



2011 Environmental Report Card *Arizona Legislature and Governor*

Issued May 3, 2011



2011 Environmental Report Card

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A Mean and Not-so-Green Legislative Session

Despite their best efforts, Arizona legislators did not do nearly as much damage as they intended. Of course, saying that “it could have been worse” just lets them off the hook for a variety of truly awful actions, many of which will be resurrected next year. They did almost nothing to advance environmental protection, either. Arizona is a magnificent state filled with amazing natural wonders, yet our “leaders” would mortgage our natural capital just for the advantage of one business or industry or to serve some personal perceived slight. It is our health, the state’s biological diversity, and the future of Arizona’s children that are most at risk.

It was again a highly partisan session, but the worst aspects of it were the abuse of power by those in leadership. From banning individuals from buildings and news conferences to limiting media access to suspending the rules at a drop of the hat, it was pretty outrageous. The budget was probably the best example of a body run amok. Only 30 hours after the Senate dropped its budget bills, they passed. The House then jammed through significant amendments to those budget bills in less than 24 hours. The Committee Hearings were not noticed properly, the bills and amendments were not posted properly, and, in the end, the legislators sent the governor budget bills that they had not read properly and that contained considerable errors. There was no opportunity for the larger public to participate in this debacle.

Not unlike last year’s budget, the budget passed for Fiscal Year 2012 was a mean budget with regards to environmental programs. In an attempt to put a nail in the coffin of our state parks, the legislature siphoned away even more dollars from them, forcing them to again turn to park closures.

The good news is that some of the most outlandish bills died in the Arizona House after being voted out of the Senate with overwhelming majorities. The “License to Pollute” measures both failed to get a hearing in the House. The House also defeated a bill to hinder native fish recovery and another that would have weakened Arizona’s voice in the transmission line siting process.

There was a ray of hope at the Capitol contained in a bill to provide some additional mechanisms for dealing with particulate pollution. While it certainly helped that the federal Clean Air Act is a strong law, Representative Amanda Reeve, the bill sponsor, is working with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Maricopa County, the Maricopa Association of Governments, and various stakeholders to develop a plan that really cleans up our air. There is cautious optimism on that effort.

Overall, though, there was little about the 50th Legislature’s First Regular Session to write home about when it comes to protecting our environment, our communities, and our future.

This year, 39 House members and 21 senators received failing grades and did not break even with a zero. On a positive note, one senator and seven representatives earned an “A+,” which means they voted 100 percent pro-environment and also did not miss a vote on the key bills we

scored. Five senators and nine House members received an "A." Governor Brewer once again earned an "F."

Senators were graded using 17 votes and House members 14 votes. Governor Jan Brewer was graded on 8 bills. Everyone was graded on a curve, although no curve would be great enough to address how poorly many legislators did. The bills focused on a number of issues, including the budget, public involvement in transmission line siting, native fish recovery, Mexican gray wolf protections, and air and water quality, among many other issues.

The best news of the session is that it was relatively short and adjourned in 100 days (or 101, if you count the early morning hours of April 20th).

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F	Governor Brewer
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SENATE GRADES

A+	Jackson
A	Aboud, Cajero-Bedford, Gallardo, Schapira, and Sinema
B	Landrum-Taylor, Lopez, and Meza
C	
D	
F	Allen, Antenori, Barto, Biggs, Bundgaard, Crandall, Driggs, Gould, L. Gray, Griffin, Klein, McComish, Melvin, Murphy, Nelson, Reagan, Pearce, Pierce, S. Smith, Shooter, and Yarbrough

HOUSE GRADES

A+	Gonzales, Hobbs, McCune-Davis, C. Miranda, Patterson, Saldate, and Tovar
A	Alston, Campbell, Chabin, Farley, Gallego, Hale, Heinz, Meyer, and Wheeler
B	Ableser, Arredondo, Miranda, and Pancrazi
C	
D	McLain
F	Adams, Ash, Barton, Brophy McGee, Burges, Carter, Court, Crandell, Dial, Fann, Farnsworth, Fillmore, Forese, Goodale, Gowan, R. Gray, Harper, Jones, Judd, Kavanagh, Lesko, Mesnard, Montenegro, Olson, Pratt, Proud, Reeve, Robson, Seel, Burnell Smith, Stevens, Tobin, Ugenti, Urie, Vogt, Jerry Weiers, Jim Weiers, Williams, and Yee

