

2014 Virginia General Assembly Climate & Energy Scorecard



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2014 Scorecard Acknowledgements

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Introduction

Virginia's 2014 legislative session was a season of change, as a new administration settled in, new legislators joined the General Assembly after special elections, and changes in party leadership took place in the Senate. There was constant attention on Medicaid expansion as it was the McAuliffe administration's primary focus.

Governor McAuliffe made an important water protection and energy declaration in stating that he would not allow the moratorium on uranium mining to be lifted. This focus on a very important piece of legislation was much appreciated by the conservation community and freed up resources to focus on Virginia's energy future.

While the Sierra Club is concerned with many conservation issues, we have limited the scope of this scorecard to energy and climate change. Virginia is ripe for a movement to the energy industries of the future: energy efficiency, solar and wind (particularly offshore wind). Our commonwealth ranks 35th in energy efficiency (ACEEE) and Virginia's largest utility, Dominion Power, came in 30th out of 32 in renewable energy sales, at 0.52%. We have the most favorable location for building the East Coast capital of offshore wind—in the Hampton Roads area. Virginia could benefit from the jobs and economic development of bringing nascent clean industries into the mix. An all-of-the-above strategy has not benefited Virginians but an "all-from-above strategy" (i.e., solar and wind) will. Investing in energy efficiency, solar and wind energy is the way to improve our economy, increase jobs, and reduce risks to our health and environment.

In the 2014 session, progress was made in making solar energy more affordable by appropriately classifying solar panels as pollution-abatement equipment. This classification eliminated the "manufacturing and tools tax" on third-party owned solar systems. Homeowners who live in HOA communities received some help from SB222, which eliminated the possibility of blanket prohibitions in HOA covenants matching the terms of HOA covenants in post-2007 developments. Another bill that will help clean renewable energy, is a grant program in SB653. This grant program needs to be funded in 2015 to be effective so we look forward to this development. Last but not least, there was incremental improvement in Virginia's voluntary RPS program that limited the number of years Renewable Energy

Certificates can be banked by electric utilities.

SJ3, a study program on "recurrent flooding," will bring to light the risks to the lives, property and economy of the Hampton Roads area brought about by sea-level rise caused by global warming. This study is welcomed by the conservation community as it will highlight the costs of not dealing with carbon pollution and the resulting climate change.

Virginia took some steps backwards in 2015 with the votes in favor of setting up an emergency fund for offshore oil and natural gas drilling royalties which we don't have and shouldn't be seeking, the inability to get a moratorium or even regulations on hydraulic fracturing (fracking) and legislation that allows our largest electric utility to write off engineering for a third reactor at North Anna rather than giving ratepayers the rebate that they deserved on their electric bills. The North Anna legislation, SB 459, was an energy and consumer-protection mistake as ratepayers didn't get their overpayment refunds and they paid for engineering on a plant that shouldn't and probably won't be built due to the costs and risks of building a third nuclear reactor on an active fault line.

Throughout 2014 and into 2015, we will continue to inform our Sierra Club members about legislative issues, work to build a cadre of citizen lobbyists and build relationships on both sides of the aisle in the Virginia General Assembly. We hope that these efforts will continue to inform all involved of the value of clean water, clean air, clean renewable energy and how these resources not only improve the Commonwealth in which we live but also improve our health and add to the jobs and economic development in Virginia.



Susan Stillman
Legislative Chair
Virginia Chapter Sierra Club



Keeping Score

For the first time ever, the Sierra Club Virginia Chapter is publishing a Climate and Energy Scorecard. In Virginia, opportunities to participate in the law-making process are 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 that 60 day window—and that’s just in years ending with an even number, like 2014. Next year, in 2015, the Session will be compressed into just 45 days, weekends included. Some bills are voted on with little or no prior notice on a public docket, giving interested



citizens limited opportunity to weigh in. The 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 good environmental policies, or let them know that they can 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 let them know you saw their grades. Find your elected officials online, at www.viriniageneralassembly.gov.

