sen. Wagner's bill froze base rates and protected the rates from commission review. Governor McAuliffe signed the bill into law after Dominion agreed to invest in weatherization for low-income customers and to expand its investment in solar energy.

The utility's rationale for this bill misled legislators into

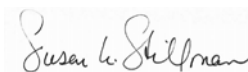
creating this boondoggle. Environmental compliance costs like those that could arise under the CPP are addressed in Rate Adjustment Cases—commonly called RACs (pronounced "Racks".) RACs were and are available to both Dominion and Appalachian Power to fairly incorporate environmental compliance costs into their rates. Furthermore, the CPP wasn't scheduled to be implemented until 2022 or thereafter—after the entire period where rates are frozen by the bill.

In January, Sen. Petersen introduced a bill that would have restored state oversight of utility rates once the Clean Power Plan was officially overturned. Cuccinelli jumped in to support the legislation, but even with bipartisan support the measure died in committee where politicians of both parties are loath to take on Dominion.

Now, a group of large industrial electric ratepayers and advocates for low-income communities are pressing the Virginia Supreme Court to undo the 2015 law. Cuccinelli is representing the Virginia Poverty Law Center in the case.

Dominion's political influence has become a campaign issue as candidates in Virginia's closely watched race for governor have taken aim at the company. Democrats Tom Perriello and Ralph Northam and Republican Corey Stewart all promise to limit the company's political influence if elected, and 54 non-incumbents running for the state House have pledged not to accept any political contributions from the energy giant.

With court cases pending and candidates for office berating Dominion for their corrupting influence in the General Assembly, this year promises to be a showdown on both utility rates and money in politics.



Susan Stillman and Bob Shippee  
Legislative Co-Chairs  
Sierra Club Virginia Chapter

# Keeping Score

State-level climate and energy policy is now more critical than ever with Trump in the White House. No matter what happens, Donald Trump can't change the fact that wind and solar energy are rapidly becoming more affordable and accessible than dirty fossil fuels. The shift to a clean energy economy is already underway, driven by market forces and bolstered by consumer demand. He cannot change that public opinion strongly favors clean, renewable energy over dirty fossil fuels. With both the market and grassroots environmental advocacy moving us toward clean energy, there is a strong path forward for reducing climate pollution.

In Virginia, opportunities for citizens to participate in the law-making process can be limited. Our annual General Assembly Sessions are markedly shorter than those taking place in other states.

Thousands of bills are filed and voted on in rapid succession during a 45 or 60 day window. Some bills are voted on with little or no prior notice on a public docket, giving interested citizens limited ability to weigh in. The Sierra Club's goal with this Scorecard is to increase transparency in the legislative process, so voters can distinguish between the rhetoric and the reality of a lawmaker's record.

Check out your Senator's and Delegate's grades and let them know what you think! Thank them for supporting strong environmental policies, or let them know what they need to do better.

Send a letter or an e-mail, make a phone call or schedule a visit with your legislator—it doesn't matter how you contact them, just be sure to let them know you saw their grades. You can find your elected officials online, at [www.virginiageneralassembly.gov](http://www.virginiageneralassembly.gov).



