



Eva Burch

Arizona

Senator, SD-009 (D)

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AZ Legislative Scorecard 2025

Based on the Principles of the U.S. Constitution

The Legislative Scorecard is a nationwide, nonpartisan educational program of The John Birch Society intended to inform voters about legislators' voting records. It does not promote any candidate or political party. Bills are chosen for their constitutional implications and taxpayer costs.

★ Constitutional	✗ Unconstitutional	? Did not Vote	Vote
			NONE
1. HCR2041 Con-Con: Term Limits (passed 13 to 12 on 5/7/2025). Applies to Congress for an Article V constitutional convention to propose a U.S. constitutional amendment imposing term limits on members of Congress.			?
2. HB2017 Voting-centers Ban (Passed 17 to 12 on 4/29/2025). Restricts the use of voting centers and caps precinct size to 1,000 registered voters.			NONE
			?
3. SB1498 Constitutional Law Enforcement (Passed 17 to 11 on 3/13/2025). Mandates that federal law-enforcement officers who are not certified peace officers in Arizona must obtain written permission from the county sheriff before conducting arrests, searches, or seizures within the state.			NONE
			?
4. SB1495 Defend the Guard (Passed 16 to 13 on 3/5/2025). Prohibits the Arizona National Guard from being deployed into active-duty combat unless the U.S. Congress has issued an official declaration of war or explicitly called forth the National Guard under Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution.			NO
			✗
5. SB1432 Prohibit Geoengineering (Passed 16 to 11 on 3/4/2025). Prohibits geoengineering or climate modification within state borders.			NONE
			?
6. SB1096 Bullion Depository (Passed 17 to 12 on 3/3/2025). Would create a state-managed facility for storing and transacting precious metals such as gold and silver.			NO
			✗

Scorecard Votes: 0%



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\$290,986

U.S. National Debt Per Household as of June 2, 2026

Why do these votes matter?

1. Con-Con: Term Limits

HCR2041 applies to Congress for an Article V convention to propose a U.S. constitutional amendment imposing term limits on members of Congress.

The Arizona State Senate passed HCR2041 on May 7, 2025 by a vote of 13 to 12. We have assigned pluses to the nays because term limits undermine the right of the people to choose their representatives. More importantly, efforts to call an Article V "convention of the states" are dangerous and must be opposed. Although framed as limited, such a convention could become a "runaway convention" with the power to rewrite or significantly alter the U.S. Constitution—jeopardizing the very protections that limit government power.

2. Voting-centers Ban

HB2017 restricts the use of voting centers and caps precinct size to 1,000 registered voters. County supervisors must establish precinct boundaries comprising no more than 1,000 registered voters per precinct and cannot authorize voting centers.

The Arizona State Senate passed HB2017 on April 29, 2025 by a vote of 17 to 12. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill strengthens election integrity by eliminating the use of large voting centers and restoring traditional, manageable precinct-level voting. By capping precinct size and requiring in-person voting at designated precincts, HB2017 helps ensure greater transparency, accountability, and local oversight.

3. Constitutional Law Enforcement

SB1498 mandates that federal law-enforcement officers who are not certified peace officers in Arizona must obtain written permission from the county sheriff before conducting arrests, searches, or seizures within the state.

The Arizona State Senate passed SB1498 on March 13, 2025 by a vote of 17 to 11. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill affirms the constitutional authority of local law enforcement and protects Arizona's sovereignty under the 10th Amendment. SB1498 reinforces the proper decentralized structure of government. Sheriffs are elected by and accountable to the people they serve, not to Washington, D.C. This local accountability is essential to preserving self-government and preventing the rise of a nationalized police force.

4. Defend the Guard

SB1495 prohibits the Arizona National Guard from being deployed into active-duty combat unless the U.S. Congress has issued an official declaration of war or explicitly called forth the National Guard under Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution. The bill defines "active-duty combat" as participation in armed conflict, performing hazardous services related to armed conflict in a foreign state, or performing duties through an instrumentality of war.

The Arizona State Senate passed SB1495 on March 5, 2025 by a vote of 16 to 13. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because under Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, only Congress—not the president—has the authority to declare war, raise and support armies, and call forth the militia. Clauses 11, 12, and 15 specifically limit these powers to Congress.

5. Prohibit Geoengineering

SB1432 prohibits geoengineering or climate modification within state borders. Specifically, it bans intentional injection, release, or deployment of any chemicals, substances, or apparatus aimed at altering temperature, weather patterns, or sunlight intensity (e.g., solar-radiation management).

The Arizona State Senate passed SB1432 on March 4, 2025 by a vote of 16 to 11. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill affirms state sovereignty and protects public health by banning experimental geoengineering—such as cloud seeding and solar radiation management—within Arizona. SB1432 ensures transparency and accountability by prohibiting such activities without public consent, rejecting experimentation promoted by federal and global climate agendas.

6. Bullion Depository

SB1096 would create a state-managed facility for storing and transacting precious metals such as gold and silver. The bill authorizes the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions to establish a depository that would issue a "transactional currency" backed by these metals, allowing individuals and the state to use them as legal tender. Deposits would be held in trust, with redemption options for U.S. dollars or physical bullion. The depository would also be required to conduct biannual independent audits and ensure strict conflict-of-interest standards for its administrators.

The Arizona State Senate passed SB1096 on March 3, 2025 by a vote of 17 to 12. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill is an important step toward restoring sound, constitutional money and reestablishing the role of gold and silver as legal tender, in accordance with Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution.