



# SIERRA CLUB

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FOUNDED 1892

Grand Canyon Chapter

## **2003 Environmental Report Card** *Arizona Legislature and Governor*

**Issued June 18, 2003**

*Sierra Club Mission: "To explore, enjoy, and protect the wild places of the earth; to practice and promote the responsible use of earth's ecosystems and resources; to educate and enlist humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to use all lawful means to carry out these objectives."*

**2003 Environmental Report Card  
Table of Contents**

**Page 1 . . . . . Table of Contents**

**Pages 2-3 . . . . . Session Overview**

**Page 3-4 . . . . . How the Report Card Works**

**Page 4-5 . . . . . Session All-Stars, MVP's**

**Page 5-6 . . . . . Rookies of the Year**

**Page 6 . . . . . Comeback Players, Green Glove,  
Poor Sport, Back to the Minors**

**Page 7 . . . . . Corked Bat**

**Page 8 . . . . . Senate Grades**

**Page 9 . . . . . House Grades**

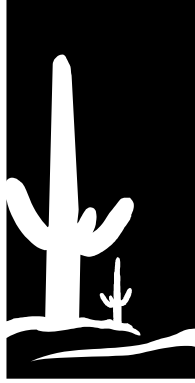
**Pages 10-15 . . . . . Bill Summaries, Weighting, and Outcome**

**Pages 16 . . . . . Resources**

**Appendix A . . . . . Senate Spreadsheet**

**Appendix B . . . . . House Spreadsheet**

**Appendix C . . . . . Governor Spreadsheet**



**"We have to remain constantly vigilant to prevent raids by those who would selfishly exploit our common heritage for their private gain. Such raids on our natural resources are not examples of enterprise and initiative. They are attempts to take from all the people for the benefit of a few."**

— President Harry S. Truman, December 1948, at the inauguration of Everglades National Park.

## **2003 Environmental Report Card Session Overview**

### **SESSION OVERVIEW -- HIGHLIGHTS AND LOWLIGHTS**

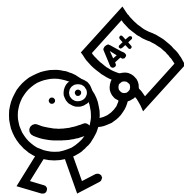
The only thing worse than the legislature doing nothing is when they do something. This year there were fewer bills overall, fewer anti-environmental measures, and very few progressive environmental proposals. We were disappointed to see that environmental programs were hit so hard in both the fiscal year 2003 budget (FY 2003) and in the fiscal year 2004 budget (FY 2004). A large portion of the fund transfers came from environmental programs like the Heritage Fund, the State Lake Improvement Fund, the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund, and for the third year in-a-row, the budget provided zero dollars to the Arizona Water Protection Fund, which is supposed to help protect our state's riparian areas (those areas near rivers, streams, seeps, and springs). The most disappointing aspect of the session was that after 30 attempts to divert or undermine the Heritage Fund in some way over the past 12 years, this session legislators were successful in swiping \$10.2 million for the FY 2003 Budget.

The highlights of the session included the defeat of **Representative McClure's** bill to undercut the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan, as well as the defeat of most

of the anti-initiative and referendum bills, including the veto by **Governor Napolitano** of one of these proposals (HB2436). Also passage of an energy efficiency measure was a bright (and efficient) light in the session. While **Representative Graf** scores very low over all on the Report Card, it is important to note that he did sponsor this energy efficiency measure, as well as a proposal to generate more dollars for State Parks. Finally, a major highlight of the session was **Governor Napolitano's** line-item of veto of the Heritage Fund transfers in the FY 2004 budget.

The session lowlights included the \$10.2 million diversion of Game and Fish's Heritage Fund acquisition dollars in the FY 2003 budget adjustments; referral (to the ballot) of yet another state trust land exchange measure (this is the sixth time it has been referred); and referral of a ballot measure that, if passed, would significantly limit the people's rights to refer initiatives and referenda (nearly every measure would need a new funding source). Some legislators were also successful in setting public interests against each other by stealing \$1.8 million from the Heritage Fund to prop up the Arizona Commission on the Arts which was provided no other funding. In the past various constituencies have resisted this kind of positioning, despite the many legislative attempts to raid the Heritage Fund for education, community college scholarships, and other worthy issues. Luckily, the Governor vetoed the dollar shift; we hope that discourages them from diverting these dollars in the future.