## Send a Letter to:

Your Senator  
Senate of Virginia  
P.O. Box 396  
Richmond, VA 23218

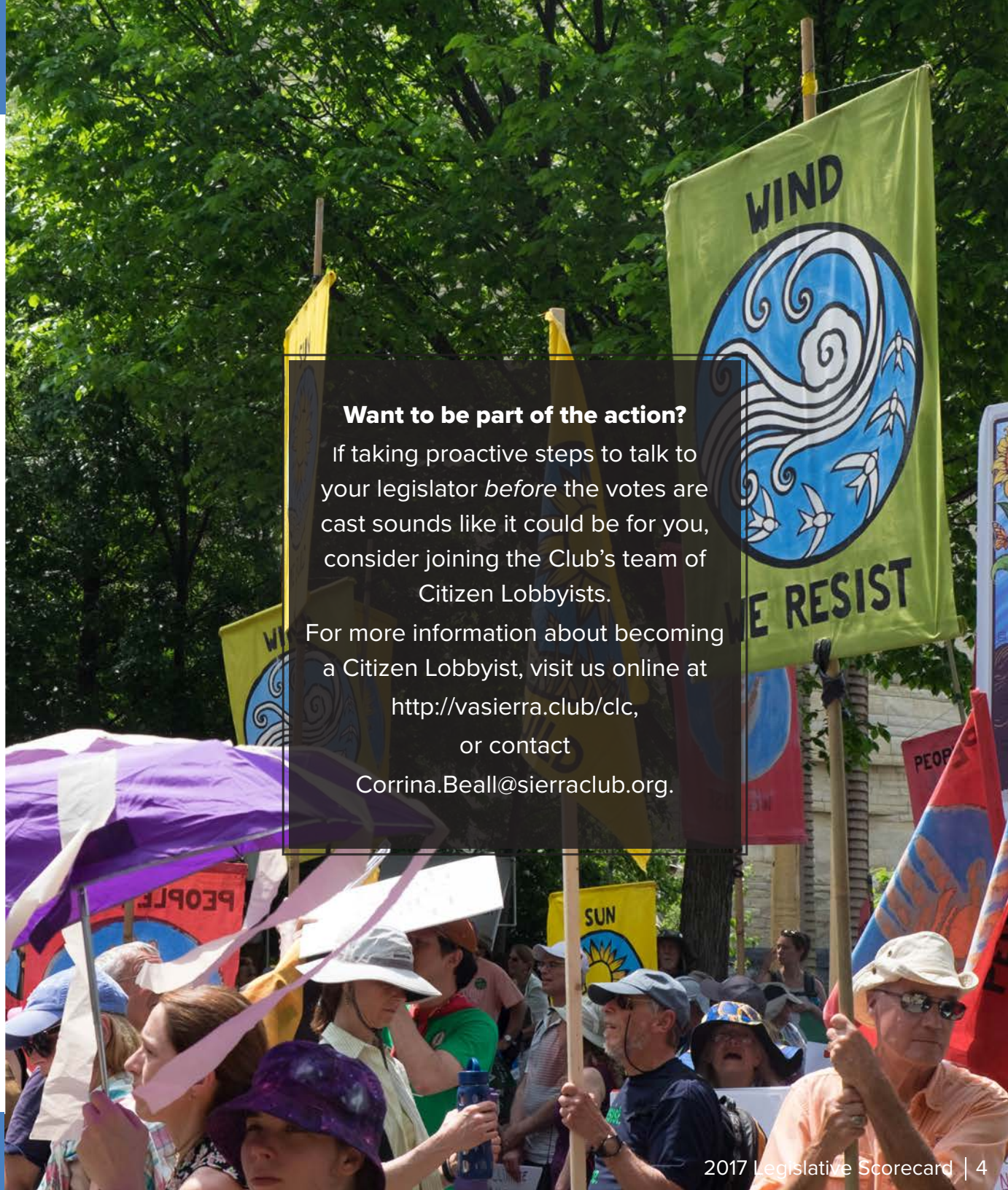
Your Delegate  
General Assembly Building  
P.O. Box 406  
Richmond, VA 23218

# Making the Grade

Each lawmaker is graded on several key votes over the course of the Virginia General Assembly Session. The Club scores representative votes on legislation relating to climate change and energy policies that most clearly illustrate a distinction between those lawmakers who took a pro-environmental position and those who did not. Some of these votes were made in committee, but most were voted on by the full House or Senate.

For each vote supporting the Sierra Club position, a legislator receives one point. If he or she was also the patron of an environmental bill, that legislator receives extra credit equaling one additional point. Extra credit cannot exceed one point, regardless of how many environmental bills a legislator may have introduced. Cumulative points are then divided by the total number of opportunities to vote on environmental bills either in committee or on the Floor. This percentage is printed in the scorecard. Each legislator is assigned a grade on the basis of his or her total “score.”

Hundreds of bills that impact our environment are introduced in the Virginia legislature each year, but our scorecard reflects only a handful of key votes on climate change and energy policies. This scorecard is one tool to understand your elected official’s performance on environmental issues. Much of what goes on during the General Assembly Session is left off the record, such as amendments stripping out the substance of a bill or changing its impact, and bills that are killed without a vote.



## Want to be part of the action?

If taking proactive steps to talk to your legislator *before* the votes are cast sounds like it could be for you, consider joining the Club’s team of Citizen Lobbyists.

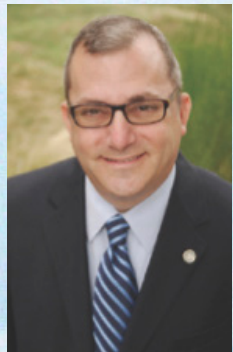
For more information about becoming a Citizen Lobbyist, visit us online at <http://vasierra.club/clc>, or contact [Corrina.Beall@sierraclub.org](mailto:Corrina.Beall@sierraclub.org).

# 2017 Environmental Leaders

## 100% 2017 Environmental Leaders

Sierra Club Virginia Chapter 2017 Environmental Leaders voted to protect our environment over and over again. Of the hundreds of bills these legislators voted on this session, they deserve special acknowledgement for being leaders in the legislature.

We thank the Environmental Leaders pictured here for their commitment to protecting our mountains, rivers, valleys and bay, so that they are around and healthy enough for Virginians to explore and enjoy for generations to come.



