



VIRGINIA LEAGUE OF
CONSERVATION VOTERS

2024 | Conservation Scorecard

valcv.org

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Legislature gets back on track...somewhat

Welcome to our 25th Conservation Scorecard! Each year since 2000, we've published a Scorecard ranking all 140 lawmakers based on the votes they take at the legislature that either protect our environment or set us back. Our Scorecard is central to our work here at Virginia LCV; we take pride in putting out our state's most trusted accountability tool each year and are excited to share our 2024 publication with you.

This year we learned (again) that elections have consequences. In Virginia's case, this is good news for our environment.

After running our largest campaign to-date for legislative races in 2023, we successfully restored the Conservation Majority at the General Assembly. The end-result was the busiest and most productive legislative session we've had since 2021, a welcome change from the strictly defensive posture we've been in for the past two years.

Come July 1, we'll have new laws on the books to expand shared solar programs in our state's two largest service territories, stronger policies to bolster cost-saving energy efficiency programs for Virginians, and cleaner water thanks to gains we made to protect water quality from toxic chemicals like cyanide and coal tar.

This is progress, and we'll take it. But we know it's not enough.

This year's Scorecard rates a legislative agenda that reflects divided government. We simply couldn't count on Governor Youngkin to sign into law a progressive, bold agenda. So what we have is a suite of legislation grounded in compromise and

bipartisanship. And even our compromise wins didn't come easy.

On top of facing the largest legislative agenda we've seen in years, Virginia LCV and our partners had to navigate new leadership in both the House and Senate (and new ways of managing the two chambers), new committee make-ups and an unprecedented number of brand new lawmakers following redistricting and turnover of roughly one-third of the General Assembly.

Despite these challenges, we were able to advance policies that make forward progress on the environment – the first time we've been able to advance legislation through both chambers at the General Assembly since 2021.

We generated thousands of messages to lawmakers and hundreds of phone calls, met face-to-face with legislators hundreds of times, and reached more than 400,000 Virginians through paid advertising and digital mobilization.

The end goal was progress – hard-won, sometimes minimal, sometimes frustrating progress.

We came far from getting everything we wanted out of this legislative session, but after two years of very little forward momentum, we are celebrating this legislative session as a success.

Governor Youngkin – the primary reason for our lack of progress in recent years – remains in office through the end of 2025. And to be frank this Administration is still a problem.

This Governor vetoed 201 bills in 2024 -

the most by far of any Virginia Governor in a single year. And our issues were not spared.

Just this session we saw him veto bipartisan, consensus legislation to protect our environment, stack an environmental justice board with a litany of fossil fuel lobbyists and polluters after killing related legislation forcing him to fill long-open board vacancies, and send hundreds of millions of dollars of clean energy investment to other states.

In recent years, we've included a gubernatorial scorecard alongside our legislative scorecard. This year, we will be expanding our advocacy work by publishing a second, stand-alone gubernatorial scorecard. Scheduled for release this fall, ahead of what will be Youngkin's last legislative session as Governor, this scorecard will shine a comprehensive spotlight on Youngkin's environmental record with the full breadth it deserves.

For now, we hope you take a close look at your lawmakers' records and take full advantage of everything this scorecard has to offer. We can't do this work without you. Thank you so much for being a part of the Conservation Voter Movement.

Sincerely,



Michael Town,
Executive Director

2024 Legislative Leadership Awards

Virginia LCV honors five lawmakers for legislative leadership in 2024

In addition to recognizing lawmakers with pro-environmental voting records every year, Virginia LCV also makes it a point to acknowledge legislators who demonstrate exceptional leadership at the General Assembly by going above and beyond when it comes to getting the job done for our environment.

Virginia's legislative session is noisy and fast. And environmental policies tend to be complicated and nuanced – hard issues for a part-time legislature to tackle every year, and even more difficult for the legislators who carry these bills. This year we recognize five lawmakers who demonstrated exceptional legislative leadership this General Assembly session.

Cutting Energy Costs for Virginians

The cleanest, most affordable form of energy is the energy we don't use in the first place, and energy efficiency programs will play an important role in helping Virginia reach 100 percent clean energy by mid-century. Plus, they just make good common sense.

Delegate Michael Webert (R-Fauquier) and Senator Creigh Deeds (D-Charlottesville) introduced the "Savings Achieved Via Efficiency" (SAVE) Act this year, a bipartisan effort signed into law that will cut energy costs for Virginians by making sure cost-saving energy efficiency programs are effectively deployed by our state's big utilities. Specifically, the SAVE Act will ensure that energy savings targets under our Energy Efficiency Resource Standard continue to strengthen in a reasonable and achievable way. The legislation also lowers the number of cost-effectiveness tests for the State Corporation Commission as they're considering these programs, putting us better in line with national best practices and giving the SCC authority to sign off on new programs, things like



Deeds



Webert

home energy audits, rebates for energy efficient appliances and home insulation and weatherization products, and free weatherization upgrades for low-income households.

By making it easier for these programs to move forward the SAVE Act arms Virginia with an effective tool for energy reliability and affordability. These technologies can lower grid congestion during high customer demand and strengthen grid resilience against power outages and weather events, while also allowing all customers to save money on their electric bills compared to the cost of building more power plants and related infrastructure.

Protecting Virginians from Toxic Chemicals

We secured a huge win for our environment and public health with passage of Delegate Kathy Tran's (D-Fairfax) legislation prohibiting the sale of pavement sealants that have a high concentration of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Getting this legislation passed was a multi-year legislative fight and we are grateful to see this bill get passed and signed into law this year after watching it die on the House floor last year, a vote that we scored in 2023.



Tran

Coal tar-based pavement sealants are a major source of PAHs, a forever chemical that doesn't break down in the environment. In some cases these sealants contain up to 40% of this toxic chemical which are applied to driveways, parking lots, and even playgrounds. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates that around 85 million gallons of coal tar-based sealant are applied to pavement each

year, enough to cover 170 square miles. These PAHs, which contain known carcinogens, then break down into dried particles which are then swept away by rainfall, wind, vehicles and foot traffic, contaminating waterways and our environment and threatening our health.

Human exposure to PAHs has been linked to several cancers including malignancies of the digestive tract, reproductive systems, respiratory tract and urinary system, and more; the USGS has estimated that cancer risk for people living adjacent to coal tar-sealed pavement was 38 times higher than individuals living adjacent to unsealed pavement.

With this bill now becoming law, Virginians now have an important safeguard to protect public health and our environment from an incredibly harmful and common toxic chemical.

Standing Up to Address Local Environmental Threats

Often environmental threats are an incredibly local issue. Landfills, polluting industries, legacy pollution - all of these have huge local impacts, with localities - not the General Assembly - often making decisions on how to address these threats.

Legislation led by Senator Lashrecse Aird (D-Petersburg) would have given localities a much-needed tool to help address local environmental issues by authorizing them to adopt a healthy communities strategy in their comprehensive plans - guidelines that



Aird

counties, cities and towns use to make land-use decisions.

This legislation would have given localities the opportunity to address a wide variety of environmental and public health impacts into account during the planning process, including identifying major sources of pollution, evaluating air and water quality, addressing flooding and urban heat exposure, and securing access to healthy food and greenspaces in their communities.

Due to Virginia's status as a Dillon Rule state - a colloquial term that means that localities can only exercise powers expressly granted by the state - localities have not yet been given specific authority to include these initiatives in their comprehensive plans.

Ignoring this fact and claiming that localities already have "more than sufficient powers to regulate their communities through the comprehensive planning process under existing law," Governor Youngkin vetoed this bill after it passed the General Assembly with bipartisan support, leaving localities without a much-needed tool to address local environmental threats. We will have to revisit this fight in future General Assembly sessions but are thankful for the leadership of Sen. Aird this session.

Addressing Flooding in Vulnerable Communities in the Commonwealth

It's no secret that one of the most pressing environmental problems we face as a Commonwealth is coastal flooding. It's also no secret that Hampton Roads is at the forefront of

a major problem that's only going to get worse due to climate change-driven sea level rise and extreme weather - if we don't take bold action now to prepare for the floodwaters to come.