Send a Letter:

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

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

Making the Grade

Each lawmaker is graded on several key votes cast during the 2014 Virginia General Assembly Session. The Sierra Club scores votes on legislation relating to climate change and energy policy that most clearly illustrate a distinction between those lawmakers who supported the 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 "score." Grades are assigned on a bell curve.

Hundreds of bills that impact our environment are introduced in the legislature each year, but our Scorecard reflects only a handful of votes on climate change and energy policy. This Scorecard is one tool to understand your elected official's performance. Much of what goes on during the General Assembly Session is left off the record: an amendment can strip out the substance of a bill or change its impact, and some bills 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 and the Scorecards are printed 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 www.vasierraclub.org/takeaction/lobby-corps/.

Where Credit is Due: Legislators Who Acted to Advance Climate and Clean Energy Policy & Environmental Protection

For the second year running, the Sierra Club Virginia Chapter is recognizing the contributions of some of our leading Senators and Delegates for their legislative efforts on behalf of the public interest and the environment. This year, the Club applauds nine Virginia legislators who advanced clean energy and climate change policy or acted to protect our air, water and land during the 2014 General Assembly Session.

The following Legislators made significant contributions to clean energy and climate policy in the 2014 Legislative Session, earning a 2014 Legislative Award from the Sierra Club Virginia Chapter.

Senator Emmett Hanger (R-24) introduced successful legislation that eliminates a major barrier to distributed renewable solar energy. Until now, localities could levy an annual machine and tool property tax on certain solar projects financed by a method popular with nonprofits, making this type of solar energy projects prohibitively expensive. Senate Bill 418 extends a tax exemption to solar panels as “pollution abatement equipment,” effectively giving solar businesses and consumers, especially churches and other nonprofits, a useful workaround to address a tax problem that was stifling the market.

Delegate Ron Villanueva (R-21) is recognized as the patron of House Bill 910, an ambitious \$10 million investment tax credit program for renewable energy projects, including solar, landfill gas, hydro power,

biomass, wind and geothermal. The companion bill in the Senate, introduced by **Senator Tommy Norment (R-3)**, was changed into a grant program and passed. The grant program will take effect in fiscal year 2015-2016, but remains to be funded in the budget. Senator Norment demonstrated leadership by successfully guiding this bill through several massive overhauls, and ultimately through the Legislature, and is also recognized as a 2014 Legislative Leader.



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Senator Chap Petersen (D-34) successfully repealed a legal barrier that prohibited some homeowners from installing residential solar power systems on personal property. Thanks to Senate Bill 222, most Homeowner Association (HOA) bans on solar panels are no longer valid. HOAs may still impose reasonable restrictions on the size and placement of solar panels.

Senator David Marsden (D-37) is honored with a Leadership Award for his work on Senate Bill 629, a bill that would have protected kayakers and boaters’ freedom to recreate and enjoy the natural scenic beauty of Virginia’s streams and rivers.

Senator Richard Stuart (R-28) is recognized for his leadership as the first member to submit a bill to provide for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing, also known as fracking. Senate Bill 48 would have directed the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to develop hydraulic fracturing regulations to protect the Eastern Groundwater Management Area in the Tidewater region of Virginia. Although the bill did not become law, Senator

Stuart’s work to involve DEQ in the environmental oversight process led to a Memorandum of Agreement between DEQ and the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy. This Agreement, which coordinates the review of oil and gas drilling permits by both agencies, is an important step forward toward protecting the Potomac Aquifer and Tidewater’s natural resources.

Delegate Kaye Kory (D-38) is honored as the patron of a bill that would have pushed a regulatory agency to reform its approach in overseeing the operations of Virginia’s biggest polluters: fossil fuel power plants. House Bill 363 would have required the State Corporation Commission (SCC), the state agency that oversees utilities, to consider the impacts of electricity generating facilities on the health and welfare of residents, including climate change. To date, the SCC has declined to balance our desire for affordable, reliable electricity with our need to protect the health and safety of Virginians.