Sen. Ebbin



Sen. Locke



Sen. Petersen



Sen. Surovell



Sen. Wexton



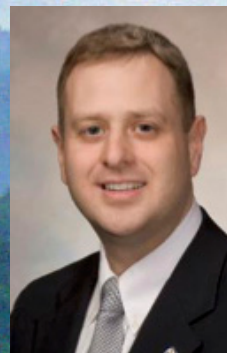
Del. J. Bell



Del. Filler-Corn



Del. Herring



Del. Hope



Del. Keam



Del. Kory



Del. Levine



Del. Mullin



Del. Price



Del. Rasoul



Del. Sullivan



Del. Toscano



Del. Ward

# The Importance of Bill Patrons

The Sierra Club appreciates legislators who introduce bills to advance clean energy and climate policy in Virginia. The following patrons received “extra credit” on the Scorecard this year:

**Senator Rosalyn Dance (D-16) SB 990;**  
Energy efficiency progress reports

**Senator Adam Ebbin (D-30) SB 1258;**  
Virginia Solar Energy  
Development and Energy  
Storage Authority

**Senator John Edwards  
(D-21) SB 917;** Agricultural  
net renewable energy  
metering

**Senator Lynwood Lewis  
(D-6) SB 1349;** Secretary  
for Coastal Protection and  
Flooding Adaptation

**Senator Chapman Petersen  
(D-34) SB 1095;** Overturn of  
utility rate freeze

**Senator Richard Stuart  
(R-28) SB 911;** Orphaned Well Fund

**Senator Frank Wagner (R-7) SB 1392;**  
Geothermal heat pump tax credit

**Senator Jennifer Wexton (D-33) SB  
1208;** Community renewable energy  
projects



**Delegate John Bell (D-87) HB 1988;** LED  
lighting for municipal outdoor fixtures

**Delegate Gregory Habeeb (R-8) HB  
1993;** VDOT oversight  
of interstate or intrastate  
pipeline construction

**Delegate Timothy Hugo  
(R-40) HB 1891;** Geothermal  
heat pump tax credit

**Delegate Mark Keam  
(D-35) HB 2112;** Community  
renewable energy projects

**Delegate Randall Minchew  
(R-10) HB 1712;** Energy  
performance-based  
contracting

**Delegate Christopher Stolle  
(R-83) HB 1964;** Secretary  
for Coastal Protection & Floodwater  
Adaptation

**Delegate Rip Sullivan (D-48) HB 1465;**  
Energy efficiency progress reports

**Delegate David Toscano (D-57) HB  
1800;** Third-party renewable energy  
power purchase agreements

# Scorecard Vote Key

## Climate Change

### ✓ **SB 911: Orphaned Well Fund**

#### **Senator Richard Stuart (R-28)**

Since the first commercial oil well was drilled in 1896 in Virginia, it is estimated that seven thousand oil and gas wells have been drilled in the state. Until 1950, there were no permitting or environmental requirements of well operators-- and wells no longer in use were not plugged or closed, but simply abandoned. These abandoned wells and those that are abandoned by insolvent companies are called "orphan" wells. According to the latest state review of oil and natural gas environmental regulations, there are at least 130 orphaned wells in Virginia-- and many more unknown sites could exist. Orphaned wells that predate regulation often go unnoticed because their locations were never recorded.

An unplugged well creates an underground conduit for hydrocarbons, salts and ground water to mingle, and can contaminate ground aquifers and water wells, or seep to the surface to contaminate fields, waterways, or ponds. Surface seeps can also accelerate the risk and ferocity of wild fires.

According to the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy (DMME), the cost of plugging an orphaned well is between \$50,000 and \$60,000. It took fifteen years for DMME to accumulate sufficient funds to complete a project of plugging seven wells.

Virginia's orphan well program is funded by fees charged to well operators when they apply for a well site permit. The fee was set at \$50 in 1990, and remained stagnant until this General Assembly Session. Senate Bill 911 introduced a simple increase of the fee from \$50 to \$200.

The legislation was passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor McAuliffe.

### ✓ **SB 1349 & HB 1964: Secretary for Coastal Protection & Floodwater Adaptation**

#### **Senator Lynwood W. Lewis, Jr. (D-6)**

#### **Delegate Christopher P. Stolle (R-83)**

The Commonwealth is already feeling the tremendous effects of climate change on our coastlines, in our pocketbooks, and beyond. Companion bills Senate Bill 1349 and House Bill 1964 would have created a new cabinet position: Secretary for Coastal Protection and Floodwater Adaptation. The legislation, had it passed, would have consolidated into a single office the resources for coastal flooding threats and adaptation. Creation of a Secretariat would better facilitate allocation of both state and federal climate change adaptation resources.

SB 1349 was amended by the Senate Finance Committee to require that the provisions of the bill would not take effect unless the 2017 General Assembly passed an appropriation for the bill. SB 1349 was defeated in a 19-21 vote by the Senate. HB 1964 was left in Appropriations Committee (killed).