The main message from this legislative session is that if you care about a program, if you want anything positive for parks and wildlife, then you'd better get it voter protected. The 1998 Voter Protection Act (Proposition 105) requires that any legislative amendment to a voter-passed initiative must further the purposes of the act (as passed by the voters), and that each house of the legislature also pass each proposed amendment with a three-fourths vote. If they can't do both, then they can't amend a voter-approved measure. While legislators complain about ballot measures tying their hands, they made it clear this session why that is necessary. Why did legislators take the Heritage Fund money? Because they could.



### **HOW THE REPORT CARD WORKS**

Each year since 1994 the Sierra Club's Grand Canyon Chapter has graded Arizona legislators on their performance relative to environmental legislation. Legislators are graded only on bills where the Sierra Club has expressed an opinion to legislators, most often through a written memo. On key bills we provide written communication, meet with legislators, testify in committee hearings, and telephone legislators. The bills are weighted according to their environmental impact or their impact on processes we use to further

environmental protection (i.e. the initiative and referendum process). In order to provide a more level playing field for legislators, the Sierra Club does not count committee votes and very seldom includes procedural votes.

This year we used 14 votes in the House, 8 in the Senate, and 6 bills that the governor addressed. There were fewer votes in the Senate than the House, because the Judiciary Committee, thanks in large part to **Senator Binder**, defeated several of the anti-initiative bills, and the billboard bill (SB1138) did not have the votes in the Senate, so it was never brought to the floor. Bless their hearts, the House killed **Representative McClure's** anti-planning bill on the floor (twice), so the Senate did not have an opportunity to vote on it. We did not include either the FY 2003 budget corrections or the FY 2004 budget votes as they include a variety of programs and cuts and are not necessarily reflective of the legislators' commitment to environmental protection. All legislators are graded on a curve.



#### **SESSION ALL STARS**

The Session All Stars include everyone who got a perfect score and therefore an "A-plus" on the Report Card. This year the folks that made the grade include: **Senator Mead and Representatives Bradley, Burton Cahill, Cajero Bedford, Clark, Gallardo, Lopes, and Loredo**, all of whom got perfect scores on this report card. That means they voted to support parks and energy efficiency, against another half-baked land exchange, against limiting our constitutional rights to the initiative and referendum process, and that they did not miss a vote. In the House, they also voted against undermining the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan and other planning efforts that protect the environment and our quality of life. These legislators all deserve recognition for standing tall for environmental protection and for our communities.



#### **MOST VALUABLE PLAYERS**

In the Senate, the most valuable player was **Senator Bill Brotherton**. He met with environmental representatives, discussed the issues, and did what he could to help improve or defeat a number of bad bills. He worked effectively to help defeat most of the anti-initiative measures, assisted with trying to defeat the

land exchange measure and made an effective argument against it, plus was a positive voice overall for environmental protection.

In the House, **Representative Tom O'Halleran** again deserves recognition for his behind-the-scenes efforts to amend several pieces of bad legislation including Rusty Bowers' channelization bill (SB1347), which **Representative O'Halleran** helped strip down to a task force. The original bill would have set up a special taxing district to allow for channelization of riverbeds to accommodate sand and gravel interests and promote development. **Representative O'Halleran** also assisted significantly with defeating the bill that would have undermined the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan (HB2411). He provided ongoing programs to inform the Natural Resources, Agriculture, Water, and Native American Affairs Committee about the many issues they will address including water and forest issues. **Representative O'Halleran** helped move through a bill to keep the Parks Board around for another 10 years, despite various efforts to limit it. Finally, he championed a bill to fund well inspections. The well inspection fee bill, HB2088, required a two-thirds vote in each house because it was instituting a new fee - getting this through was no small feat. It is too bad that some of the bills that should have gone to this committee were instead assigned to the Environment Committee, where there was little opportunity to work to improve them.

## **ROOKIES OF THE YEAR**

There were so many new members this session — 35 in the House and 17 in the Senate — it was difficult to know where to start. Many of the new senators moved over from the House or had served previously, so it was not entirely new to them and they were not technically "rookies."

**Representatives Gallardo and Clark** were the Rookies of the Year in the House. **Representative Gallardo** stood up strongly to defend citizens' rights relative to the initiative and referendum process and made some excellent arguments about why the proposed anti-citizen initiative measures should not go forward. **Representative Clark** presented amendments in the House Environment Committee, spoke out for environmental protection, worked to improve or defeat anti-environmental proposals, and supported positive environmental measures, the few that there were.