Newly elected Delegate Michael Feggans (D-Virginia Beach) introduced legislation in his first year in office to take on this threat in an equitable way by directing the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) to prioritize at-risk communities when making resiliency funding decisions using Resilient Virginia Revolving Funds (RVRF). As it passed the General Assembly, this legislation would have prioritized grants and loans for resiliency projects in low-income neighborhoods as well as projects that utilize nature-based solutions to manage floodwaters.

Governor Youngkin's amendments to this legislation made this legislation weaker in its final form, but it was signed into law and makes a solid step forward.

Too often the same communities impacted by the climate crisis are the same ones unable to secure solutions to this threat. There is a huge need to address flood-risk in Virginia, and as lawmakers weigh future policy approaches to address this threat they need to take steps to ensure no community is left behind.

We are grateful to have another strong ally from Hampton Roads as we continue this fight in the years to come.



Feggans

100 % 2024 Legislative Heroes

Virginia LCV Legislative Heroes demonstrate a strong dedication and prioritization of our conservation values. This year we recognize 13 Senators and 51 Delegates for voting with Virginia LCV 100 percent of the time.

Of the hundreds of bills these legislators vote on every session, they deserve special acknowledgment for getting the conservation vote right every time.

On behalf of Conservation Voters in Virginia, we thank the Legislative Heroes pictured here and look forward to their continued commitment to protecting the Commonwealth's precious natural resources.



Sen. Lashrecse Aird



Sen. Lamont Bagby



Sen. Jennifer Carroll Foy



Sen. Creigh Deeds



Sen. Adam Ebbin



Sen. Barbara Favola



Sen. Ghazala Hashmi



Sen. Stella Pekarsky



Sen. Russet Perry



Sen. Danica Roem



Sen. Saddam Salim



Sen. S. Subramanyam



Sen. A. Williams Graves



Del. Bonita Anthony



Del. Alex Askew



Del. E. Bennett-Parker



Del. David Bulova



Del. Katrina Callsen



Del. Betsy Carr



Del. Nadarius Clark



Del. Laura Jane Cohen



Del. Joshua Cole



Del. K. Convirs-Fowler



Del. Rae Cousins



Del. Karrie Delaney



Del. Michael Feggans



Del. Debra Gardner



Del. Jackie Glass



Del. Cliff Hayes



Del. Dan Helmer



Del. Rozia Henson



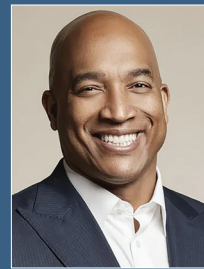
Del. Phil Hernandez



Del. Charniele Herring



Del. Patrick Hope



Del. Michael Jones



Del. K. Keys-Gamara



Del. Paul Krizek



Del. Amy Laufer



Del. D. LeVere Bolling



Del. Alfonso Lopez



Del. Michelle Maldonado



Del. Marty Martinez



Del. Adele McClure



Del. Delores McQuinn



Del. C. Mundon King



Del. Cia Price



Del. Sam Rasoul



Del. Atoosa Reaser



Del. David Reid



Speaker Don Scott



Del. Holly Siebold



Del. Briana Sewell



Del. Irene Shin



Del. Mark Sickles



Del. Mark Simon



Del. Shelly Simonds



Del. K. Srinivasan



Del. Rip Sullivan



Del. Josh Thomas



Del. Luke Torian



Del. Kathy Tran



Del. Jeion Ward



Del. Vivian Watts



Del. Rodney Willett

2024 Legislative Leaders

Virginia LCV Legislative Leaders scored between 75 and 99 percent in this year's Scorecard. Eight Senators earned this recognition for making conservation a priority in 2024.

Senate of Virginia

Sen. Jennifer Boysko	95%
Sen. Mamie Locke	90%
Sen. Louise Lucas	95%
Sen. Dave Marsden	95%
Sen. Jeremy McPike	95%
Sen. Aaron Rouse	95%
Sen. Scott Surovell	95%
Sen. Schuyler VanValkenburg	95%

Scored Legislation:

Energy & Climate

Savings Achieved Via Efficiency (SAVE) Act

House Bill 746 – Del. Michael Weibert
(R-Fauquier)

Senate Bill 565 – Sen. Creigh Deeds
(D-Charlottesville)

Virginia LCV Position: Support

Energy efficiency – the energy we don't use in the first place – is one of our best tools to combat climate change and secure a clean energy future as these programs decrease pressure on our grid and cut costs for consumers.

The SAVE Act, HB 746 and SB 565, ensures that electric utilities continue providing energy efficiency programs to their customers by: strengthening future energy savings targets at a cost-effective and feasible rate; re-establishing the SCC's authority to approve new programs; directing the SCC to develop and implement a less burdensome, more transparent cost-effectiveness test that aligns with national best practices; and, directing the SCC to perform feasibility studies for each utility every three years.

This commonsense, cost-saving, bipartisan legislation passed out of the House on a vote of 90-8 and out of the Senate 23-17. Governor Youngkin's benign amendments to the legis-

lation adding back a second energy efficiency test at the SCC level were accepted by the legislature and the bills were signed into law, giving Virginia a much better shot at cutting energy waste and costs for ratepayers.

Establishing a Clean Energy Innovation Bank

Senate Bill 729 – Sen. Scott Surovell (D-Fairfax)
Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would fill a critical gap in accessing federal clean energy funding, augmenting the existing work by the Virginia Department of Energy to seek federal grant funds. To access this once-in-a-generation federal funding, Virginia needs to establish a state financing entity that can provide both debt and equity financing, including securitization—a

Know the Score:

As an exclusive accountability tool for Conservation Voters, it is important to know how we arrive at the final scores for each General Assembly session. The Conservation Scorecard gives you a comprehensive understanding of how your elected leaders represented your conservation values in Richmond.

While some sessions carry more contentious, high-stakes debates than others, our Scorecard allows you to distinguish between the rhetoric and the reality of a legislator's record by providing you detailed summaries of what happened inside the State Capitol each session.

How the Votes Were Chosen

With hundreds of bills introduced every

session, Virginia LCV carefully tracks and takes positions on all priority legislation that impacts conservation. As legislation evolves throughout the lawmaking process, we communicate our position at every step along the way – from subcommittee, to full committee, to the floor of each chamber.

After session's end, we closely examine the votes and determine a selection of votes which best illustrates how legislators prioritized conservation issues. While some votes are easier than others, our look into what happened on the record and behind the scenes gives an encompassing representation of conservation performance.

How the Scores Were Calculated

For every vote recorded on the chosen

legislation, legislators receive one "correct vote" for voting the way of our communicated position. The number of "correct" votes is divided by the total number of possible votes for each legislator, which generates a lawmaker's percentage score for the session. Legislators that sponsored bills supported by Virginia LCV receive a patron credit, which counts as one additional "possible vote" averaged into their final percentage.

Although some legislators perform more poorly than others from year to year, it is important that they hear from you your encouragement to do better. Conversely, we must not take our Legislative Heroes and Leaders for granted – let them know you appreciate their commitment to conservation and look forward to their continued support.

clean energy bank.

Development of this bank will allow Virginia to access funding such as the \$5 billion in federally-funded clean energy investment that was sent to Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Colorado, Maine and Michigan – states with existing clean energy banks.

Crucially, the development of a clean energy bank will allow Virginia to leverage a \$400 billion pool of U.S. Department of Energy funding to supply both innovative and proven clean energy technologies with below-market rate financing. These funds will be fully spoken for by the end of 2026. This financing provides over 10X matches to state investment for a broad range of projects from solar on schools and electric school buses to upgraded transmission lines and climate resilience.

This legislation cleared the House and Senate with bipartisan support. But in an unfortunate decision, Gov. Youngkin amended this legislation with a clause requiring the legislature to vote again on the bill in 2025. Senators rejected this change and Youngkin unfortunately vetoed this legislation on May 17, forgoing millions of dollars of investment and sending good-paying clean energy jobs to other states.

Expanding Shared Solar Programs

House Bill 106 – Del. Rip Sullivan (D-Fairfax)
Senate Bill 253 – Sen. Scott Surovell (D-Fairfax)

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation expands Dominion’s shared solar program by 75% from 200 MW to 350 MW and requires the State Corporation Commission, which regulates electricity rates, to consider the benefits of shared solar facilities when calculating how much shared solar fa-

Compromise state budget abandons RGGI push

Virginia has been without one of its best tools to combat climate change and invest in flood-prone and low-income communities in 2024 – the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, a highly successful multi-state carbon cap-and-invest program.