### ✓ **SB 1471 & HB 2018: Virginia Alternative Energy and Coastal Protection Act**

#### **Senator Mamie E. Locke (D-2)**

#### **Delegate Ronald A. Villanueva (R-21)**

Companion bills Senate Bill 1471 and House Bill 2018 would have directed Virginia to join the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), a multi-state compact of nine East Coast states from Maine to Maryland that caps and reduces carbon emissions from power plants. Under RGGI, power plants in

participating states purchase allowances for every ton of carbon pollution that they emit. RGGI would provide crucial funds for adaptation measures in Hampton Roads and throughout Virginia while lowering emissions in a way that is proven cost-effective. Half of the revenues generated from the sale of carbon allowances would help fund resilience efforts, and the other half would support economic development in Southwest Virginia and clean energy and efficiency investments statewide.

SB 1471 was defeated in the Senate in a 7-8 vote. HB 2018 was laid on the table (killed) in an unrecorded voice vote in House Commerce and Labor Special Subcommittee on Energy.

### ✗ **HB 1974: Clean Power State Implementation Plan**

#### **Delegate Israel D. O'Quinn (R-5)**

Over the past several years, the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), which has promoted climate-science denial at its meetings between corporate lobbyists and state legislators, has prioritized a number of tactics to obstruct and delay the Clean Power Plan. One such method is model legislation for states requiring their state legislatures to approve any state implementation plan. HB 1974 is clearly inspired by ALEC's model bill. The bill, if passed, would infringe on the authority of the Governor to implement a state plan in conjunction with the state agencies that are charged with protecting health and environment. By not allowing state agencies to draft a plan tailored to Virginia's needs, HB 1974 would have obstructed progress to curb greenhouse gas pollution and action on climate change.

HB 1974 initially passed the House, but later was amended in the Senate before passage. Upon return to the House, the amended bill was defeated.



## Dirty & Clean Energy

### ✓ **SB 990 & HB 1465: Energy Efficiency Progress Reports**

**Senator Rosalyn R. Dance (D-16)**

**Delegate Richard C. “Rip” Sullivan, Jr. (D-48)**

Companion bills Senate Bill 990 and House Bill 1465 require the Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy (DMME) to track and report on the state’s progress towards meeting its energy efficiency goal. Virginia has a voluntary goal, set in 2007, of reducing electricity consumption by 10 percent by 2022, and we are only a tenth of the way there. Despite the modesty of our goal, at our current pace we will not attain it. This legislation requires that the Governor, the General Assembly and the Governor’s Executive Committee on Energy Efficiency will receive an annual report on our progress, or lack thereof.

The legislation was passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor McAuliffe.



### ✓ **SB 1095: Overturn of Utility Rate Freeze**

**Senator J. Chapman Petersen (D-34)**

When the Virginia General Assembly enacted Senate Bill 1349 in 2015, it froze electric rates at levels that were designed to allow Dominion and Appalachian Power to over-collect money from its customers; consequently, Virginians are now paying too much for their electricity because our largest utilities are earning unjustified profits.

Senate Bill 1095 would have unfrozen utility rates,

and allowed for base rate reviews for both utilities, ultimately resulting in lower electric bills and possibly a refund to consumers.

SB 1095 was passed by indefinitely (killed) in Senate Commerce and Labor Committee on a 12-2 bipartisan vote.

### ✓ **SB 1258: Virginia Solar Energy Development and Energy Storage Authority**

**Senator Adam P. Ebbin (D-30)**

Senate Bill 1258 expands the Virginia Solar Energy Development Authority and renames it to include energy storage (i.e. batteries). The Authority’s expanded mandate includes goals to make Virginia a leader in energy storage technology. The powers of the Authority will now include promoting collaborative efforts among Virginia’s public and private institutions of higher education in research and development related to energy storage. The makeup of the Authority is also expanded from 11 to 15

members. This bill is a positive step in making Virginia a leader in solar development.

SB 1258 was passed in both the House and the Senate. The legislation was amended by Governor McAuliffe and subsequently enacted.

### ✗ **SB 1291 & HB 1679: Fracking FOIA Well Permit Applications**

**Senator A. Benton Chafin (R-38)**

**Delegate Roxann L. Robinson (R-27)**

Senate Bill 1291 and House Bill 1679 would have

negated three years of regulatory progress on fracking chemical disclosure by adding a trade secret exemption from the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), automatically barring all access to information about chemicals used in fracking. Peer-reviewed studies link fracking chemicals to a variety of health concerns including respiratory and neurological problems, several cancers, and endocrine disruption linked to cancers, infertility, and birth defects. Given the risks associated with using these chemicals, especially when contamination of ground and surface water is a possibility, public officials and first responders including medics need access to all information about chemicals in use so they can make informed decisions to prepare for any possible catastrophic spills or other disasters and protect the public. A FOIA exemption would have prevented government officials, the public, and landowners near fracking sites access to vital information.