TOP OF THE CLASS



Sen. Jack Jackson, Jr.
(D-2)



Rep. Sally Ann Gonzales
(D-27)



Rep. Katie Hobbs
(D-15)



Rep. Debbie McCune-Davis
(D-29)



Rep. Catherine Miranda
(D-16)



Rep. Daniel Patterson
(D-29)



Rep. Macario Saldate, IV
(D-27)



Rep. Anna Tovar
(D-13)

Senator Jack Jackson, Jr., and Representatives Sally Ann Gonzales, Katie Hobbs, Debbie McCune-Davis, Catherine Miranda, Daniel Patterson, Macario Saldate, IV, and Anna Tovar each earned an “A+” this session, meaning that they voted pro-environment 100 percent of the time and did not miss any of the votes on bills we scored. We recognize and appreciate them for consistently being there and showing strong support for environmental protection and good public policy. They opposed a budget that further harms our State Park System, a bill to open up park expansion lands to mining, and several bad messages to Congress, including one objecting to protection of Grand Canyon area lands from mining.

THE HONOR ROLL



Sen. Paula Aboud
(D-28)



Sen. Olivia Cajero -
Bedford (D-27)



Sen. Steve Gallardo
(D-13)



Sen. David Schapira
(D-17)



Sen. Kyrsten Sinema
(D-15)



Rep. Lela Alston
(D-15)



Rep. Chad Campbell
(D-14)



Rep. Tom Chabin
(D-2)



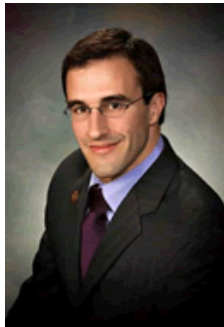
Rep. Steve Farley
(D-28)



Rep. Ruben Gallego
(D-16)



Rep. Albert Hale
(D-2)



Rep. Matt Heinz
(D-29)



Rep. Eric Meyer
(D-11)



Rep. Bruce Wheeler
(D-28)

All of the senators and representatives who earned an “A” on the report card are listed on the Honor Roll, which means they voted overwhelmingly in support of environmental protection. **Senators Paula Aboud, Olivia Cajero-Bedford, Steve Gallardo, David Schapira, and Kyrsten Sinema** all received an “A” for their opposition to the plethora of bills that were pushed through the Senate to weaken protections afforded our air and water via the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act, as well as the measures to remove the lifeline provided by the Endangered Species Act for animals such as the Mexican gray wolf.

Receiving an “A” in the House were **Representatives Lela Alston, Chad Campbell, Tom Chabin, Steve Farley, Ruben Gallego, Albert Hale, Matt Heinz, Eric Meyer, and Bruce Wheeler.** They

worked with the Majority to kill two terrible bills, including a measure to limit public involvement in transmission line siting and one to hinder native fish recovery. They also opposed a measure to allow mining in the Petrified Forest National Park expansion lands.

FAILING – TO PROTECT OUR AIR, LAND, AND WATER

Unfortunately, because everything at the Capitol has become so partisan, including a lot of the environmental protection measures, the entire Republican caucus in the Senate and most of the Republican caucus in the House earned failing grades on this year's report card. Environmental protection should not be a partisan issue. Clean air and clean water, protecting the land, and ensuring a healthy environment for all Arizonans used to be core values for both major parties. It is time to get back to those values.