Senator Mamie Locke (D-2) and **Delegate Christopher Stolle (R-83)** worked together to introduce companion resolutions HR16 and SR3. Their leadership on adaptation of Virginia’s coastal communities to sea level rise due to climate change and land subsidence is arguably the most important piece of environmental legislation enacted during the 2014 Legislative Session. Rising sea levels threaten the prosperity of Virginia’s coastal communities, including Hampton Roads, ranked the second most vulnerable area nationwide to the impacts of sea level rise. These successful resolutions establish a Joint Subcommittee tasked with making statewide recommendations for addressing recurrent flooding in the coastal areas of Virginia with short and long-term strategies for adaptation.

The Importance of Bill Patrons

The Club appreciates Legislators who introduce bills to advance clean energy and climate policy in Virginia. These patrons receive “extra credit” on the Scorecard.

Energy

Delegate David Bulova (D-37) HB 766; Energy Efficiency Program

Senator John Edwards (D-21) SB 350; Expanding Net Energy Metering

Senator Barbara Favola (D-31) SB 671; Requiring Hydroelectric Power Plants seeking a Permit to Report Water Use

Senator Emmett Hanger (R-24) SB 418; Defining Solar Panels as Pollution Control Equipment

Delegate Tim Hugo (R-40) HB 1239; Defining Solar Panels as Pollution Control Equipment

Delegate Rob Krupicka (D-45) HB 906; Expanding Energy Net Metering

Delegate Alfonso Lopez (D-49) HB 808; Energy Generation Price Stability

Senator Donald McEachin (D-9) SB 498; Reforming the Renewable Portfolio Standard

Senator Thomas Norment (R-3) SB 653; Establishing a Renewable Energy Grant Fund

Senator Chap Petersen (D-34) SB 222; Overturning Homeowner Association Bans on Solar Panels

Senator Richard Stuart (R-28) SB 48; Fracking Regulations

Delegate Ron Villanueva (R-21) HB 910; Investment Tax Credit for Renewable Energy

Delegate David Yancey (R-94) HB 1001; On-bill Financing for Energy Efficiency

Delegate David Yost (R-12) HB 879; Expanding Energy Net Metering

Climate

Senator Adam Ebbin (D-30) SB 1; Repealing the Hybrid Vehicle Tax

Delegate Kaye Kory (D-38) HB 363; Consideration of Externalities, including Carbon Pollution

Senator Mamie Locke (D-2) SJ 3; Establishing a Recurrent Flooding Committee

Delegate Christopher Stolle (R-83) HJ 16; Establishing a Recurrent Flooding Committee

Delegate Scott Surovell (D-44) HB 4; Repealing the Hybrid Vehicle Tax

Other

Senator David Marsden (D-37) SB 629; Navigation of Certain Waters

Delegate Joseph Morrissey (D-74) HB 117; Incentive to Make the Change from Disposable Paper and Plastic Bags to Reusable Bags



Scorecard Vote Key

Dirty and Clean Energy

✗ SB 25 – Offshore Drilling Royalties

Senator Bryce Reeves (R-17)

Senate Bill 25 has changed the allocation of any royalty revenues from drilling off the coast of Virginia. Neither drilling off Virginia's coast, nor revenue sharing of the hypothetical drilling royalties, have been authorized by the federal government. The Sierra Club is opposed to offshore drilling because of its disastrous environmental impacts.

This bill establishes a "Virginia Offshore Energy Emergency Response Fund." The Fund's cap of \$50 million is woefully inadequate to address impacts of a spill or other accident. Four years after the BP Deepwater Horizon spill devastated the Gulf Coast, shoreline communities are still recovering. The cost of the Deepwater cleanup is measured in the tens of billions of dollars-- a far cry from the \$50 million emergency response fund enacted by SB 25.