SB 1291 was defeated in Senate Finance Committee in a tied 8-8 vote. HB 1679 was stricken (killed) at the request of the Patron.

### ✗ **SB 1394 & HB 2303: Agricultural Renewable Energy**

**Senator Frank W. Wagner (R-7)**

**Delegate J. Randall Minchew (R-10)**

Companion bills Senate Bill 1394 and House Bill 2303 establish the parameters of a new program under which farmers may install small solar installations and sell electricity to their utility. This legislation originated from a desire to help farmers diversify their economic base, but as written, the bill provides some farmers with a potential benefit while depriving other farmers and non-farm customers of the right to participate in a current program with known benefits.

Participating farmers will be required to sell all the renewable energy they produce rather than using some of that clean energy to power their farm. This means that organic farms, wineries, breweries and others who might enjoy a marketing advantage can no longer claim to be powered by renewable energy.

This legislation also terminates the agricultural net metering program for farmers who are served by an electric cooperative utility, meaning they lose the ability to power multiple buildings from a single renewable facility, like a wind turbine or solar array.

Even though the new program sunsets agricultural net metering in parts of the state, the legislation provides that the amount of electricity produced will count against the statutory 1% net metering cap. For a small electric cooperative, a few large farmers using the new program would fill the 1%, leaving no room for actual net metering customers—including both other farmers and residential and commercial customers.

The legislation was passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor McAuliffe.

✓ **SB 1395: Renewable Energy Permit by Rule**

**Senator Frank W. Wagner (R-7)**

Senate Bill 1395 increases from 100 MW to 150 MW the size of solar or wind projects eligible to use the state's Permit by Rule process, which is overseen by the Department of Environmental Quality. The legislation also allows utilities to use the Permit By Rule process in the development of projects instead of the State Corporation Commission permit process, provided that the projects are not used to serve regulated ratepayers. These two changes were supported by the solar industry because it streamlines permitting, and moves projects forward

on a faster timetable.

The legislation was passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor McAuliffe.

✓ **SB 1398: Coal Ash Bill**

**Senator Scott A. Surovell (D-36)**

**Senator Amanda F. Chase (R-11)**

Recognizing the need to develop long-term solutions to Virginia's coal ash problem, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 1398. This bill requires Dominion to assess a range of alternatives for disposing or recycling coal ash, the toxic byproduct of burning coal for electricity. This legislation gives the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) the tools and information it needs before finalizing closure permits for coal ash sites. DEQ currently lacks the authority to require all the necessary information to make the best decision.

The bill was introduced with strong language and was passed in the Senate, but was amended in the House to allow Dominion to continue with capping unlined waste ponds while it conducts its studies. The bill was passed in the General Assembly and then amended by Governor McAuliffe to include a moratorium on coal ash disposal permits until the study has been completed.

The final bill after McAuliffe's amendment is an important step toward protecting every Virginians right to clean water.

SB 1398 was passed in both the House and the Senate. The legislation was amended by Governor McAuliffe and subsequently enacted.

✗ **SB 1470 & HB 2198: Coal Tax Credits**

**Senator A. Benton Chafin (R-38)**

**Delegate Terry G. Kilgore (R-1)**

Since 1988, Virginia taxpayer dollars have subsidized the coal industry in the form of coal tax credits. To date, \$637 million in corporate welfare to a dying industry has done little to change the economic realities of the coalfields.

During bankruptcy proceedings last year, coal-mining corporation Alpha Natural Resources shredded labor contracts with United Mine Workers of America, the union representing Virginia's coal miners. Alpha cut health and pension benefits for unionized members and over 4,500 non-union retired coal miners, some of whom worked underground for 20 years or more and emerged with significant health problems including black lung. One year before declaring bankruptcy, Alpha gave its executives more than \$3.5 million in bonuses. CEO Kevin Crutchfield alone received \$7.75 million in total compensation in 2014. Hundreds of millions of dollars provided through the coal tax credits have made CEOs at Alpha rich, but not one penny has gone to coal miners or their families.

Companion bills Senate Bill 1470 and House Bill 2198 would have continued tax credits for bad actors like Alpha. Virginia's coal tax credits do not promote employment in the coalmines. Virginia's legislative watchdog, the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) found that Virginia's coal tax credits have been ineffective at retaining coal jobs. Bringing back the subsidies will not bring back coal jobs, and will not help workers who have been left behind in a changing economy. Elected officials should instead focus on policies that benefit Virginians in Southwest by providing health care, public education, workforce training and Community College certifications, and diversifying

the Southwest economy through other industries, including the deployment of clean, renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Both bills passed the General Assembly, and for the third year running Governor McAuliffe vetoed the coal tax credits.