Gov. Glenn Youngkin took Virginia out of this program through a regulatory process that sidestepped Virginia’s legislature and ignored the law of the Commonwealth which mandates our participation in RGGI. His actions are depriving Virginia of hundreds of millions of dollars of revenue to address flooding and lower energy costs, and impeding our ability to cut harmful power plant pollution; in the three years we were actively participating in RGGI we received nearly \$830 million in dedicated revenue for these efforts while seeing steady year-after-year declines in air pollution from the power sector.

The initial budget passed by the legislature in 2024 included language to rejoin RGGI, which Virginia LCV and our partners applauded as lawmakers asserted their authority over this program and held our Governor accountable.

This budget was scrapped in April, however, with lawmakers and the Administration agreeing to go back to the drawing board after Youngkin sent down hundreds of amendments, forgoing a full veto of the budget.

Budget negotiations took place behind closed doors for the most part in the ensuing weeks, with a small group of House and Senate budget conferees working with the Administration on a new budget deal.

When that deal emerged, rejoining RGGI

was unfortunately no longer on the table, a casualty of compromise and a looming deadline to fund the government and avert any sort of shutdown.

This was a huge missed opportunity, and we were incredibly disappointed that Democratic lawmakers didn’t make more of a stand in defending one of their signature climate policies – one that’s been making a real difference in Virginia communities through direct investments and cleaner air. Republican lawmakers, after all, successfully used the same budget tactic in reverse, barring in 2019 then-Governor Northam from moving forward with participating in RGGI. But at the end of the day the true blame rests with Youngkin.

Moving forward, there are still paths to get Virginia back into this program. Youngkin’s regulatory withdrawal has been challenged in the courts over whether he had the authority to take Virginia out of the program in the first place. A favorable ruling would pave the way for the Commonwealth rejoining RGGI.

Barring a successful outcome in the courts, our next path back into RGGI, and one where Virginia LCV will be deeply engaged, is re-electing a Conservation Majority across state government so that we have a Governor who will stand up for climate action instead of standing in the way. We don’t have time to waste. The longer we wait the harder our job will be as we work to cut pollution and protect communities from the climate crisis that’s already here. RGGI alone won’t get us there, but it is a vital tool in our toolbox as we work to cut pollution, lower energy costs and secure a clean energy future.



Photo Credit: **A Thousand Windows** by Pam Conley of Bristol | Courtesy of Scenic Virginia

cilities must pay each month to be connected to the grid. Projects on rooftops, brownfields, dual-use agricultural facilities, and landfills receive additional incentives.

Shared solar places ownership of renewable energy in the hands of more Virginians, particularly the roughly half of the population that can't participate in residential rooftop solar programs because they rent, have excessive shade, or have limited roof space. Small projects like these also help reduce the amount of utility scale solar needed to comply with the

Virginia Clean Economy Act, which reduces impacts to our farms and forests as we work toward 100% clean energy. Shared solar projects are also ideal vehicles to leverage billions in federal incentives established by the Inflation Reduction Act.

The product of extensive negotiations between energy and climate advocates and electric utilities, these bills were complemented by another pair of legislation (HB108 and SB255) from Surovell and Sullivan, which creates the first shared solar program in Appalachian Pow-

er's territory in Southwest Virginia.

Adopted on narrow bipartisan margins, HB 106 passed the House 54-44 and the Senate 22-17, SB 253 advanced 51-47 and 23-17, respectively. Both sets of legislation were signed into law by Governor Youngkin.

State Funding for Brownfield Renewable Energy Grant Fund

*Senate Bill 25 – Sen. Travis Hackworth
(R-Tazewell)*

House Bill 199 – Del. Paul Krizek (D-Fairfax)
Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation allows state investments to be leveraged to secure private capital and federal funding to develop grid-scale renewable energy on abandoned mine lands and existing brownfields.

In order to secure passage of the Virginia Brownfield and Coal Mine Renewable Energy Grant Fund when it was initially established in 2021, use of state funds to support the program were prohibited. As a result, the fund had not been able to be capitalized, and Virginia was unable to use this program to support clean energy projects sited on former coal mines and brownfields that help reduce impacts on natural resources like farms and forests.

Senate Bill 25 passed the Senate unanimously and cleared the House of Delegates by an overwhelming 93-6 margin. Both HB 199 and SB 25 have been signed into law by Governor Youngkin. The compromise budget, however, failed to appropriate the state funds needed to help get this program off the ground.

Accelerating Geothermal Energy Development

Senate Bill 508 – Sen. Scott Surovell
Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would reduce energy demand from the hard-to-decarbonize heating and cooling sector by incentivizing the adoption of geothermal heating and cooling systems.

SB 508 would add geothermal heating and cooling to the list of renewable energy sources eligible for Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) under the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) provisions in the Virginia Clean Economy Act.

This legislation is a combination of incentives and measures to ensure the program's long-term success. On the one hand, establishing RECs can make the sticker price of these systems more competitive when compared to traditional electric or gas-fired heating and cooling systems. On the other, creating a new penalty structure for not achieving the level of geothermal heating and cooling RECs required by this bill creates an incentive to ensure that these resources are actually installed.

In a somewhat anomalous vote, SB 508 passed the Virginia Senate on a narrow 21-19 party line vote before clearing the House of Delegates by a broad bipartisan margin of 84-13 and being signed into law by Governor Youngkin.

Utility Cost-Recovery for Small-Scale Nuclear Energy Development

Senate Bill 454 – Sen. David Marsden
Virginia LCV Position: Oppose

With Virginia on a trajectory to generate all of its electricity from carbon-free sources,

nuclear energy will play a role in our energy mix going forward. Two existing nuclear plants in Virginia operated by Dominion Energy currently generate roughly 30% of our energy mix. This legislation opens the door to adding to our energy mix small modular reactors (SMRs), an emerging and expensive technology that deploys nuclear energy on a much smaller scale.

As originally proposed and voted on in the Senate, this bill was incredibly problematic.

Specifically, this bill would have allowed Dominion Energy and Appalachian Power to seek approval from the State Corporation Commission (SCC) to charge their customers for a variety of different project costs related to the development of an SMR, allowing these utilities to charge their customers for millions – or even billions – of dollars of project development costs for years, without any guarantee that the project will ever be completed or generate a single electron to serve those customers.

With none of these facilities currently operational in the U.S., and the only recent proposed project canceled due to ballooning costs, we viewed this legislation as opening the door to an incredibly risky and speculative form of energy generation when we have the existing technology already to deploy clean and affordable renewable energy.

This legislation originally passed the Senate on a vote of 20-16 and an amended version cleared the House on a vote of 52-44-1. In its final form, as amended by Gov. Youngkin, the legislation did pass with some added consumer safeguards, but we believe it still doesn't go far enough to protect ratepayers from a very large and costly gamble from our state's biggest utilities.

Building a Modern, Efficient Electric Grid

House Bill 862 – Del. Phil Hernandez
Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would require electric utilities to assess where grid-enhancing technologies (GETs) and advanced conductors could be deployed to augment the existing grid infrastructure and to get increased capacity out of the existing grid. The assessment includes exploring the capability of GETs to make the physical infrastructure more resilient, as well as defend against cybersecurity threats.

In addition to making the sources generating our power cleaner, and reducing the amount of energy we use, modernizing our electric grid is an important tool that can help us move electrons on the grid more efficiently – limiting the amount of new electric generation necessary to meet our power needs. This simultaneously reduces the climate impact of our energy use while increasing the reliability of our electric grid.

HB 862 passed the House on a 58-39 bipartisan vote, narrowly cleared the Senate on a 20-19 party-line vote, and has been signed into law by Governor Youngkin.

Good Government Ensuring Accurate Voter Registration and Records

Senate Bill 606 – Sen. Schuyler VanValkenburg (D-Henrico)
House Bill 1177 – Del. Mark Sickles (D-Fairfax)
Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would have re-entered Virginia into the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) – a once-uncontroversial

multi-state compact that helps member states compare voter rolls and identify when voters have moved from one state to another.