The "Failing – to Protect our Air, Land, and Water" list includes everyone who earned an "F" on the report card — that means their total scores were less than zero. The low scores reflect votes on a collection of wacky bills in the Senate, including those to ignore the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Endangered Species Act; measures to weaken land use protections; and bills to weaken public processes. Failing in the Senate were **Senators Sylvia Allen (R-5), Frank Antenori (R-30), Nancy Barto (R-7), Andy Biggs (R-22), Scott Bundgaard (R-4), Rich Crandall (R-19), Adam Driggs (R-11), Ron Gould (R-3), Linda Gray (R-10), Gail Griffin (R-25), Lori Klein (R-6), John McComish (R-20), Al Melvin (R-26), Rick Murphy (R-9), John Nelson (R-12), Russell Pearce (R-18), Steve Pierce (R-1), Michele Reagan (R-8), Don Shooter (R-24), Steve Smith (R-23), and Steven Yarbrough (R-21).**

Representatives Kirk Adams (R-19), Cecil Ash (R-18), Brenda Barton (R-5), Kate Brophy McGee (R-11), Judy Burges (R-4), Heather Carter (R-7), Steve Court (R-18), Chester Crandell (R-5), Jeff Dial (R-20), Karen Fann (R-1), Eddie Farnsworth (R-22), John Fillmore (R-23), Tom Forese (R-21), Doris Goodale (R-3), David Gowan (R-30), Rick Gray (R-9), Jack Harper (R-4), Russell Jones (R-24), Peggy Judd (R-25), John Kavanagh (R-8), Debbie Lesko (R-9), JD Mesnard (R-21), Steve Montenegro (R-12), Justin Olson (R-19), Frank Pratt (R-23), Terry Proud (R-26), Amanda Reeve (R-6), Bob Robson (R-20), Carl Seel (R-6), David Burnell Smith (R-7), David Stevens (R-25), Andy Tobin (R-1), Michelle Ugenti (R-8), Steve Urie (R-22), Ted Vogt (R-30), Jerry Weiers (R-12), Jim Weiers (R-10), Vic Williams (R-26), and Kimberly Yee (R-10) also all received failing grades. They supported a budget that decimates state parks; several bad messages on water, land, and Mexican gray wolves; and the bill to allow mining in a national park expansion area.

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Bill Summaries

SB1167 NOW: legislation; referenda challenges (Yarbrough) establishes a statute of limitations for legal actions to challenge any measure referred by the legislature. It says the challenge must be filed within 20 days in non-election years and within 10 days during election years. This will severely limit the ability of groups to challenge the lawfulness and constitutionality of measures referred by the Arizona Legislature as there will be limited time to analyze, consider, and seek legal counsel. It further advantages those groups with lobbyists and attorneys on staff or on retainer.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -2, No +2

It passed Senate on Final Read 21-8-1 and the House on Third Read 41-17-2 and was signed by the governor. As it passed in both houses with a two-thirds vote, it included the emergency clause and, therefore, became law when the governor signed it on April 18, 2011.

SB1171 cities; acquisition of wastewater utility (Antenori, Griffin, Melvin, et al) allows a city or town to acquire all or any part of a sewage system from a county. This is part of a fight between Pima County and Marana. Marana thinks the county is limiting its ability to grow – apparently the economy has nothing to do with that? Pima County has had to upgrade these facilities so they are not regularly violating the Clean Water Act. Will Marana have the capacity to do the same and to ensure that the facility is not being overburdened? It is a terrible precedent.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -2, No +2

It passed Senate on Third Read 23-6-1 and the House on Third Read 36-23-1 and was signed by the governor.

SB1322 NOW: managed competition; city services (Antenori) would have required larger cities with populations of 500,000 or more persons – right now, Phoenix and Tucson – to put many services out for bid to private entities. This could have resulted in more privatization of water and other essential services, even though it is not cost-effective and could risk the quality of our drinking water and the public health. There have been enormous problems with private water companies in Arizona versus the municipal water systems. This was being pushed by Sal Diccio, a Phoenix city council person, who apparently has not read his job description.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -2, No +2

It passed out of the Senate on Final Read 20-7-3 and the House on Third Read 34-22-4 and was vetoed by the governor.