### ✘ **HB 2390: Restricting Renewable Energy Financing**

#### **Delegate Terry G. Kilgore (R-1)**

On the surface, House Bill 2390 would allow private, nonprofit colleges and universities more affordable access to renewable energy. The bill expands a pilot project, which establishes financing options for renewable energy through third-party Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). Before the passage of this bill, the pilot PPA project was only available to customers of electric utility Dominion. This legislation makes it available in Appalachian Power Company territory, as well. However, a closer look at the bill shows it is a step backward for Virginia, and restricts financing for renewable energy. HB 2390 only extends the financing option to nonprofit, private colleges and universities, which by implication excludes all other customers: public colleges and universities, commercial, industrial and residential. This narrows the program and makes PPA financing less accessible. In addition, it only allows power purchase agreements up to seven megawatts in Appalachian Power Company's territory, and no such cap should exist.

HB 2390 was passed in both the House and the Senate. The legislation was amended by Governor McAuliffe to give this limiting program an expiration date and subsequently was enacted.



# Senate Scorecard

Party	District	Senator	Score	Grade	SB 911: Orphaned Wells Fund	SB 990: E.E. Progress Reports	SB 1095: Overturn Rate Freeze	SB 1258: Solar & Energy Storage Authority	SB 1291: Fracking FOIA	SB 1349: Sec. for Coastal Protection	SB 1395: RE Permit by Rule	SB 1398: Coal Ash	SB 1471: Coastal Protection Act	HB 1974: Clean Power Plan	HB 2198: Coal Tax Credits	HB 2303: Agricultural Renewable Energy	HB 2390: Restricting R.E. Financing	Extra Credit	4 Year Average	3 Year Average
D	39	Barker	73%	C	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✗	✗	✗		81%	83%
R	13	Black	33%	F	✓	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓		23%	16%
R	40	Carrico	27%	F	✓	✓		✗	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗		36%	29%
R	38	Chafin	33%	F	✓	✓	✗	✓		✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		39%	28%
R	11	Chase	30%	F	✗	✗		✗		✗	✗	✓		✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	n/a	n/a
R	14	Cosgrove	33%	F	✓	r36	✗	r36		✗	✓	✓		✗	✗	✗	✗		44%	39%
D	16	Dance	85%	B	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	89%	85%
D	25	Deeds	88%	B	✓	nv		nv		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓		89%	89%
R	8	DeSteph	50%	F	✓	✓		✓		✗	✓	✓		✗	✗	✗	✗		49%	42%
R	12	Dunnivant	45%	F	✓	✓		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓		✗	✗	✗	✗		n/a	n/a
D	30	Ebbin	100%	A+	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	97%	100%
D	21	Edwards	80%	B	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	81%	81%
D	31	Favola	90%	A	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓		95%	97%
R	24	Hanger	50%	F	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		59%	52%
D	32	Howell	91%	A	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓		95%	97%
D	6	Lewis	91%	A	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	83%	87%
D	2	Locke	100%	A+	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	93%	94%
D	18	Lucas	83%	B	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓		88%	88%
D	37	Marsden	82%	B	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓		93%	94%
D	1	Mason	91%	A	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓		98%	97%

# Senate Scorecard

✓ = Right    x = Wrong    nv = Not Voting    abs = Abstained

Party	District	Senator	Score	Grade	SB 911: Orphaned Wells Fund	SB 990: E.E. Progress Reports	SB 1095: Overturn Rate Freeze	SB 1258: Solar & Energy Storage Authority	SB 1291: Fracking FOIA	SB 1349: Sec. for Coastal Protection	SB 1395: RE Permit by Rule	SB 1398: Coal Ash	SB 1471: Coastal Protection Act	HB 1974: Clean Power Plan	HB 2198: Coal Tax Credits	HB 2303: Agricultural Renewable Energy	HB 2390: Restricting R.E. Financing	Extra Credit	4 Year Average	3 Year Average
D	9	McClellan	91%	A	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓		95%	97%
R	4	McDougle	36%	F	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	x		x	x	x	nv		41%	31%
D	29	McPike	90%	A	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	x	x	✓	n/a	n/a
R	23	Newman	33%	F	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x		x	x	x	x		38%	33%
R	3	Norment	42%	F	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x		x	x	x	x		61%	55%
R	26	Obenshain	23%	F	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x		29%	22%
R	22	Peake	20%	F	x	x		x		x	✓	✓		x	x	x	x		n/a	n/a
D	34	Petersen	100%	A+	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	93%	94%
R	17	Reeves	30%	F	x	✓		✓		x	✓	x		x	x	x	x		32%	23%
R	15	Ruff	33%	F	✓	✓		✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x		49%	40%
D	35	Saslaw	82%	B	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	nv	x		79%	83%
D	5	Spruill	90%	A	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓		95%	97%
R	20	Stanley	42%	F	✓	✓	x	✓		x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x		37%	31%
R	28	Stuart	56%	F	✓	✓	x	r36	✓	x	r36	✓	x	x	nv	r36	x	✓	45%	35%
R	10	Sturtevant	27%	F	x	✓	x	x		x	✓	✓		x	x	x	x		n/a	n/a
R	19	Suetterlein	9%	F	✓	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		n/a	n/a
D	36	Surovell	100%	A+	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	97%	100%
R	27	Vogel	36%	F	x	✓		✓	x	x	✓	✓		x	x	x	x		59%	55%
R	7	Wagner	42%	F	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	x		x	x	x	x	✓	52%	53%
D	33	Wexton	100%	A+	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	92%	100%