Virginia was one of the founding members of ERIC in 2012 under the McDonnell administration, and participated in the program until in 2023 when nine Republican-led states pulled out of ERIC amid fringe conservative media reports and conspiracy theories attempting to connect the group to liberal donors and activists and false claims that ERIC was a left-wing plot to steal elections.

Both SB 606 and HB 177 passed the General Assembly on party-line votes—51-49 in the House and 21-19 in the Senate—and were vetoed by Governor Youngkin. With supporters lacking the two-thirds vote margin required to override the veto, the veto was sustained and the legislation failed.

Limiting Same-Day Voter Registration

*Senate Bill 92 – Sen. Mark Peake
(R-Lynchburg)*

Virginia LCV Position: Oppose

This legislation would have prohibited voters registering on Election Day from doing so at their voting precinct. Instead, they would be required to travel to the registrar's office to register.

Registrar's offices are much less convenient to access than neighborhood polling precincts, especially for those with limited transportation options or time constraints. If adopted, this hurdle would not have provided any additional election security because votes cast by same-day registrants are considered "provisional ballots," meaning they are already subject to

review by the registrar and approval by the local electoral board before they are counted.

Expanded access to voter registration is just one of several recent changes making it easier to vote in Virginia. These measures included extending the absentee voting window to 45 days and allowing voters to vote absentee in-person or by mail without having to provide an excuse. These measures led to a 20 percent increase in voter turnout in the 2021 gubernatorial election when compared to 2017.

SB 92 was defeated on an 8-6 party-line vote in the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee. A slew of similar legislation that would have imposed restrictions on voting was likewise defeated in both the House and Senate in the early weeks of the legislative session.

Urgency will build on automatic rights restoration in 2025, 2026 sessions

We believe that a healthy democracy leads to good environmental outcomes and that restricting the right to vote in any shape or form contributes to environmental degradation.

While Virginia has made incredible gains in recent years making it easier for Virginians to make their voices heard at the ballot box, remnants of our state's racist past are still present in today's democracy.

Virginia's 1902 Constitution was written with a primary and explicit goal to disenfranchise Black Virginians through a number of tactics including poll taxes and literacy tests. While these restrictive and racist practices

were halted decades ago, vestiges of Jim Crow disenfranchisement still persist through measures in place that disenfranchise Virginians with felony convictions.

According to the American Civil Liberties Union, one in five Black Virginians cannot vote because of felony disenfranchisement..

This is a serious problem that has impacted hundreds of thousands of Black Virginians, which is why for the past several years, Virginia LCV has supported and scored legislation repealing this language from Virginia's constitution.

This year resolutions were introduced in

both the House (House Joint Resolution 2 from Del. Elizabeth Bennett-Parker D-Alexandria) and Senate (Senate Joint Resolution 2 from Sen. Mamie Locke, D-Hampton), but these resolutions were continued to 2025, by voice-vote in the House Committee on Privileges and Elections and 14-0 in that same Senate committee.

This was because to amend Virginia's constitution the same exact resolution must pass out of the General Assembly in consecutive years separated by an election before it can then go on the ballot before Virginia voters. This means our true opportunity to make

Empowering the Virginia Council on Environmental Justice

House Bill 333 – Del. Mike Jones (D-Richmond)
Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would have granted members of the Virginia Council on Environmental Justice authority to travel throughout the Commonwealth to survey the health and environmental status of environmental justice communities, and directed the Governor to fill long-standing vacancies on the council in a timely manner.

Charged with making recommendations from a foundation of environmental justice principles intended to protect vulnerable communities from disproportionate impacts of pollution, the Virginia Environmental Justice Council has had difficulty attaining a quorum to approve meeting minutes or finalize its report

progress on rights restoration will be in the 2025 and 2026 General Assembly sessions and the 2026 midterm elections.

While we don't have a vote to score this year, we are committed to securing a healthier democracy by ending felony disenfranchisement. The current Administration has demonstrated the glaring need for these reforms.

Under our state's outdated system - one of only three that still remain in place in the United States - a convicted felon must petition the Governor to have their rights restored. While some Governors have acted to expedite rights restoration,

after several members resigned or became inactive because they weren't allowed to attend meetings virtually or have their mileage reimbursed.

House Bill 333 passed the General Assembly on party-line votes in the House and Senate and was vetoed by Governor Youngkin. Youngkin's veto was sustained and the legislation failed.

In advance of his veto, Governor Youngkin appointed representatives from the waste, infrastructure, fossil fuels and electric utility industries to the council despite requirements under current law that members of the council must represent, "American Indian tribes, community-based organizations, the public health sector, non-government and civil rights organizations, higher education institutions and 'communities impacted by an industrial, governmental, or commercial operation, program, or policy.'"

the current Administration walked back these measures. The end-result is the slowest pace of rights restoration Virginia's seen in years.

To-date Youngkin has restored the rights of less than 7,000 Virginians, less than the total that his predecessor in office restored in just the first year of his term.

Virginians' right to vote shouldn't hinge on the whims of who sits in the Governor's Mansion. We need reform. We look forward to getting this ballot measure passed and across the finish line in 2026.

Improving Environmental Literacy

House Bill 1088 – Del. Betsy Carr (D-Richmond)

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would have required the Virginia Board of Education to provide materials on climate change and environmental literacy to local school boards that are based on scientific, peer-reviewed source material.

Virginia's current environmental education standards are vague and misleading. In 2020, a study from the National Center for Science Education gave Virginia's state science standards for climate change an "F" grade. The current standards downplay humanity's impact, elevate "natural" causes, and while they identify the impact of "chemicals" being released into the environment, the standards fail to identify what these "chemicals" are, or where they come from.

HB 1088 passed the House 52-27 with Delegate Rob Bloxom (R-Accomack) joining with Democrats in favor. After advancing on a 20-19 party-line vote in the Senate, it was vetoed by Governor Youngkin.

Establishing an Office of Resiliency

House Bill 1458 – Del. Phil Hernandez (D-Norfolk)

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation enables a standalone Chief Resilience Officer to coordinate resilience efforts across state agencies and support regional and local community resilience initiatives. This coordinated approach also positions the Commonwealth to better pursue federal funding opportunities.

Previously Virginia's Chief Resilience Officer

(CRO) also served as the Secretary of Natural and

Historic Resources. This bill creates a standalone CRO situated in the Governor's office, recognizing that resilience is a full-time role that requires cooperation across many agencies. This legislation was the result of recommendations from the 2023 Resilience Coordination Working Group convened by the Department of Conservation and Recreation and featuring 39 stakeholders representing state and local governments, higher education, nonprofit advocacy, and industry.

HB 1458 passed the House of Delegates unanimously, and passed the Virginia Senate on an overwhelmingly bipartisan 36-3 vote. Governor Youngkin signed HB 1458 into law on April 8 and funding for this position was secured in the compromise budget that passed in May.

Land Conservation

Raising Awareness About Invasive Plants

House Bill 47 – Del. Holly Seibold (D-Fairfax)

Senate Bill 306 – Sen. Saddam Salim (D-Fairfax)

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would have required signage identifying invasive species for sale at retail establishments and nurseries.

A compromise worked out with the Virginia Nursery and Landscapers association would have required sellers of plants listed on the Department of Conservation and Recreation Virginia Invasive Plant Species List to post signage near invasive plants offered for sale – identifying for consumers invasive plants that may cause environmental harm. The format



Photo Credit: **Ginkgo Grove** by John Ernst of Fairfax | Courtesy of Scenic Virginia

and content of each sign would be determined by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with consultation by the Virginia Invasive Species Working Group.

This legislation would have benefitted native plants and animals as well as limited future costs of controlling invasive plants. These costs are often borne by state and local governments and private landowners who spend

millions of dollars a year to control invasive plants, including tree-killing vines.

HB47 passed the House 62-37 and cleared the Senate 25-14. SB 306 advanced through the General Assembly along similar margins; however, both of these bills were defeated when they were vetoed by Governor Youngkin.