SB1324 vehicle emissions testing; older vehicles (Antenori, Gowan, Harper et al) exempts vehicles that are older than those manufactured prior to 1974 from vehicle emissions testing requirements. The exemption is conditional and effective upon the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) approval, as well as the federal approval for two previously enacted exemptions from emissions testing requirements. This bill is totally unnecessary and a waste of time. Why should the vehicles that pollute the most be exempt? The Phoenix area still suffers from poor air quality and will need to do more to address both particulate and ozone pollution. This is the absolute wrong direction.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -1, No +1

It passed out of the Senate on Final Read 21-8-1 and the House on Third Read 40-19-1 and was signed by the governor.

SB1392 Mexican gray wolf; interstate compact (Allen, Griffin, Melvin, et al) would have allowed the governor to enter into an interstate compact on wolves. It sought to remove wolves from the Endangered Species list, contained many weak and ambiguous provisions, and failed to incorporate the federal standards of the Endangered Species Act requiring management decisions to promote the recovery of the species. Language was included about it being unlawful to kill a wolf, but it was only a misdemeanor and, therefore, inconsistent with laws relating to killing of an endangered species. Just 50 Mexican gray wolves remain in the wild today in eastern Arizona and western New Mexico, so to even suggest their removal from the Endangered Species list is completely irresponsible.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -5, No +5

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 21-8-1 but was never heard in the House Judiciary Committee, so it died for the session.

SB1393 greenhouse emissions; legislative authority (Allen: Gould, Griffin, et al) stated that the legislature was the only entity that could regulate human-caused carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gas emissions as well as particulates. This was intended to ignore the federal Clean Air Act and was the companion bill to SB1394. It was especially egregious as the Phoenix-area is in the midst of trying to produce a particulate plan that will help it meet the federal health-based standards. This may explain why the bill did not advance in the House.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -4, No +4

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 21-8-1 but was not assigned to a committee in the House, so it died for the session.

SB1394 greenhouse substances; freedom to breathe (Allen: Griffin, Reagan, et al) directed the governor to enter into a compact with states that have enacted "Freedom to Breathe" laws, such as SB1393 noted above. **SB1393 and SB1394 together constituted a "License to Pollute."** Both bills sought to undermine the efforts of the Environmental Protection Agency or any other

entity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address climate disruption or to reduce particulate pollution.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -3, No +3

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 21-8-1 but was not heard in the House Environment Committee, so it died for the session.

SB1517 S/E transmission lines; environmental compatibility certificates (Melvin, Aboud: Antenori, et al.)* sought to limit public involvement in transmission line siting in Arizona by making it optional for a transmission line to go through the Arizona Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee. This bill and a similar bill that did not advance in the Arizona Senate were being pushed by the proponents of the proposed SunZia Southwest Transmission Project, which consists of two 500-kilovolt transmission lines that, if built, will stretch across about 460 miles of Arizona and New Mexico. Under this bill, a project would not be subject to review and approval, denial, or approval with conditions by the Arizona Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee process; it merely allowed the Arizona Corporation Commission to refer an application to the Committee.

This bill failed because of the strong efforts of local people, including the Cascabel Working Group, a community group that focuses on protecting the San Pedro River corridor. It also helped that agricultural interests opposed it in the last days before it came to the Floor in the House.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -5, No +5

It failed in the House Committee of the Whole 14-40-6.

SB1525 city; town; development fees (R. Pearce, Allen, Driggs, et al.) ended up having compromise language between the cities and the homebuilders that still narrows the services for which development impact fees can be assessed and overall restricts cities' ability to impose impact fees. The end result of this is additional subsidies for development. The whole concept that development impact fees are hurting the economy and stopping development is ludicrous. Until the real estate, banking, and financial interests brought the economy to its knees, they could not bulldoze fast enough, and impact fees were in place. Why shouldn't we have development pay for itself, especially when we continue to have empty houses throughout our state? This bill does end the moratorium on impact fees through the end of this year – of course, that is not much consolation if the cities/taxpayers have to eat even more of the cost of development.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -3, No +3

* Note: The sponsors on this bill were for the underlying bill. While Senator Melvin supported the strike everything and allowed the bill to be used, the co-sponsors were not on board with it. The strike-everything amendment was sponsored by Representative Pratt.