# House Scorecard

Party	District	Delegate	Score	Grade	SB 911: Orphaned Wells Fund	SB 990: E.E. Progress Reports	SB 1258: Solar & Energy Storage Authority	SB 1395: RE Permit by Rule	SB 1398: Coal Ash	SB 1470: Coal Tax Credits	HB 1679: Fracking FOIA	HB 1964: Sec. for Coastal Protection	HB 1974: Clean Power Plan	HB 2303: Agricultural Renewable Energy	HB2390: Restricting R.E. Financing	Extra Credit	4 Year Average	3 Year Average
R	16	Adams	40%	F	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗		✗	✓	✓		32%	28%
D	63	Aird	91%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓		n/a	n/a
R	42	Albo	64%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓		59%	55%
R	51	Anderson	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	nv	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓		58%	53%
R	19	Austin	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		58%	53%
D	74	Bagby	90%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✗	✓		n/a	n/a
D	87	Bell, J.	110%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
R	20	Bell, D.	45%	F	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓		37%	30%
R	58	Bell, R.	40%	F	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		33%	27%
R	100	Bloxom	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		58%	44%
D	71	Bourne	86%	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗					✓		n/a	n/a
D	86	Boysko	90%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✗	✓		n/a	n/a
D	37	Bulova	91%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓		95%	97%
R	22	Byron	40%	F	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		41%	35%
R	6	Campbell	44%	F	nv	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		54%	48%
D	69	Carr	91%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓		95%	97%
R	24	Cline	30%	F	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		33%	27%
R	88	Cole	30%	F	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		27%	14%
R	29	Collins	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		n/a	n/a
R	66	Cox	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		58%	53%
R	84	Davis	50%	F	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		53%	50%
R	2	Dudenhefer	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		n/a	n/a
R	60	Edmunds	40%	F	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗		✗	✗	✓		28%	37%
R	59	Fariss	86%	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	nv		nv	nv	✓		54%	54%
R	56	Farrell	ll		✓	abs	abs	abs	abs	abs	✗		abs	abs	abs		n/a	n/a

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Party	District	Delegate	Score	Grade	SB 911: Orphaned Wells Fund	SB 990: E.E. Progress Reports	SB 1258: Solar & Energy Storage Authority	SB 1395: RE Permit by Rule	SB 1398: Coal Ash	SB 1470: Coal Tax Credits	HB 1679: Fracking FOIA	HB 1964: Sec. for Coastal Protection	HB 1974: Clean Power Plan	HB 2303: Agricultural Renewable Energy	HB2390: Restricting R.E. Financing	Extra Credit	4 Year Average	3 Year Average
D	41	Filler-Corn	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	abs	✓		97%	100%
R	55	Fowler	50%	F	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		60%	56%
R	30	Freitas	30%	F	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		n/a	n/a
R	23	Garrett	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		60%	56%
R	15	Gilbert	27%	F	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓		22%	19%
R	32	Greason	55%	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓		48%	44%
R	8	Habeeb	56%	F	nv	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓	✓	50%	46%
D	77	Hayes	90%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓		95%	97%
R	17	Head	33%	F	✓	x	x	nv	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		44%	35%
R	91	Helsel	64%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓		66%	59%
D	79	Heretick	80%	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓		✓	x	✓		n/a	n/a
D	46	Herring	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		97%	100%
D	89	Hester	91%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓		90%	91%
R	98	Hodges	64%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓		n/a	n/a
R	85	Holcomb	50%	F	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		55%	50%
D	47	Hope	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		96%	100%
R	28	Howell	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		58%	53%
R	40	Hugo	70%	C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓	✓	63%	61%
R	62	Ingram	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		62%	53%
D	80	James	80%	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓		✓	x	✓		80%	77%
R	76	Jones	43%	F	✓	✓	abs	abs	abs	x	x		x	x	✓		49%	38%
D	35	Keam	110%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	99%
R	1	Kilgore	40%	F	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x		x	x	✓		54%	51%
R	81	Knight	55%	F	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓		56%	52%
D	38	Kory	110%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	97%	99%