**Governor Janet Napolitano** also deserves recognition in this category. She vetoed HB2436 - a measure that would have made it difficult to do a zoning referendum in smaller communities - and protected the Heritage Fund in the FY 2004 Budget by using the line-item veto to restore its funding. She also established forest health advisory committees to look at the science relative to our forest issues and how to implement it rationally, instead of continuing the blame game started by former Governor Jane Hull. Governor Napolitano signed the well fee bill as well as the energy efficiency bill. She got an A on this year's Report Card. While her administration is still working on where it is headed

with various environmental programs, there are positive signs and some positive dialogue from her office.

### **COMEBACK PLAYERS OF THE YEAR**

This is to recognize legislators who substantially improved their grades in this session. Recognition goes to **Senator Jack Jackson, Sr.**, who improved his grade from an "F" in 2002 to a "B" on this year's Report Card and **Senator Linda Aguirre**, who improved her grade from a "D" last year to a "B" for 2003. Special mention goes to **Senator Carolyn Allen** who missed most of last session in the House due to illness and came back this year with an "A" in the Senate. We appreciate her strong support for conservation in the Senate.



### **GREEN GLOVE**

**Senator Gabrielle Giffords** gets the "Green Glove" for her work to defend environmental programs and progress. She was a strong voice for parks and for the Heritage Fund. **Senator Giffords** offered amendments to reinstate full funding for the Heritage Fund in the FY 2004 Budget in the Senate Appropriations Committee, as well as on the Floor. She also argued for their reinstatement in the Democratic Caucus and tried to convince her fellow Democrats that these dollars should not be swiped for the general fund (or for anything else).

### **POOR SPORT**

This "recognition" goes to **Senator Robert Blendu** for his efforts to pull one over on the voters via his military base preservation initiative and his rudeness to members of the public who came to protest it. He also took cheap shots at environmental groups over forest issues - continuing the misplaced and misinformed blame game. His name appeared on a lot of the legislation that we identified as harmful to environmental protection and to the initiative and referendum process.

### **BACK TO THE MINORS**

We recommend that the following legislators take a trip "back to the minors" because of their failing grades on the Report Card and for scoring lower than any of their colleagues. They include **Senators Blendu and Weiers and Representatives Barnes and Pearce**.

## **CORKED BAT AWARD**

This goes to the **Speaker of House, Jake Flake**, and **Representative Joe Hart** for rigging the game so that at a time when the budget is being cut in nearly every category, the livestock industry, including a hobby rancher like Hal Earnhardt and Representative Flake's cousin, Gaylen Flake, continue to receive "gifts" from \$2 million of the Growing Smarter dollars. This is the second bill with which Speaker Flake has been involved that moves these dollars further from where the voters intended. **Representative Hart** sponsored the strike-everything amendment to move the program to an even more rancher friendly entity; the amendment moved it from State Parks to the Department of Agriculture, where it is likely to have even less oversight and do less to advance conservation. In 1998, the voters approved Proposition 303, a measure which allocated \$20 million per year for 11 years for the lease or acquisition of state trust lands for conservation, not for subsidizing someone's hobby as this program does.



2003 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT CARD SENATE GRADES

<b>Mead</b>	<b>A+</b>
<b>C. Allen, Chevront, Garcia, Giffords</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>L. Aguirre, Brotherton, Jackson, Sr., Miranda, Mitchell, Rios, Soltero</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Burns, Leff, Waring</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Anderson, Arzberger, Bennett, Binder, Cannell, Hellon, Jarrett, Martin, Tibshraeny, Verschoor</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Bee, Blendu, Brown, Harper, Weiers</b>	<b>F</b>

2003 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT CARD HOUSE GRADES

<b>Bradley, Burton Cahill, Cajero Bedford, Clark, Gallardo, Lopes, Loredo</b>	<b>A+</b>
<b>A. Aguirre, Alvarez, Bustamante, Downing, Jackson, Jr., Landrum Taylor, Lopez, McCune Davis, Meza, B. Miranda, Prezelski, Straughn</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Hershberger, O'Halleran,</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Boone, Carruthers, Chase, Gullett, Hubbs, Huffman, Tully, Wagner</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>J. Allen, Arnold, J. Burns, Hanson, Jayne, Laughter, Mason, McClure, Nelson, Rosati, Thompson, Yarbrough</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Barnes, Biggs, Carpenter, Farnsworth, Flake, Graf, C. Gray, L. Gray, Hart, Huppenthal, Johnson, Konopnicki, Nichols, Pearce, Pierce, Quelland, Reagan, Robson, Stump</b>	<b>F</b>