It passed out of the Senate on Final Read 20-10 and the House on Third Read 41-18-1 and was signed by the governor.

SB1612 general appropriations 2011-2012 (Biggs, Klein, Murphy, et al.) was the main budget bill that included many damaging provisions. It was especially hard on State Parks as it swept the Enhancement Fund of approximately \$2,090,000. This was particularly outrageous as this fund consists of the user fees we all pay to enter and use the parks. It also took \$1,491,100 from the State Lake Improvement Fund in this current fiscal year. Passage of this budget created a huge cash flow issue for parks and will make it nearly impossible for the agency to pay its rent, meet payroll, or pay for operations. It also will mean that State Parks has difficulty meeting its partnership obligations with several of the parks that were kept open through creative agreements.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -4, No +4

It passed out of the Senate on Final Read 21-8-1 and the House on Third Read 40-19-1 and was signed by the governor.

SCR1015 jurisdiction over intrastate waters (Allen: Antenori, Biggs, et al) would have referred to the ballot a proposed constitutional amendment that says the State of Arizona has the “primary responsibility or exclusive right to prevent, reduce, or eliminate pollution, to plan the development and use, including restoration, preservation, and enhancement of this state's water resources.” Which is it? This is very confusing and ambiguous language to put into the Arizona Constitution. The intent was to remove Clean Water Act protections from the vast majority of Arizona waters. Without it, these waters would have no protections in place because the State of Arizona has no programs to protect them – all of our surface water protections are related to the Clean Water Act.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -4, No +4

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 21-8-1 but was not referred to a committee in the House, so it died for the session.

SCR1024 intrastate water resources; state sovereignty (Griffin) is an anti-Clean Water Act resolution that says the legislature supports the continued sovereignty and jurisdiction of the states to regulate intrastate water resources and opposes any attempt by the federal government to diminish this jurisdiction unnecessarily – in this regard, they mean the Clean Water Act. As they have no intention of putting protections in place that would protect these waters, it is clear that the real intent is to weaken protections.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -1, No +1

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 20-9-1 and the House on Third Read 40-18-2 and was transmitted to the Secretary of State for distribution.

SCR1025 public funds; political candidates; ban (S. Pierce: Bundgaard) refers to the ballot a proposed constitutional amendment that prohibits public funds from being used to provide campaign support for candidates for public office. This is a backdoor repeal of Clean Elections and the public financing system that has been in place in Tucson for decades. The passage of SCR1025 on the ballot would virtually ensure additional influence of moneyed interests on our political system.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -3, No +3

It passed out of the Senate on Final Read 22-7-1 and the House on Third Read 43-13-4 and was transmitted to the Secretary of State for placement on the ballot in 2012.

SCM1007 state lands; mining; exploration (Melvin) is a memorial that asks the Department of Interior not to withdraw from mining any Arizona lands, including the one million acres of public lands near Grand Canyon. There are several inaccurate statements contained in the memorial, plus protecting these lands is a good idea that is broadly supported. It is only a “postcard” or message and does not affect the law, but it is a truly bad message to send and is disrespectful of the Native American tribes, local government, and all of those who are supporting the Northern Arizona Withdrawal. We should be able to expect more of our elected officials.

The Sierra Club opposed this memorial.

Points: Yes -1, No +1

It passed out of the Senate 21-8-1 and the House 41-17-2 and was transmitted to the Secretary of State for distribution.

HB2114 NOW: fish eradication; moratorium; study committee (Stevens) would have instated a moratorium on fish eradication by any means other mechanical in the Sonoita Creek Watershed for the next year. It would have also set up a study committee to look at the human health risks of fish eradication methods. This was nothing more than a rather thinly disguised effort to stop native fish recovery. To repatriate native fishes, eradication of the non-native fishes is necessary. While we encourage the careful and limited use of any chemical, including piscicides such as Rotenone and Antimycin A, this bill sought to erect additional barriers and established an unnecessary and poorly focused study committee. If this was a serious effort to protect our waters and to protect human health, it would have addressed the many agricultural pesticides that actually do pollute our water and not just target chemicals that are used only for native fish recovery and that have not shown up in any drinking water due to the fact that they break down very quickly.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -4, No +4

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 19-9-2 and failed in the House on Final Read 10-50.