SB 25 also establishes a "Community College Energy Exploration and Development Fund" to train workers in the field of energy exploration and development. By reallocating funds from future oil royalties to the Department of Environmental Quality, SB 25 funds the protection of water quality and the management of water quantity. SB 25 also allocates funds to the General Fund to be applied toward energy-related commerce and port infrastructure located within the Port of Virginia Economic and Infrastructure Development Zone. This earmarking of speculative revenues is premature and misleading to the public.

SB 25 passed the Senate 31-9 on a final Floor vote. The House voted to pass the bill 67-32 on the Floor.

✓ SB48 – Hydraulic Fracking Regulations

Senator Richard Stuart (R-28)

Hydraulic fracturing, also called fracking, is a modern

method of fossil fuel extraction that involves injecting tremendous amounts of water, along with sand and chemicals, into shale rock formations to unlock deposits of crude oil and natural gas. Fracking competes with more conventional uses of water and poses the threat of contaminating groundwater and associated aquifers with hydraulic fluids. Water contamination and even fracking related earthquakes have been documented in the United States.

In December 2014, over 80,000 acres around the Rappahannock River east of Fredericksburg was leased by Texas-based Shore Exploration and Production Corporation for the purpose of oil and gas exploration and extraction. Senator Stuart introduced Senate Bill 48 to ensure that appropriate environmental reviews and regulatory oversight are in place to protect Virginia communities and the Chesapeake Bay from the negative impacts of hydraulic fracking.

If passed, SB 48 would have expanded government oversight of hydraulic fracturing in the sensitive Eastern Virginia Groundwater Management Area—the area East of I-95 where the Potomac Aquifer underlies portions of the Taylorsville Basin shale formation where oil and gas development is proposed.

Had the bill passed, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) would have overseen the following: operators would be required to evaluate the impacts of drilling activities on surface and ground water qualities and supplies in their permit applications; operators would be required to sample ground water and well water quality prior to engaging in drilling activities; and DEQ would review existing regulations to ensure that they protect surface and ground water quality and quantity from the impacts of gas and oil drilling.

While our preference is that no new oil or gas wells be drilled in Virginia, this legislation would have established a regulatory process that could examine all aspects of drilling in the sensitive and vulnerable coastal plain

region.

SB 48 passed the Senate on the Floor with bipartisan support 28-12. The bill was laid on the table (killed) in House Commerce and Labor Committee by a 13-6 vote with 3 Committee Members abstaining.

✓ SB222 – Lifting Home and Community Association Bans on Solar Panels

Senator Chap Petersen (D-34)

In 2008, the General Assembly prohibited any new restrictive community and homeowner association (HOA) covenants banning solar installations on private property, but it did not invalidate bans in existing covenants. Old covenants "grandfathered in" restrictions, prohibiting many homeowners from installing solar panels on private property. With the passage of Senate Bill 222, homeowners living in communities governed by HOAs will be allowed to have solar panels, unless the recorded governing document of the HOA (the deed drafted by the developer) specifically forbids them. Solar panel bans will be lifted from the vast majority of HOA residents as a result of this legislation. HOAs will continue to have the authority to regulate the size, placement and manner of solar panels on private property.

SB222 passed the Senate on a 37-0 Floor vote, and passed the House overwhelmingly 95-4 on the Floor. The law went into effect on July 1, 2014.

✓ SB 350 – Expanding Net Energy Metering

Senator John Edwards (D-21)

Three-quarters of utility customers can't take advantage of solar energy because their property isn't suitable for solar panels. Senate Bill 350 would have allowed customers in multifamily housing (such as condos and apartment buildings) to participate in shared renewable energy systems, also called community net metering. The bill would also allow "municipal net metering," under

which local governments could build a single renewable energy facility and supply clean energy to multiple metered buildings owned by the locality. In addition to solar, these projects could include wind, landfill gas or gas from aerobic or anaerobic digesters.