# House Scorecard

Party	District	Delegate	Score	Grade	SB 911: Orphaned Wells Fund	SB 990: E.E. Progress Reports	SB 1258: Solar & Energy Storage Authority	SB 1395: RE Permit by Rule	SB 1398: Coal Ash	SB 1470: Coal Tax Credits	HB 1679: Fracking FOIA	HB 1964: Sec. for Coastal Protection	HB 1974: Clean Power Plan	HB 2303: Agricultural Renewable Energy	HB2390: Restricting R.E. Financing	Extra Credit	4 Year Average	3 Year Average
D	44	Krizek	90%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓		n/a	n/a
R	25	Landes	30%	F	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		28%	28%
R	33	LaRock	40%	F	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		35%	37%
R	78	Leftwich	45%	F	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓		55%	48%
R	67	LeMunyon	55%	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓		50%	67%
D	45	Levine	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	nv	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		n/a	n/a
D	90	Lindsey	80%	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x		✓	x	✓		n/a	n/a
R	31	Lingamfelter	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		56%	53%
D	49	Lopez	90%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓		98%	97%
R	68	Loupassi	50%	F	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		54%	50%
R	14	Marshall, D.	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		59%	58%
R	13	Marshall, R.	70%	C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓		x	x	✓		61%	59%
R	72	Massie	50%	F	✓	nv	nv	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		50%	46%
D	70	McQuinn	91%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓		94%	97%
R	50	Miller	40%	F	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		40%	33%
R	10	Minchew	80%	B	nv	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	74%	70%
R	82	Miyares	44%	F	✓	nv	x	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		n/a	n/a
R	3	Morefield	71%	C	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	nv		nv	nv	✓		54%	49%
R	64	Morris	25%	F	✓	x	x	nv	nv	x	x		x	x	✓		25%	18%
D	93	Mullin	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		100%	100%
D	34	Murphy	90%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓		n/a	n/a
R	73	O'Bannon	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		58%	53%
R	5	O'Quinn	56%	F	nv	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		46%	41%
R	54	Orrock	50%	F	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		59%	50%
R	97	Peace	64%	D	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓		56%	51%



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Party	District	Delegate	Score	Grade	SB 911: Orphaned Wells Fund	SB 990: E.E. Progress Reports	SB 1258: Solar & Energy Storage Authority	SB 1395: RE Permit by Rule	SB 1398: Coal Ash	SB 1470: Coal Tax Credits	HB 1679: Fracking FOIA	HB 1964: Sec. for Coastal Protection	HB 1974: Clean Power Plan	HB 2303: Agricultural Renewable Energy	HB2390: Restricting R.E. Financing	Extra Credit	4 Year Average	3 Year Average
R	4	Pillion	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		n/a	n/a
D	36	Plum	89%	B	nv	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓		94%	96%
R	96	Pogge	40%	F	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		43%	41%
R	9	Poindexter	30%	F	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		26%	25%
D	95	Price	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		n/a	n/a
R	99	Ransone	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		55%	50%
D	11	Rasoul	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		94%	91%
R	27	Robinson	36%	F	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓		45%	38%
R	7	Rush	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		55%	49%
D	43	Sickles	89%	B	✓	✓	nv	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓		94%	96%
D	53	Simon	90%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓		94%	97%
R	83	Stolle	70%	C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓	✓	66%	59%
D	48	Sullivan	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
D	52	Torian	82%	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓		81%	80%
D	57	Toscano	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓	✓	100%	100%
D	75	Tyler	90%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓		92%	93%
R	21	Villanueva	70%	C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓	✓	65%	64%
D	92	Ward	100%	A+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		97%	100%
R	65	Ware	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		61%	56%
D	39	Watts	90%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	✓		90%	91%
R	18	Webert	50%	F	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓		x	x	✓		51%	39%
R	26	Wilt	56%	F	✓	✓	nv	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		60%	52%
R	61	Wright	55%	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓		55%	49%
R	94	Yancey	60%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x	✓		65%	61%
R	12	Yost	64%	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓		63%	59%





Founded by legendary conservationist John Muir in 1892, the Sierra Club is now the nation's largest and most influential grassroots environmental organization -- with more than two million members and supporters. Our successes range from protecting millions of acres of wilderness to helping pass the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Endangered Species Act. More recently, we've made history by leading the charge to move away from the dirty fossil fuels that cause climate disruption and toward a clean energy economy.

The Virginia Chapter of the Sierra Club is over 19,000 members strong. We are your friends and neighbors working to build healthy, livable communities, and to conserve and protect our climate and environment. The Virginia Chapter is part of the national Sierra Club, the nation's largest and most influential grassroots environmental organization. For more information, visit <http://www.sierraclub.org/virginia>



# SIERRA CLUB

## VIRGINIA CHAPTER

Explore, Enjoy, and Protect the Planet

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