HB2208 NOW: agriculture best management practices; rules (Reeve) allows the Agricultural Best Management Practices Committee to adopt revisions to its rules as exempt rules with an immediate effective date in order to comply with the failure of Maricopa County to attain the

air quality health-based standard for coarse particulates – PM-10. The provisions dealing with agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) are weak and generally unenforceable. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has indicated that the BMPs need to be enforceable on some level, so this bill requires the agricultural interests to actually implement one of the BMPs and to keep records and reports. This is an improvement and might result in agriculture doing a bit more to address air quality issues.

The bill also authorizes the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to issue a general permit that includes non-agricultural BMPs designed to control dust on days that are forecasted to be high risk for dust generation. Entities that currently have a county permit would not be subject to the general permit but would be required to incorporate dust control measures into their current permit and to implement them on high risk days. While we think there is more to be done to address this important public health issue, we supported the bill as it moves us one step forward for improving air quality.

The Sierra Club supported this bill.

Points: Yes +2, No -2

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 30-0 and the House on Final Read 59-0-1 and was signed by the governor.

HB2397 taxes; sale of trust lands (Jones) exempts purchasers of state trust lands from paying taxes on those lands for seven years, but it was also amended significantly on the Senate Floor with very little explanation of the intent of the amendment. **As amended, HB2397 will allow mining on lands that are part of the Petrified Forest National Park expansion area.** These state trust lands were closed to mineral development when the U.S. Congress passed a bill to expand the national park. Support for this expansion was bipartisan – Senator McCain was a strong supporter, Senator Kyl was recognized by the National Parks Conservation Association for his work on the bill, and both Democrats and Republicans in the Arizona delegation at the time co-sponsored and voted for the *Petrified Forest National Park Expansion Act*.

HB2397 allows the State Land Commissioner to offer mineral exploration permits on state lands on which these permits have been cancelled, terminated, or not renewed, and it allows the Commissioner to offer mineral exploration permits at public auction for state trust lands that have been closed by the Commissioner’s order. **It is clearly aimed at allowing potash mining to go forward on these lands, which are slated to become part of one of Arizona’s three national parks.**

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -4, No +4

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 19-11 and passed in the House on Final Read 39-19-2 and was signed by the governor.

HCM2002 remove gray wolf; endangered species (JP Weiers, Ash, Fann, et al) asks the U.S. Congress to act immediately to remove protections for these endangered wolves under the Endangered Species Act. This puts the decision about wolves’ recovery in the hands of

politicians, not biologists, and, as noted earlier, with only 50 Mexican gray wolves in the wild, it would be absolutely irresponsible to remove the lifeline that is the Endangered Species Act.

The Sierra Club opposed this bill.

Points: Yes -1, No +1

It passed out of the Senate on Third Read 21-9 and the House on Third Read 39-20-1 and was transmitted to the Secretary of State for distribution.

RESOURCES

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

The Arizona Legislature's main website is <http://www.azleg.gov>. For a complete list of Arizona legislators, go to <http://www.azleg.gov/MemberRoster.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 Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007-2890.

The Governor's website is <http://azgovernor.gov>. You can call her office at (602) 542-4331 or toll free 1-800-253-0883. To email her, go to <http://azgovernor.gov/Contact.asp> and paste in your message.

For more information on the Sierra Club's Grand Canyon Chapter and our conservation and legislative programs, please visit our website at <http://arizona.sierraclub.org> or call our office at (602) 253-8633. You can check out more information on some of the bills we tracked this session at [http://arizona.sierraclub.org/political action/tracker](http://arizona.sierraclub.org/political_action/tracker).

For information on how to get involved in the Sierra Club's legislative work, please contact Sandy Bahr at (602) 253-8633 or sandy.bahr@sierraclub.org.



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."