Preserving Tree Canopy Statewide

*House Bill 1100 – Del. Betsy Carr
(D-Richmond)*

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would have extended the authority to enact tree conservation and preservation ordinances statewide. Currently only Northern Virginia localities in Planning District 8 have that authority.

Virginia localities must have the authority to conserve existing canopy where possible and replant where it's not feasible to keep the trees on site in order to prepare our communities for the impacts of climate change and protect water quality. Trees serve as a cost-effective tool to build climate-ready communities that are resilient to flash floods, while helping prevent urban heat islands, reducing air pollution, and lessening stormwater runoff.

House Bill 1100 passed the House of Delegates 52-48 with Republican Paul Milde joining with House Democrats in support. It passed the Senate 23-16 with Republican Senators Travis Hackworth and Glen Sturtevant joining Senate Democrats. HB 1100 was ultimately vetoed by Governor Youngkin.

Land Use and Transportation

Building Better Bus Stops

*House Bill 285 – Del. Delores McQuinn
(D-Henrico)*

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would grant localities and transit agencies fast-track authority to install shelters and benches at bus stops – streamlin-

ing the process that provides bus riders safe, dry, and shaded protection from the weather.

In 2020 the Transportation Omnibus Bill created the Transit Ridership Incentive Program (TRIP) – an innovative approach to help fill the transit funding void for needs that didn't fit neatly into existing operation or capital funding streams. In 2023, this program was expanded to improve the accessibility and safety of our bus transit system's bus stops and surrounding infrastructure; however, the implementation of the bus stop improvement and safety program was hampered by bureaucratic interagency delays that significantly delayed or slowed the progress on improving Virginia's bus stops. HB 285 eliminates these inefficiencies to rapidly deploy necessary bus stop infrastructure.

Following the inclusion of a one-year sunset, which essentially converted the program into a pilot, the legislature passed HB 285 unanimously.

The Governor's amendment improved this legislation by extending the existing sunset clause from 1 year to 3 years – allowing enough time for the Better Bus Stop program to be fully and effectively implemented before the legislature reconsiders making it a permanent policy.

Assessing Data Center Emissions and Water Use

*House Bill 338 – Del. Josh Thomas
(D-Prince William)*

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would have recommended a consistent site assessment framework for localities to consider when siting a new data center development, while also taking into

account potential impacts to water usage and carbon emissions.

Requiring 10 to 50 times the energy per floor space of a typical commercial office building, rapid data center development is driving pressure for construction of new fossil fuel plants and transmission lines. According to the Water Resources Center at Texas Tech, a typical data center requires 3 to 5 million gallons of water per day to keep its sprawling banks of servers cool enough to operate.

As the Commonwealth embarks on a thorough study of data centers, this legislation would have guided localities considering siting a data center to obtain a consistent set of information regarding the effect of siting a data center on water use and carbon emissions – all of which are factors that have regional or statewide impacts.

House Bill 338 passed the General Assembly 55-42 but after initially advancing out of the Virginia Senate Committee on General Laws and Technology, the vote was reconsidered and the legislation failed on a 9-3 vote with 3 abstentions.

Identifying EV Charging Infrastructure Needs

*House Bill 405 – Del. Adele McClure
(D-Arlington)*

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would have directed the Commission on Electric Utility Regulation to evaluate the infrastructure needs necessary to deploy charging infrastructure in both single- and multi-family developments.

As introduced, HB405 would have authorized localities to adopt ordinances requiring EV charging stations be built out as residences

are initially developed. This helps reduce barriers to future EV adoption and limit the risk of costly retrofits by future home and apartment owners. During deliberations in the House, the bill was amended to assess underlying charging infrastructure needs prior to authorizing local implementation.

As amended, this legislation passed the Senate 21-19 and cleared the House of Delegates on a 66-32 vote. Despite the scope of this legislation being limited to a study, Governor Youngkin vetoed HB 405.

Weakening Vehicle Emissions Standards

*Senate Bill 3 – Sen. Richard Stuart
(R-King George)*

Virginia LCV Position: Oppose

This legislation would repeal the Air Pollution Control Board's authority to implement Advanced Clean Cars standards.

Transportation is the largest source of carbon pollution in Virginia, and most of these emissions come from cars and light-duty trucks. It is also a leading source of other harmful air pollutants that can lead to sickness and premature death. Current Virginia law required the State Air Pollution Control Board to adopt Clean Car standards to control tailpipe emissions from cars and light-duty trucks in 2021. The standards will take effect for 2025 model year vehicles, gradually transitioning small vehicles to hybrid and fully-electric models by 2035 in line with most vehicle manufacturers' current targets.

With the passage of the federal Affordable Clean Energy Plan, the federal government is investing hundreds of billions of dollars in vehicle electrification through manufacturing and production tax credits, consumer tax credits, and charging infrastructure development



Photo Credit: **Virginia Byway** by Dawn Murphy of Herndon | Courtesy of Scenic Virginia

incentives. The 15 clean cars states comprise 40 percent of the American auto market, and these same states are front of the line when it comes to receiving zero-emissions-vehicles and charging investment. Maintaining Virginia's Clean Cars program is key to making sure Virginia isn't left behind or left out in the transition to a cleaner transportation future.

SB 3 was defeated on an 8-6 party line vote in the Senate Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources Committee, the third year that efforts to repeal this program have failed at the General Assembly. In June, the Youngkin Administration announced its intention to sidestep Virginia law and exit Clean Cars at

the end of 2024, an effort likely to draw legal challenges.

Adopting Local Healthy Community Strategies

*Senate Bill 595 – Sens. Lamont Bagby
(D-Petersburg) & Lashrecse Aird (D-Henrico)*

*House Bill 208 – Del. Shelly Simonds
(D-Newport News)*

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would allow localities to adopt healthy community strategies as part of future comprehensive plans.

Healthy community strategies include allowing for the consideration of many environmental health impacts, identifying large pollution sources, promoting clean air and water, and preventing flooding and urban heat exposure. Low-income qualified households often are situated in environmentally unhealthy areas. This bill would provide those communities with opportunities for increased protections from environmental and health hazards.

Senate Bill 595 passed out of the Senate by a healthy 28-12 margin, and narrowly cleared the House 52-48 with Republican AC Cordoza joining with House Democrats in support before ultimately being vetoed by Governor Youngkin.