## 2003 Environmental Report Card Bill Summaries

**SCR1011 NOW: tax increase by initiative; vote** (Jarrett) was the reincarnation of HCR2009. These measures required that an initiative or referendum that increased state revenues have a two-thirds vote on the ballot. Considering very few measures pass with two-thirds votes, this would have effectively hamstrung efforts to get additional funding for preservation, for wildlife, or for any other program. HCR2009 had died previously in the Senate Judiciary Committee, but was revived on this bill as a strike everything amendment in the House Appropriations Committee.

**House Third Read - Yes vote -2, No vote +2**

It failed in the House 25-34-1.

**SCR1012 military base preservation initiative** (Blendu, Binder, Martin, et al) refers to the ballot an issue that voters have rejected five times, including just last fall as Proposition 101. The bill allows the state land commissioner to trade away state trust land and open up more public land to development. It is unlikely to do anything to protect military bases, and in fact, will only promote more urban sprawl -- the thing that threatens the air bases in the first place. Development near the bases conflicts with the base use -- the residents usually object to noise from the military aircraft, plus there are safety questions. In addition to misleading voters about its impact on military bases, the bill is also misleading relative to public land exchanges. The drafters would like people to believe it only provides for public-to-public land exchanges, but it allows for three-way exchanges, so by using the federal government as the "middleman" the developers will also be engaged in these exchanges. In addition to the misleading nature of this measure, land exchanges generally result in the public getting a bad deal; public lands are often undervalued in the process. We hope the voters do with this as they have done with the previous five measures -- reject it.

**"I do know that calling it the**

— Senator Robert Blendu, SCR1012's prime sponsor, in response to questions about why this bill was titled "military base preservation initiative."

**Senate Final Read - Yes vote -4, No vote +4  
House Third Read - Yes vote -4, No vote +4**

This passed the Senate 17-12-1, the House 36-18-6, and was transmitted to the Secretary of State to be placed on the November 2004 ballot.

**SB1071 NOW: land conservation fund; grazing; agriculture** (Brown) shifts \$2 million dollars per year of the voter-approved Growing Smarter dollars to a new fund called the "Livestock and Crop Conservation Fund." This new fund will be administered by the Department of Agriculture and will make grants to individual landowners or lessees of state or federal land. Currently the State Parks Board administers these dollars. The measure also exempts the grant awards from the rule making process. This program is contrary to what the voters approved in 1998 and is nothing more than a gift to ranching interests.

In May of 2002, Arizona taxpayers paid out \$2 million to 60 Arizona ranchers. Many of the ranchers awarded grants were eligible only because the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management had required temporary livestock removal due to the drought. There was no financial needs test applied relative to these grants, nor was there any effort to see if livestock reductions were due to enhanced management or that they benefited wildlife. How was the public interest served? How were these grants anything more than "gifts?" With the current budget woes, it is inappropriate to dole out dollars to these private interests with no real public benefit. We asked legislators to reject this bill and instead repeal the program.

**Senate Final Read - Yes vote -1, No vote +1**

**House Final Read - Yes vote -1, No vote +1**

It passed the Senate 16-11-3, the House 40-13-7, and was signed by the Governor.

**SB1138 NOW: outdoor advertising; electronic messages** (Martin, Blendu, et al) would have overturned 33 years of sound public policy by deleting the prohibition on electronic billboard displays adopted in the 1970 Arizona Highway Beautification Act. The level of brightness of the proposed electronic message displays was not limited by the bill and as such would have resulted in more light pollution in our night skies. This is a reincarnation via a strike everything amendment of an earlier bill that died that was also a strike everything amendment. It is also more of the "lovely" public policy brought to us by the folks at Clear Channel, who in addition to owning more and more of the radio stations, also own a large share of the billboards. Just try buying a billboard that is critical of an entity like Salt River Project. It's impossible. Thanks to at least 15 senators, this was never brought to a floor vote in the Senate and therefore died a quiet death. They said yes to seeing the stars and no to this bill.

**House Third Read - Yes vote -1, No vote - +1**

It passed the House 31-28-1 and was never voted on by the Senate.