SB350 was continued to 2015 in Senate Commerce and Labor Committee with a bipartisan 13-3 vote. Although Senator McEachin voted to “kill” the bill, he later conceded this was a mistake and he intended to vote in support of the bill—the vote should have been 12-4; bipartisan opposition remaining.

✓ **SB 418 – Redefining Solar Panels as Pollution Control Equipment**

Senator Emmett Hanger (R-24)

This redefinition is primarily a useful workaround to address a tax problem that holds back solar panel installations. Prior to the passage of Senate Bill 418, solar systems were subject to a local tax as manufacturing equipment. In many localities, the tax was so high it made new projects unaffordable for many who were interested in going solar. Localities were not generating revenue from their “machinery and tool” manufacturing tax, because solar wasn’t being installed. The market for solar in these localities dried up. No one benefited. To solve the problem, this law will extend a tax exemption to solar panels currently available to landfill gas projects and wood mulching equipment. Now, solar can go up in every locality in Virginia, and those localities in turn can reassess the value of property with installed solar.

SB 418 passed a Floor vote unanimously in the Senate, 40-0. On the House Floor, it was passed 90-9.

✗ **SB 459 – Dominion’s Accounting Sleight of Hand**

Senator Walter Stosch (R-12)

Senate Bill 459 will allow Dominion to write off the majority of \$570 million dollars spent between 2007 and

2013 studying the feasibility of a third nuclear reactor at the North Anna power station in Louisa County. Without this legislation, Dominion wouldn’t otherwise have an opportunity to recoup those costs until it begins to build the new reactor.

Dominion’s utility rates are set by the State Corporation Commission, which balances utility operations costs and Dominion’s profit margin when setting the price of electricity for consumers. The State Corporation Commission has the power to order utilities, like Dominion, to issue refunds to customers during the bi-annual rate review period if utility profits are determined to be excessive. Virginia consumers were on track to receive a refund in 2015, until this bill swept the General Assembly by storm.

Seventy percent of the \$570 million dollars in nuclear research will now be deducted from Dominion’s profits in 2013 and 2014, guaranteeing that Dominion stays within its allocated profit margins. This legislation is going to keep Dominion electricity rates higher than they ought to be, and ratepayers are now subsidizing research on a new nuclear reactor that will probably never be built. The proposed North Anna 3 reactor is, like its older sisters 1 and 2, sited very close to the epicenter of the 2011 earthquake and on a fault line. Dominion knew about this risk when the older plants were built and were fined for not disclosing the information. Raising further reason for alarm, the first two plants use the water from Lake Anna for cooling, and it is believed that there is insufficient water for a third plant.

SB459 passed the House with an amendment in spite of bipartisan opposition 74-21 with 3 abstentions. When the amended bill came back to the Senate for approval, it was opposed by just eight Senators on the Floor, passing 31-8.



✓ **SB 498 – Renewable Portfolio Standard Reform**

Senator Donald McEachin (D-9)

In many states, mandatory Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) laws require utilities to generate a portion of their electricity from clean, renewable sources. Virginia law has never included an RPS mandate, but since 2007 it has set voluntary RPS goals. This voluntary RPS program has not led to the installation of a single megawatt of solar or wind power in Virginia. Senate Bill 498 begins to tackle the important task of reforming Virginia’s inadequate RPS program with a simple, common-sense change.

Virginia utilities typically use Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to meet RPS goals. One REC certifies the generation of one megawatt-hour of energy from a qualifying renewable power resource. Until SB 498 was passed, power companies could “bank” their RECs to meet “any future RPS Goal.” This means that utilities could stockpile old RECs to meet future RPS compliance goals. Lenient rules on banking of RECs allowed utilities to remove themselves from the REC-purchasing market for long stretches. This threatened to undermine one of the chief goals of Renewable

Portfolio Standards—spurring new renewable energy development. SB 498 imposes a five-year limit on banking, stating that RECs may be used only “in the five calendar years” after the REC was created.

This common-sense limit on banking keeps utilities active in the REC market when it comes to REC purchases. That, in turn, helps support the REC market for renewable energy providers.