Water Quality

Prohibiting Cyanide Use in Mining

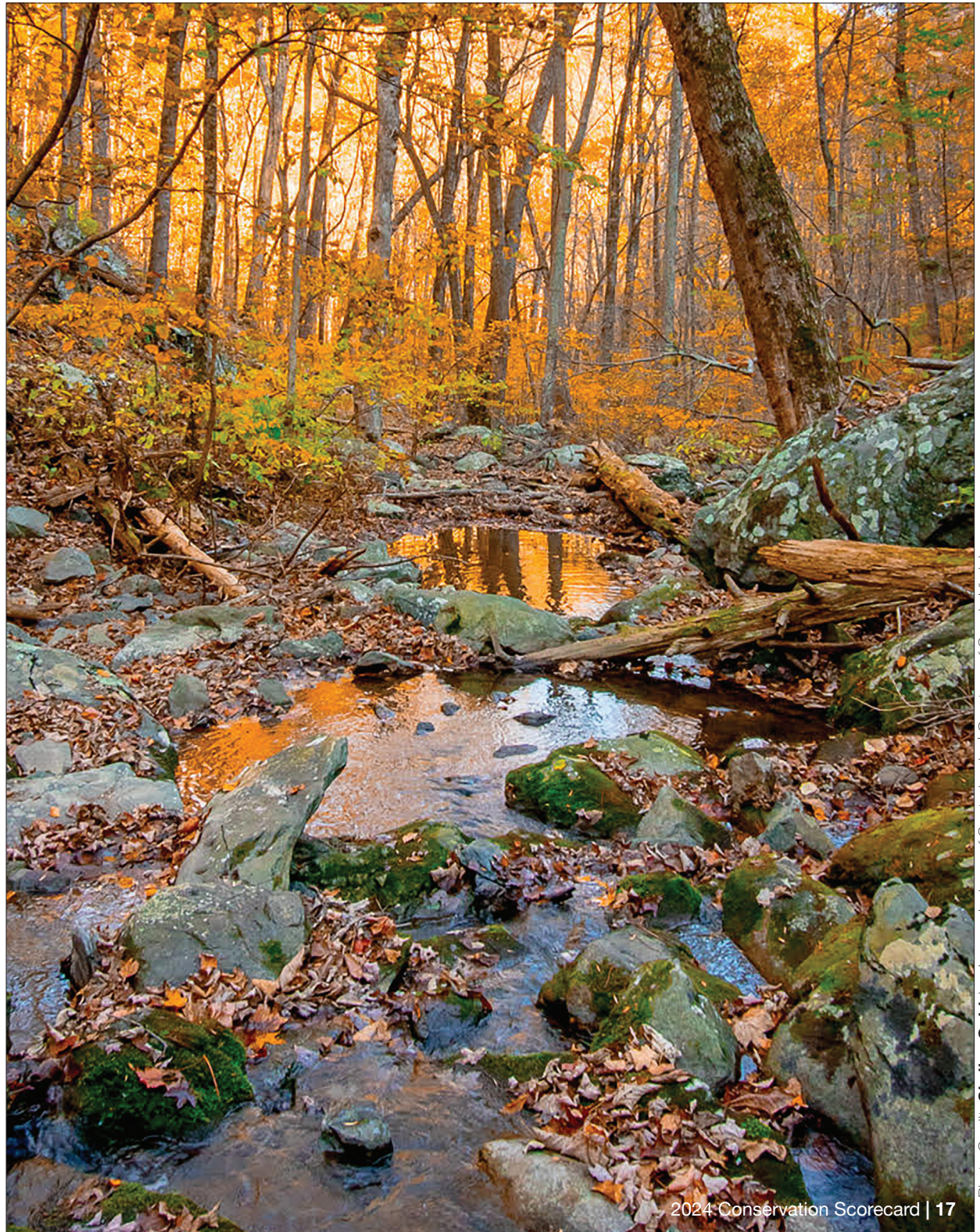
*House Bill 85 – Del. Shelly Simonds
(D-Newport News)*

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would prohibit the use of cyanide in mineral mining consistent with recommendations made by the National Academy of Sciences Engineering and Medicine that found “Virginia’s regulations are insufficient to protect against the potential impacts of gold mining.”

Used to chemically separate gold from rock, the use of cyanide in vats or pits increases the risk of negative ground and surface water impacts. Cyanide spills can destroy ecosystems and cause massive fish kills. Cyanide spills into groundwater can persist for long periods of time and contaminate drinking water aquifers.

HB 85 passed the General Assembly unanimously and was signed into law by Governor Youngkin.



Conservation Budget Summary

Compromise budget yields solid outcomes for our environment

Virginia's rocky budget process in 2024, while not giving advocates everything they'd hoped for, did yield some good results for our environment. Lawmakers finalized the budget in May after passing an initial budget in March that Governor Youngkin amended heavily. Instead of taking up those hundreds of amendments, parties agreed to go back to the table to strike a deal and avert any sort of possible government shutdown.

This biennial budget will take effect in July and funds the following highlighted programs to protect clean water and safeguard public lands along with measures to bolster climate resiliency and expand clean energy:

Clean Water:

- Full funding of \$231 million for the Virginia agricultural cost-share program to help farmers across Virginia implement best management practices like fencing livestock out of streams and planting buffers alongside water bodies.
- \$20 million for a pilot program to fund results-verified water pollution reduction projects.
- \$400 million in bond funding for wastewater treatment plant upgrades to help cut nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment pollution.
- \$3.75 million in state matching funds to go toward the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' clean-up of Money Point on the Elizabeth River in Chesapeake.

- Language moving up the effective date of the polystyrene "styro-foam" ban to 2025 for chains and 2026 for smaller restaurants.
- \$11 million for oyster restoration and replenishment activities.
- \$500,000 to strengthen a commercial fishery for the invasive blue catfish.

Land Conservation and Parks:

- \$1.16 million to study the Commonwealth's loss of trees and ways to expand tree canopy.
- \$2.2 million to the Natural Heritage Program to fund maintenance efforts at Virginia's 66 Natural Area Preserves.
- \$34.4 million to acquire land for new Natural Area Preserves.
- \$4.9 million to add staff at four different state agencies (Conservation and Recreation, Forestry, Wildlife Resources, and Agriculture) for invasive species management.

Climate Resiliency:

- \$100 million for the Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF) to fund projects across the state that protect homes and businesses from flooding, in lieu of revenue Virginia's forgoing by not being in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative.
- \$1 million over the biennium to create the Office of Commonwealth Resilience to help oversee and coordinate work across Virginia government on climate adaptation.

Clean Energy Funding:

- \$500,000 to expand capacity at the Virginia Department of Energy to focus on solar and energy efficiency projects.
- \$10 million to establish the Virginia Clean Energy Innovation Bank to finance climate initiatives (accompanying legislation was vetoed).
- \$150 million towards three different programs, including the Enterprise Zone Grant Program, which can go towards parking lot and rooftop solar deployment.

Prohibiting Toxic Pavement Sealant Use

House Bill 985 – Del. Kathy Tran (D-Fairfax)

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would prohibit the sale of pavement sealants that have a high concentration of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

PAHs are a class of carcinogenic byproducts left behind from the burning of coal, oil, gas, or wood. Prohibitions are effective at protecting and restoring local water quality and are in effect in both states and localities from Texas, to the Carolinas, and the Midwest. Low PAH sealant alternatives are cost-competitive and in regular use throughout the country.

Following an extensive multi-year effort by Delegate Tran and water quality advocates, HB 985 passed the House of Delegates on a bipartisan 78-21 vote. After narrowly clearing the Senate 23-15 with Republican Senators Stuart and Suetterlein joining with Senate Democrats in support, the legislation was signed into law by Governor Youngkin.

Prioritizing At-Risk Communities in Resiliency Funding Decisions

House Bill 673 – Del. Michael Feggans (D-Virginia Beach)

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation provides guidance to the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) in the distribution of Resilient Virginia Revolving Funds (RVRF) to prioritize at-risk communities when making resiliency funding decisions.

As it passed the General Assembly, HB 673 would have prioritized the distribution of RVRF resiliency grants and loans to projects in



Photo Credit: **After the Storm** by Amy Jenkins of Hampton | Courtesy of Scenic Virginia

statutorily defined low-income neighborhoods and those that incorporate nature-based solutions. This bill passed the General Assembly by strong bipartisan margins, clearing the House of Delegates, 58-41, and the Virginia Senate, 28-11.

Amendments by Governor Youngkin removed the statutory definition of low-income, and the preference for nature-based solutions, substituting a requirement that DCR prioritize communities with a low community resilience under a standard adopted by the Department.

In order to preserve the incremental progress represented by the final legislation, the Governor's amendments were accepted.

Regulating Aboveground Chemical Storage Tanks

House Bill 949 – Del. Alfonso Lopez (D-Arlington)

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would have required large-scale chemical storage tanks operators to develop response plans in the event of worst-case discharges to DEQ – providing additional protections that would not otherwise be required under an upcoming Federal rule regulating aboveground storage tanks. Reporting of these worst-case discharges would have been

immediately reportable to DEQ and localities, and would be subject to enforcement and civil penalties.

As introduced, the legislation would have also required the creation of an inventory of aboveground storage tanks and prohibited the discharge of hazardous substances outright.

Advocates and stakeholders negotiated a compromise as the session progressed that eventually garnered the support of the Virginia Manufacturers' Association. The compromise legislation would have put in place a foundation for the regulation of CWA hazardous substances and their potential discharges in proximity to waterways and water systems.

Republican Delegate Rob Bloxom and Senators Stuart, Suetterlein and Hackworth joined House and Senate Democrats to pass HB 949. Notwithstanding the bipartisan support and VMA's endorsement of the compromise legislation, Governor Youngkin vetoed this legislation.

Failure to adopt this HB 949 leaves nearly 2,000 to 5,000 aboveground chemical storage tanks neither tracked nor closely regulated by Virginia, including those utilized by the 1,100 industrial facilities in Virginia's James River watershed that use state or federally regulated chemicals and are exposed to potential flood and sea level rise risks.