**HCR2017 initiatives filing date** (Quelland, Allen J, Johnson, et al) moved the date when signatures must be filed for an initiative from four months before the election to seven months before the election, meaning they would have to be filed some time in April rather than July. This is well in advance of when candidate signatures are required to be filed and of course candidates are required to gather fewer signatures and do not need to have their petitions notarized, unlike initiative measures. This would have given those working on initiatives less time to gather the signatures for their measures and virtually ensured that these efforts were more in the hands of wealthy interests. The less time available to collect signatures, the more likely paid signature gatherers are needed. We failed to see what problem this bill would have fixed and instead saw it as a measure to create more hurdles for grassroots efforts to bring forward ballot measures.

**House Third Read - Yes vote -2, No vote +2**

This passed the House 39-21-0, but failed in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

**HCR2018 ballot measure; resubmittal** (Johnson, Chase, Jayne, et al) required any initiative (that means only measures initiated and referred by the people, not those referred by legislators) that caused a fiscal impact to the state of \$10 million or more be automatically submitted to the voters every eight years. To make it really ludicrous, the measure was retroactive to 1990, so we would have been voting on a long list of measures in 2006, including the Heritage Fund. The Legislature can selectively refer any measure it wants back to the ballot -- all it has to do is come up with a majority vote in each house, so this bill was unnecessary.

**House Third Read - Yes vote -3, No vote +3**

This passed the House 32-25-3 and failed in Senate Judiciary Committee.

***"I believe in the Initiative and Referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative."***

— Theodore Roosevelt

**HCR2022 expenditures mandated by ballot; funding** (Farnsworth, Pearce, Johnson, Graf, et al) requires an initiative or referendum that provides for the expenditure of revenues (no matter how small and no matter whether or not it is temporary) also provide a new funding source. The funding source cannot be the general fund or impact the general fund. This may sound good in theory, but it effectively prohibits the public from directing the Legislature on how to spend any general fund revenues and also limits the institution of new programs that require perhaps a modest, one time expenditure to enact. It would have made it impossible to enact the Heritage Fund, which takes a portion of lottery

revenues for parks and wildlife. Even banning cockfighting could require some kind of new tax or fee for any possible additional enforcement costs.

**Senate Third Read - Yes vote -2, No vote +2**  
**House Third Read - Yes vote -2, No vote +2**

This passed the Senate 17-12-1, the House 39-21-0, and was transmitted to the Secretary of State to be placed on the November 2004 ballot.

**HB2088 well administration and enforcement** (O'Halleran, Carruthers, Gullett, et al) establishes a \$150 fee for a notice of intent to drill a well. Lower fees are established for low volume domestic wells that are outside an Active Management Area. The dollars generated from these fees will be used for monitoring, investigating and enforcing the program. It needed and got a two-thirds vote in each house, as it instituted a new fee.

**Senate Third Read - Yes vote +2, No vote -2**  
**House Final Read - Yes vote +2, No vote -2**

It passed the Senate 22-8-0, the House 41-15-4, and the Governor signed the bill.

**The frog does not  
Drink up  
The pond in which  
He lives.**  
(Native American proverb)

**HB2090 state parks board; sunset continuation** (O'Halleran) continues the state parks board for another 10 years. While it may seem somewhat inconsequential and a given, it is best never to assume or take anything for granted. Representative O'Halleran had to fight efforts to cut back the continuation from 10 to 5 years. Certain legislators don't like the Parks Director and wanted to keep it at 5 years to try and keep him on a shorter leash.

**House Third Read - Yes vote +2, No vote -2**  
**Senate Third Read - Yes vote +2, No vote -2**

It passed the Senate 24-5-1, the House 46-10-3, and was signed by the Governor.

**HB2322 sales tax; contractor's solar exemption** (Graf, Pearce, Anderson, et al) makes clarifications in the sales tax exemption for solar contractors -- both the sale and installation are exempt up to \$5,000. This is merely a technical fix, but an important one. It actually failed in the legislature last year.

**Senate Third Read - Yes +1, No -1**  
**House Third Read - Yes +1, No -1**

It passed the Senate 29-0-1, the House 59-0-1, and was signed by the Governor.

**HB2324 state building; energy conservation standards** (Graf: Downing, Jayne, et al) requires the state to reduce energy consumption in state buildings by 10% by 2008 and 15% by 2011. It also requires the purchase of EnergyStar products unless it is shown that they are not cost effective over their lifetime. It updates the energy conservation standards reference for state buildings. This is a measure that will save the state money over time and also conserve energy.