In the long term, Virginia needs a mandatory RPS program with strong preferences for the cleanest, zero-

emission resources like wind and solar. In 2014, the Legislature made a small step to improve Virginia's RPS program. This improvement will increase the program's capability for supporting green energy businesses in the Commonwealth.

SB 498 passed the Senate on a unanimous Floor vote 40-0. The House voted to pass the bill on the Floor 88-9.

✘ **SB 505 – Incentivizing Conversion to Natural Gas**

Senator Frank Wagner (R-7)

Senate Bill 505 would have established financial and regulatory incentives for expanding commercial trucking fueled with compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas, including establishing a Natural Gas Vehicle Incentive Fund and grant programs through which natural gas fueling stations would be built, and vehicles would be converted. The bill would have allowed trucks fueled with natural gas to use High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes, and would have provided that any tolls these vehicles paid would be reimbursed. Commercial equipment using natural gas would have been eligible for tax breaks.

The Senate Finance Committee voted 17-0 to continue the bill to 2015.

✓ **SB 653 – Renewable Energy Grant Program**

Senator Tommy Norment (R-3)

Senate Bill 653 established a Renewable Energy Property Grant Fund which will take effect in fiscal year 2015-2016. If capitalized in the budget, this Fund will encourage private investment in renewable energy properties for Virginia-based energy generation by Virginia-based companies. The Renewable Energy Property Grant Fund supports numerous and varied renewable energy sources for development in Virginia in addition to solar and wind, including hydro, geothermal, landfill gas, municipal solid waste, wave and tidal motion and biomass. The bill also includes a provision directing the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy (DMME) to provide an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly evaluating the economic impact of the renewable energy property placed into service. As part of this report, DMME will develop metrics for measuring economic impact of renewable energy generators including direct or indirect job creation and capital investment. If funded, this Grant Fund will go a long way towards helping renewable energy compete in a state

that still shells out millions of dollars every year in coal subsidies. SB653 passed the Senate on a floor vote 39-1. As of August 2014, the fund has not been capitalized.

Climate Change

✘ **HB 207 – Teach the Controversy**

Delegate Dickie Bell (R-20)

In the tradition of Teach the Controversy, or "Academic Freedom" bills, House Bill 207 orders local school boards to "create an environment ... that encourages students to explore scientific questions ... and respond appropriately and respectfully to differences of opinion about scientific controversies in science classes." A bill similar to Bell's that passed in Tennessee in 2012 (and which the Delegate cited as his inspiration for HB 207) highlighted biological evolution, the chemical origins of life, global warming and human cloning as among the so-called controversial topics that students should explore in public schools. As in Tennessee, this bill was drafted to cloak fossil fuel funded skepticism over climate change as legitimate scientific controversy, and to put creationism on a par with the theory of evolution in science classes in public school.

After hearing a full hour of testimony on the bill, members of the Education Subcommittee: Elementary and Secondary Education voted 14-8 to keep the bill alive. The bill was later killed by inaction by the full Education Committee.

✓ **SJ3 – Establishing a Recurrent Flooding Planning Committee**

Senator Mamie Locke (D-2)

Passage of SJ3 establishes a Committee tasked with making recommendations for addressing recurrent flooding in the coastal areas of Virginia. Sea level rise caused by global climate change and the subsidence of coastal lands make areas such as Hampton Roads dangerously vulnerable to flooding, tidal surges and storms. The Joint Subcommittee will be made up of 11 members, including eight Members of the Legislature and three citizen members. The citizen members will include one local official from a vulnerable coastal community, one business leader and one representative of the environmental community.

SJ3 passed on the House Floor 99-0.