Studying the Status of Virginia's Groundwater

Senate Joint Resolution 25 – Sen. Richard Stuart (R-King George)

Virginia LCV Position: Support

This legislation would study the efficacy and recommend improvements to the Groundwater Management Act of 1992, laying the groundwork for Virginia to modernize its groundwater management statutes to address increasing demand and climate change-related stressors, and ensure safe drinking water for future generations

Virginia has not meaningfully updated its groundwater management act since its inception even though groundwater science has advanced tremendously and our permitting system's significant shortcomings have become obvious. Under the current system significant industrial withdrawals have led to land subsidence, loss of wells, and exacerbated saltwater intrusion into our aquifer.

SJ 25 passed the House and Senate unanimously.

2024 Lawmaker Score Analysis

Partisan Breakdown:

Democrats, especially House Democrats, fared well in 2024. No House Democrat scored below 100%, and no Senate Democrat scored below 90%. The Senate Democratic Caucus's average was 98%. Overall 51 Delegates and 13 Senators (all Democrats) earned 100% scores; another eight Senators (all Democrats) earned scores between 90 and 95%.

Eight House Republicans had scores between 50 and 67% with Delegate Bloxom (67%) the leading House Republican. The lowest House Score belonged to Delegate Griffin with 15%. The House Republican caucus's Average was 39%.

Only two Senate Republicans had scores of 50% or higher: Senator Stuart (50%) and Senator Suetterlein (57%). Senators DeSteph, and McGuire held the lowest caucus score of 19%. The Republican Senate Caucus's average was 30%.

While there is daylight between the two caucuses, the vast majority of the legislation we scored this year garnered bipartisan support in either the House or Senate and in some cases both chambers. Only two scored bills advanced through the legislature with pure party-line votes in both chambers; another two bills (which we opposed) died on party-line, Committee-level votes in the Senate.

Legislative Success:

This was a productive legislative session compared to 2022 and 2023, when much of our work centered on defeating Youngkin- and House-led attacks on environmental and democracy policy. With Democrats controlling both chambers in 2024, and back in control of committees and the policy agenda, we had the opportunity to again advance good policy, though Youngkin was still a problem.

Virginia LCV took positions on more than 100 bills this year. Of these, Virginia LCV Scored 23 votes in the Senate and 21 votes in the House. Overall, 14 scored bills were signed into law by Governor Youngkin that we supported along with one bill that we opposed; two scored bills died at the legislature that we opposed along with one that was carried over; and 12 scored bills were vetoed outright.

House Scorecard

✓ = Patron Credit

Delegate	District	Party	2024 Score	2023 Score	Career Score <small>Since 2000</small>	Energy & Climate						Good Government				Land Conservation		Land Use & Transportation				Water Quality				
						HB106	HB746	HB862	SB25	SB508	SB729	HB333	HB1088	HB1458	SB606	HB47	HB1100	HB285	HB338	HB405	SB595	HB85	HB673	HB949	HB985	SJ25
Anthony	92	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arnold	46	R	26%	N/A	26%	X	NV	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	NV	
Askew	95	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Austin	37	R	26%	32%	39%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	
Ballard	42	R	33%	24%	36%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	
Batten	71	R	43%	24%	27%	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	
Bennett-Parker	5	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bloxom	100	R	67%	32%	50%	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bulova	11	D	100%	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Callsen	54	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Campbell	36	R	45%	29%	45%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	NV	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	
✓ Carr	78	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cherry	74	R	48%	29%	43%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	
Clark	84	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cohen	15	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cole	65	D	100%	N/A	99%	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Convirs-Fowler	96	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cordoza	86	R	57%	35%	46%	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
Cousins	79	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Coyner	75	R	57%	30%	43%	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	
Davis	39	R	40%	N/A	40%	X	✓	NV	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	
Delaney	9	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Earley	73	R	43%	N/A	43%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	
Ennis	89	R	48%	N/A	48%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	
✓ Feggans	97	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fowler	59	R	33%	22%	37%	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	
Freitas	62	R	29%	18%	21%	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	
Gardner	76	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Garrett	56	R	25%	N/A	25%	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	NV	
Gilbert	33	R	19%	24%	25%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	
Glass	93	D	100%	94%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Green	69	R	48%	N/A	48%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	
Griffin	53	R	15%	N/A	15%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	NV	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	

✓ = right X = wrong NV = Not Voting AB = Abstained

✓ = Patron Credit

Delegate	District	Party	2024 Score	2023 Score	Career Score <small>Since 2000</small>	Energy & Climate					Good Government				Land Conservation		Land Use & Transportation				Water Quality					
						HB106	HB746	HB862	SB25	SB508	SB729	HB333	HB1088	HB1458	SB606	HB47	HB1100	HB285	HB338	HB405	SB595	HB85	HB673	HB949	HB985	SJ25
Hayes	91	D	100%	95%	97%	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Helmer	10	D	100%	94%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Henson	19	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓ Hernandez	94	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Herring	4	D	100%	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Higgins	30	R	32%	N/A	32%	X	NV	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	NV
Hodges	68	R	40%	32%	41%	X	✓	X	✓	X	NV	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Hope	1	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓ Jones	77	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kent	67	R	38%	N/A	38%	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓ Keys-Gamarra	7	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kilgore	45	R	48%	29%	37%	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Knight	98	R	29%	20%	33%	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
✓ Krizek	16	D	100%	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laufer	55	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leftwich	90	R	33%	28%	39%	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
LeVere Bolling	80	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓ Lopez	3	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lovejoy	22	R	52%	N/A	52%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Maldonado	20	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marshall	49	R	44%	26%	36%	NV	✓	✓	✓	NV	X	X	NV	✓	X	X	X	✓	NV	X	X	✓	X	X	NV	✓
Martinez	29	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓ McClure	2	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
McNamara	40	R	45%	29%	32%	NV	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
✓ McQuinn	81	D	100%	100%	97%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Milde	64	R	52%	N/A	52%	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Morefield	43	R	43%	30%	35%	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Mundon King	23	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oates	31	R	29%	N/A	29%	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
Obenshain	41	R	52%	N/A	52%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
O'Quinn	44	R	43%	29%	35%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Orrock	66	R	50%	35%	43%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	AB	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Owen	57	R	43%	N/A	43%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Phillips	48	R	45%	N/A	45%	X	✓	✓	✓	NV	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Price	85	D	100%	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ = right X = wrong NV = Not Voting AB = Abstained

✓ = Patron Credit

Delegate	District	Party	2024 Score	2023 Score	Career Score <small>Since 2000</small>	Energy & Climate					Good Government				Land Conservation		Land Use & Transportation				Water Quality					
						HB106	HB746	HB662	SB25	SB508	SB729	HB333	HB1088	HB1458	SB606	HB47	HB1100	HB285	HB338	HB405	SB595	HB85	HB673	HB949	HB985	SJ25
Rasoul	38	D	100%	100%	96%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Reaser	27	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Reid	28	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Runion	35	R	40%	17%	34%	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	NV	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Scott, D.	88	D	100%	94%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Scott, P.	63	R	19%	18%	20%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
✓ Seibold	12	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sewell	25	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Shin	8	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	
✓ Sickles	17	D	100%	100%	97%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Simon	13	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓ Simonds	70	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Srinivasan	26	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓ Sullivan	6	D	100%	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tata	99	R	45%	35%	44%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	NV	X	✓	✓
Taylor	82	R	48%	35%	46%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
✓ Thomas	21	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Torian	24	D	100%	100%	94%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓ Tran	18	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wachsmann	83	R	40%	29%	42%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	NV	X	X	✓
Walker	52	R	33%	22%	26%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
Ward	87	D	100%	100%	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ware	72	R	40%	29%	48%	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	NV	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Watts	14	D	100%	100%	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓ Webert	61	R	41%	24%	41%	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
Wiley	32	R	38%	29%	36%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
Willett	58	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Williams	47	R	37%	24%	35%	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	NV	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	NV	X	✓
Wilt	34	R	52%	31%	40%	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Wright	50	R	24%	22%	33%	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
Wyatt	60	R	33%	26%	27%	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Zehr	51	R	19%	N/A	19%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
Average			70%																							