**House Third Read - Yes vote +2, No vote -2**

**Senate Third Read - Yes vote +2, No vote -2**

This passed the Senate 22-6-1, the House 54-1-5, and was signed by the Governor.

“Our study shows that increasing the efficiency of electricity use will save Arizona consumers and businesses money, support thousands of new jobs, and reduce water use for electricity production by billions of gallons per year,”

—Howard Geller, Director of Southwest Energy Efficiency Project

**HB 2411 governmental takings; remedies** (McClure, Hart, Mason et al) sought to expand the constitutional definition of a taking. It defined a taking as something that affects all or part of private property and that causes a reduction of at least 25 percent in the market value of the property. This measure applied to all ordinances, rules, guidance, etc. It provided for certain exceptions.

This bill was another in a long running series of bills to try and undercut Pima County's efforts to implement the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. This is a plan involving Pima County, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and many citizens throughout Pima County to preserve habitat for threatened and endangered species and also plan where development is appropriate. The Sierra Club has supported this planning effort and has opposed bills that would undercut it or other planning processes. Our work to defeat this kind of "takings" legislation dates back to the early 1990's when we worked with a large coalition of groups to successfully refer and defeat a measure that would have limited Arizona's health, safety, and environmental protections. We opposed this year's bill for several reasons.

First of all, the legislation was unnecessary. The United States and Arizona Constitutions as interpreted by the courts provide strong protection for private property rights. Next, the proposal would have cost taxpayers dearly in our cities, towns, and counties, especially those communities that are trying to implement meaningful planning for open space, transportation, and other quality of life issues. Finally, the measure took a lopsided view of a narrow so-called property-rights issue. Government actions often give value to private property via infrastructure and other services; this bill only looked at actions that

potentially devalue property. It also did not account for the impact on surrounding neighbors of a particular action, but only addressed the property subject to the government action. If my property is devalued by the building or expansion of a freeway nearby or worse yet a sand and gravel operation, I am not entitled to compensation according to this bill. This creates another double standard.

"Highest and best use does not mean most profitable use imaginable. If it did we would have topless bars, hog rendering plants, and hazardous waste disposal plants in every residential neighborhood in America."  
—Donovan D. Rypkema, June 13, 2001, self-professed "unrepentant capitalist real estate Republican type."

### **House Third Read (on Reconsideration) - Yes vote -4, no vote +4**

This failed in the House once 21-26-3 and then was reconsidered and failed again 18-39-3.

**HB2328 income tax checkoff; state parks** (Graf, Pearce: Biggs) would have established an income tax check-off for a state parks enhancement fund for capital improvements.

### **House Third Read - Yes vote +2, no vote -2**

This passed the House 38-22-0 and passed the Senate Natural Resources and Transportation Committee. It was not heard or withdrawn from the Finance Committee, so it died.

**HB2436 municipal ballot measures; required signatures** (Arnold: Chase, Flake, et al) authorized the use of an alternative basis for computing the number of necessary signatures required to file a referendum petition in a municipal election in cities and towns with 50,000 or fewer people. It would have effectively allowed 76 Arizona cities and towns to change the basis for calculating the number of signatures from 10% of the people who voted in the last election to 10% of **ALL** registered voters in the city or town.

The Sierra Club opposed the measure because it would have made it very difficult to do a referendum in these smaller communities, and because it set up a double standard -- tougher standards for referenda in smaller communities than for large ones.

### **Senate Third Read - Yes vote -3, No vote +3**

### **House Final Read - Yes vote -3, No vote +3**

This passed the Senate 16-13-1, the House 31-24-5, and was vetoed by the Governor.

## RESOURCES

The Legislature's main website is <http://www.azleg.state.az.us/>. To find out who represents you in the Arizona Legislature please go to <http://www.vote-smart.org/index.phtml>. For a complete list of Arizona senators go to <http://www.azleg.state.az.us/MemberRoster.asp> and for a listing of house members go to <http://www.azleg.state.az.us/MemberRoster.asp#house>.

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

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

The Governor's website is <http://www.governor.state.az.us/>. You can call her office at (602) 542-4331 or toll free 1-800-253-0883.

For more information on the Sierra Club's Grand Canyon Chapter and our conservation and legislative programs, please go to our website at [www.arizona.sierraclub.org](http://www.arizona.sierraclub.org) or call our office at (602) 253-8633.