Senate Scorecard

Party	District	Senator	Score	Grade	SB25 Offshore Drilling Royalties	SB48 Fracking Regulations	SB222 HOA Solar Bans	SB350 Net Energy Metering	SB418 Solar: Pollution Control Eqpt.	SB459 Accounting Sleight of Hand	SB498 RPS Reform	SB505 Natural Gas Incentives	SB653 Renewable Energy Grant	Patron Credit
D	5	Alexander	63%	D	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓		✓	
D	39	Barker	75%	C	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓		✓	
R	13	Black	43%	F	X	X	✓		✓	X	✓		X	
R	40	Carrico	57%	F	X	X	✓		✓	X	✓		✓	
D	29	Colgan	67%	D	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	
R	14	Cosgrove	57%	F	X	X	✓		✓	X	✓		✓	
D	25	Deeds	88%	A	X	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D	30	Ebbin	89%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		✓	✓
D	21	Edwards	80%	B	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
D	31	Favola	88%	A	✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓		✓	✓
R	22	Garrett	57%	F	X	X	✓		✓	X	✓		✓	
R	24	Hanger	78%	C	X	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
D	32	Howell	88%	A	✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	✓	✓	
D	6	Lewis	71%	C	✓	✓		X	✓	X	✓		✓	
D	2	Locke	89%	A	✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
D	18	Lucas	88%	A	✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	✓	✓	
D	37	Marsden	89%	A	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
D	16	Marsh	75%	C	X	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	✓	✓	
R	11	Martin	71%	C	X	X	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
R	4	McDougle	71%	C	X	✓	✓		✓	X	✓		✓	

Senate Scorecard

✓ = Right ✗ = Wrong nv = Not Voting ab = Abstained

Party	District	Senator	Score	Grade	SB25 Offshore Drilling Royalties	SB48 Fracking Regulations	SB222 HOA Solar Bans	SB350 Net Energy Metering	SB418 Solar: Pollution Control Eqpt.	SB459 Accounting Sleight of Hand	SB498 RPS Reform	SB505 Natural Gas Incentives	SB653 Renewable Energy Grant	Patron Credit
D	9	McEachin	89%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
R	8	McWaters	57%	F	✗	✗	✓		✓	✗	✓		✓	
D	1	Miller	86%	B	✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
R	23	Newman	50%	F	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	
R	3	Norment	78%	C	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	nv	✓	✓	✓	✓
R	26	Obenshain	50%	F	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓		✓	
D	34	Petersen	88%	A	✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
D	38	Puckett	89%	A	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D	36	Puller	88%	A	✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
R	17	Reeves	57%	F	✗	✗	✓		✓	✗	✓		✓	
R	15	Ruff	75%	C	✗	✓	✓		✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	
D	35	Saslaw	67%	D	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	
R	19	Smith	57%	F	✗	✗	✓		✓	✗	✓		✓	
R	20	Stanley	57%	F	✗	✗	✓		✓	✗	✓		✓	
R	12	Stosch	67%	D	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	
R	28	Stuart	75%	C	✗	✓	✓		✓	✗	✓		✓	✓
R	27	Vogel	71%	C	✗	✓	✓		✓	✗	✓		✓	
R	7	Wagner	50%	F	✗	✗	nv	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	
R	10	Watkins	78%	C	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D	33	Wexton	67%	D	✗	✓			✓	✗	✓		✓	

House Scorecard

Party	District	Senator	Score	Grade	HB207 Teach the Controversy	SJ3 Climate Change Adaptation	SB25 Offshore Drilling Royalties	SB48 Fracking Regulations	SB222 HOA Solar Bans	SB418 Solar as Pollution Control Eqpt.	SB459 Accounting Sleight of Hand	SB498 RPS Reform	SB653 Renewable Energy Grant	Patron Credit
R	16	Adams	43%	F		✓	✗		✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	
R	42	Albo	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	51	Anderson	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	19	Austin	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	95	BaCote	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	20	Bell, D.	57%	F	✓	✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✗	nv	
R	58	Bell, R.	50%	F		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	
R	29	Berg	57%	F		✓	✗		✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	
R	100	Bloxom	100%	A+		✓			✓			✓	✓	
D	48	Brink	75%	C	✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	37	Bulova	89%	A	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
R	22	Byron	57%	F		✓	✗	nv	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	
R	6	Campbell	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	69	Carr	88%	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	4	Chafin	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	24	Cline	50%	F		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	
R	88	Cole	63%	D	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	34	Comstock	63%	D		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	66	Cox	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	63	Dance	100%	A+		✓	✓		✓	✓	ab	✓	✓	
R	84	Davis	63%	D	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	82	DeSteph	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	60	Edmunds	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	
R	59	Fariss	57%	F		✓	✗		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	
R	56	Farrell	50%	F	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	ab	✓	✗	
D	41	Filler-Corn	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	55	Fowler	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	2	Futrell	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	23	Garrett	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	15	Gilbert	29%	F		✓	✗		✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	