Senate Scorecard

✓ = Patron Credit

						Energy & Climate							Good Government				Land Conservation		Land Use & Transportation					Water Quality					
Senator	District	Party	2024 Score	2023 Score	Career Score <small>(Since 2000)</small>	HB862	SB25	SB253	SB454	SB508	SB565	SB729	HB333	HB1088	HB1458	SB92	SB606	HB47	HB1100	HB285	HB338	HB405	SB3	SB595	HB85	HB673	HB949	HB985	
✓ Aird	13	D	100%	N/A	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	AB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓ Bagby	14	D	100%	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Boysko	38	D	95%	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Carroll Foy	33	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	AB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Craig	19	R	24%	N/A	24%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	
✓ Deeds	11	D	100%	100%	93%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
DeSteph	20	R	19%	29%	39%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	
Diggs	24	R	38%	N/A	38%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	
Durant	27	R	24%	24%	24%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	
Ebbin	39	D	100%	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Favola	40	D	100%	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
French	1	R	23%	N/A	23%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	
✓ Hackworth	5	R	43%	30%	41%	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Hashmi	15	D	100%	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Head	3	R	24%	24%	30%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	
Jordan	17	R	29%	20%	24%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	
Locke	23	D	90%	100%	92%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lucas	18	D	95%	100%	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Marsden	35	D	95%	100%	90%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
McDougle	26	R	25%	28%	39%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	
McGuire	10	R	19%	24%	24%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	
McPike	29	D	95%	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mulchi	9	R	22%	N/A	22%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	NV	✓	NV	X	X	
Obenshain	2	R	24%	23%	31%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	
Peake	8	R	29%	44%	36%	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	NV	X	✓	X	X	X	NV	NV	✓	✓	X	X	
Pekarsky	36	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Perry	31	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	
Pillion	6	R	38%	35%	41%	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	
Reeves	28	R	24%	33%	34%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	
Roem	30	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rouse	22	D	95%	100%	97%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓ Salim	37	D	100%	N/A	100%	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Stanley	7	R	25%	37%	38%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	NV	

Senate Scorecard

Senator	District	Party	2024 Score	2023 Score	Career Score (Since 2000)	Energy & Climate						Good Government				Land Conservation		Land Use & Transportation					Water Quality					
						HB862	SB25	SB253	SB454	SB508	SB565	SB729	HB333	HB1088	HB1458	SB92	SB606	HB47	HB1100	HB285	HB338	HB405	SB3	SB595	HB85	HB673	HB949	HB985
✓ Stuart	25	R	50%	26%	46%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓		X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sturtevant	12	R	24%	N/A	39%	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓		X		X	✓	X	X	X	
Subramanyam	32	D	100%	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Suetterlein	4	R	57%	35%	36%	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓		X	✓	X	✓		X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
✓ Surovell	34	D	95%	100%	94%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓ VanValkenburg	16	D	95%	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	AB	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Williams Graves	21	D	100%	94%	97%	NV	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Average:			65%																									

Photo Credit: **Tom's Cove Cloudy Sunset** by Barbara Houston of Quinton | Courtesy of Scenic Virginia



25 years of holding lawmakers accountable



Twenty-five years ago the recently established Virginia League of Conservation Voters published its first Conservation Scorecard. Jim Gilmore was Virginia's Governor at the time and Bill Clinton was in the final year of his second term as President.

Our first scorecard was 16 pages long and only scored a handful of bills dealing with wetlands protections, cellular towers, and billboards. The words "climate change" or "renewable energy" don't appear at all.

Virginia's environmental threats have only grown in their intensity and diversity. And our organization has grown and evolved in how we work to address these impacts and shape the political lay of the land to secure good environmental policy by electing lawmakers to office who share our environmental values – and then pressing them to follow through on our shared priorities.

Virginia LCV's annual Conservation Scorecard remains a powerful tool to measure whether our elected officials are putting our environment first or working to take us backwards with policies that unravel our conservation safeguards.

Every year, Virginia LCV is in the thick of things at the General Assembly, fighting for good environmental outcomes. And each year, we hold lawmakers accountable for their votes.

The past year saw us making more progress at the General Assembly than we have since 2021 when we had a Conservation Majority across the executive and legislative branches of Virginia's Government. While we made progress, we know we need to go further.

The months ahead will have huge consequences for the future of environmental protections. This fall we have pivotal federal elections that will determine who

sits in the White House for the next four years and who controls Congress. The outcome of these elections will reverberate throughout 2025, the last year of Governor Youngkin's term and a vital, statewide election year in Virginia where we'll be working to maintain our Conservation Majority at the General Assembly while electing pro-conservation candidates to the Offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General.

Regardless of the outcome of this fall's elections, the months ahead will be noisy and turbulent, and we'll have to navigate these waters with our eye on 2025 and keeping Virginia on the path to 100 percent clean energy and a clean and healthy environment for all who call our Commonwealth home.

Our Legislative and Gubernatorial Scorecards are integral to getting this done. They arm you, the voter, with information you need to make informed decisions at the ballot box, to understand the nuances of policy-making and to get involved in the legislative process.

But our Scorecards are a tool, and like any tool, their true impact depends on the user.

You can help make our Scorecard more impactful by sharing it with like-minded conservationists – people like you who care about protecting Virginia's environment and securing a sustainable future.

You can also make our Scorecard – and our organization – more powerful with a direct one-time or sustaining gift to our organization using the QR code on this page. We depend on donor support to publish our Scorecard each year and to execute impactful campaigns 12 months out of the year. We can't do it without you.

With your support, we can navigate the challenges ahead, elect conservation champions to office and keep Virginia on the right path. Our 25 years of lawmaker accountability helped get us here; you can help us continue executing this vital mission on behalf of our environment for the next 25 years to come.

Virginia LCV: Conservation's Political Voice in the Commonwealth

Virginia League of Conservation Voters is the political voice of conservation in the Commonwealth. We work tirelessly to protect all of Virginia's treasured natural resources – clean air and water, thriving communities and rural landscapes, productive farms and forests, historic battlefields and Main Streets, and ample public lands and open spaces.

To do this, we advocate for and secure strong public policy at the state level, hold elected officials accountable for their positions on conservation issues, and endorse conservation-minded candidates for state office. Of the organizations in Virginia's conservation community, Virginia LCV is unique in that we provide the political power of bringing legislators' records on conservation issues to the forefront of their campaigns and the minds of their voters.

Accountability

Virginia LCV's annual Conservation Scorecard provides the only comprehensive look at how legislators voted on the year's most important conservation issues. From land conservation, to water quality, to transportation, to energy, the scorecard provides an inside take on what happened in Richmond on a full spectrum of issues. Further, the Scorecard provides a distinctive and useful tool for voters as they choose who represents their conservation values in Richmond. As a constituent and a Conservation Voter, it is important for you to let your elected officials know you saw their scores. Thank those who helped protect Virginia's natural resources and urge those who didn't to do better.

Endorsements

As conservation's political voice in the Commonwealth, Virginia LCV proudly endorses and seeks to elect and re-elect candidates to office who prioritize conservation. In addition to using the Conservation Scorecard, we issue an inclusive candidate questionnaire, research the dynamics of races, and lead candidate interviews to determine which candidates deserve our "conservation seal of approval."

Virginia LCV's endorsed candidates receive our guidance on how to make conservation issues a priority in their races, our financial support, and our outreach efforts to ensure Conservation Voters in their districts know of our endorsement. All of these factors are important to seeing our candidates win and to seeing a Conservation Majority in the legislature.

Advocacy

After candidates are sworn in, Virginia LCV staff and members work diligently to advocate for conservation values in the General Assembly. Our efforts are essential to guaranteeing legislators are best educated on the importance and value of protecting our natural resources and safeguarding our clean air, clean water and open spaces. The more they hear from us, and especially from you, the more victorious we will be.

Join Our Team

Check in at valcv.org to keep updated on what's happening with conservation issues in Virginia. There, you can take important conservation actions, support our work, get updated on Virginia LCV news, and follow our positions on critical legislation during the General Assembly session.

Support our Work!





Shenandoah Sunset by Fritzi Newton of Fredericksburg | Courtesy of Scenic Virginia

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Virginia LCV is a nonpartisan, nonprofit advocacy organization and gifts to it and its Political Action Committee are non-tax deductible.



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