House Scorecard

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R	32	Greason	63%	D	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	8	Habeeb	63%	D		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	17	Head	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	91	Helsel	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	46	Herring	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	89	Hester	86%	B	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	nv	✓	
R	98	Hodges	86%	B		✓	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D	47	Hope	83%	B		✓	✓		nv	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	90	Howell, A.	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	28	Howell, W.	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	40	Hugo	67%	D		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
R	62	Ingram	86%	B		✓	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D	80	James	88%	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	79	Joannou	71%	C		✓	✗	nv	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	76	Jones	83%	B		✓	✗		✓	✓	ab	✓	✓	
D	35	Keam	88%	A	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	1	Kilgore	63%	D		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	81	Knight	71%	C		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	38	Kory	88%	A		✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
D	45	Krupicka	88%	A		✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
R	25	Landes	25%	F	✗	✓	✗		✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
R	33	LaRock	29%	F		✓	✗		✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
R	78	Leftwich	75%	C	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
R	67	LeMunyon	63%	D	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	31	Lingamfelter	63%	D	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
D	49	Lopez	100%	A+		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R	68	Loupassi	63%	D		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	14	Marshall, D.	63%	D		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	13	Marshall, R.	67%	D		✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	nv	
D	93	Mason	100%	A+		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

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R	72	Massie	63%	D	x	✓	x		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
D	71	McClellan	89%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
D	70	McQuinn	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	50	Miller	63%	D		✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	10	Minchew	86%	B		✓	x		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
R	3	Morefield	71%	C		✓	x		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	64	Morris	43%	F		✓	x		x	✓	✓	x	x	
D	74	Morrissey	78%	C	x	✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
R	73	O'Bannon	71%	C		✓	x		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	5	O'Quinn	63%	D		✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	54	Orrock	86%	B		✓	x		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
R	97	Peace	71%	C		✓	x		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
D	36	Plum	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	96	Pogge	50%	F	x	✓	x		x	✓	✓	x	✓	
R	9	Poindexter	29%	F		✓	x		x	x	x	✓	x	
R	87	Ramadan	71%	C		✓	x		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	99	Ransone	71%	C		✓	x		✓	✓	✓	✓	x	
D	11	Rasoul	100%	A+		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
R	27	Robinson	63%	D	x	✓	x		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	7	Rush	71%	C		✓	x		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	86	Rust	75%	C	✓	✓	x	nv	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	30	Scott	71%	C		✓	x		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
D	43	Sickles	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
D	53	Simon	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
D	77	Spruill	88%	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
R	83	Stolle	88%	A		✓	x		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
D	44	Surovell	88%	A		✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
R	85	Taylor	71%	C		✓	x		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
D	52	Torian	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
D	57	Toscano	100%	A+		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

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D	75	Tyler	89%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	21	Villanueva	67%	D		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
D	92	Ward	88%	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	65	Ware	75%	C		✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D	39	Watts	86%	B		✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
R	18	Webert	86%	B		✓	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
R	26	Wilt	86%	B		✓	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
R	61	Wright	71%	C		✓	✗		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	
R	94	Yancey	78%	C	✗	✓	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R	12	Yost	75%	C	✓	✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	nv	✓	✓





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