DATE: February 18, 2003  TIME: 1:30 p.m.  ROOM: SHR 1

CHAIRMAN: Senator Binder  VICE CHAIRMAN: Senator Jarrett

ANALYST: Kerri Morey  Sean Laux  COMMITTEE SECRETARY: Debbee Kennedy

INTERN: Summer Woodson  ASSISTANT ANALYST: Tracey Landers

ATTENDANCE

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GOVERNOR’S APPOINTMENTS

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Chairman Binder called the meeting to order at 1:40 p.m., and roll call was taken.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Chairman Binder moved the minutes of February 11, 2003 be approved. Without objection, the minutes were approved as distributed.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

Senator Binder announced that the following bills would be held:

SB 1064 – adopted dairy standards – HELD

SB 1154 – Arizona livestock board – HELD

SB 1344 – transplantation awareness; special license plates – DO PASS AMENDED

Summer Woodson, Research Intern, explained that the bill requires the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to issue special transplantation awareness license plates. The bill also establishes a transplantation awareness fund and requires the Director of the Department of Health Services (DHS) to allocate the monies to a nonprofit coalition that promotes transplantation awareness. Ms. Woodson explained the Allen 29-line amendment dated February 17, 2003 at 2:40 p.m.

Senator Weiers, sponsor of the bill, stated that Arizona ranks near the bottom when it comes to organ transplants. He further stated that it saves money as people on the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) that cannot receive organ donations end up having to stay on AHCCCS. Mr. Weiers further commented that Mr. Corbet will arrange to have the start-up costs of approximately $32,000 paid so there will be no costs to the State.

Leo Corbet, representing himself, stated that he had been on a heart transplant list for two years along with five others and four died because they did not receive hearts. Mr. Corbet commented that this will be a method to make people more aware of transplantation.

Arthur Piccinati, President, Arizona Coalition for Transplantation, emphasized that his organization is not funded in any way other than by gifts and contributions and they feel that they could help public awareness if there is an income stream and this is one way of providing that. They are willing to support the start-up costs.

Jay McCall, representing himself, stated that he is from a donor family. Mr. McCall feels that this license plate may be the “spark” to motivate people to be organ donors.

Sara Pace Jones, Director of Donor Program Development, Donor Network of Arizona, commented that she represents the agency that coordinates donations for the State of Arizona. Ms. Jones emphasized that Arizona needs to be more donor friendly. They feel that the license plate will support this effort and help more people to make that decision by creating a broader awareness.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1344 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation.
Senator Jarrett moved the 29-line Allen amendment dated 2/17/03 at 2:40 p.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment A). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1344 be returned with an AS AMENDED, DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 7-0-0 (Attachment 1).

SB 1216 – vehicle restraint violations; enforcement – DO PASS

Ms. Woodson explained that the bill changes Arizona safety belt enforcement from secondary to primary. This would allow a law enforcement officer to stop a vehicle for a vehicle restraint violation.

Senator Giffords, sponsor of the bill, asked the Committee to consider this bill as a critical health and safety issue for the millions of people in Arizona.

Richard G. Fimbres, Director, Governor's Office of Highway Safety, spoke in support of the bill.

Jack Champlin, Regional Program Manager, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), U.S. Department of Transportation, presented handouts entitled “Merits of a Primary Safety Belt Law” (Attachment B) and “Estimated Safety and Economic Cost Impact of an 11-Percentage Point Increase in Safety Belt Use in Arizona With a Primary Belt Enforcement Law” (Attachment C). His testimony came directly from the handouts. Their goal is to reduce the annual toll of some 42,000 deaths, 3,000,000 injuries and $230 billion in societal costs due to motor vehicle crashes in America. Mr. Champlin emphasized that seat belt usage is the single most effective way to prevent death or injury in a car crash.

Mr. Champlin indicated that primary enforcement allows a law enforcement officer to stop a vehicle and issue a citation when the officer observes an unbelted driver or passenger. Secondary enforcement, which is what Arizona has now, means that a citation for not wearing a safety belt can only be written after the officer stops the vehicle or cites the offender for another infraction. They feel that a primary law will not only save lives and reduce injuries in Arizona, but will also save Arizona’s citizens substantial amounts of money in associated health care costs.

Mr. Champlin noted that if Arizona can raise its safety belt use rate 11 percentage points by passing a primary belt use law, it is estimated that 73 lives could be saved in Arizona annually. He further noted that safety belts reduce the risk of death to front seat passenger car occupants by 45 percent and the risk of moderate to critical injury by 50 percent. In 2001, three out of five vehicle occupants who died in Arizona were not wearing safety belts.

NHTSA published a report stating that safety belt use saves about $50 billion in medical care, lost productivity and other injury related costs. The report further stated that those not directly involved in crashes pay for nearly three-quarters of all crash costs, primarily through insurance premiums, taxes and travel delay. In 2000, these costs totaled over $170 billion for all traffic crashes. Arizona could save $104.9 million each year with primary belt enforcement.

In response to Senator Allen, Mr. Champlin responded that currently 17 states are practicing this law and five other states have bills.
Mr. Fimbres stated that they anticipate that there will be no additional costs to law enforcement. Law enforcement is supporting this bill. It would be part of their regular duties.

In response to Senator Blendu questioning riding in pickup trucks, Mr. Champlin stated that this would probably be an exemption. **Sean Laux, Research Analyst,** responded that current law requires each motor vehicle designed for carrying ten or fewer passengers that is model year 1972 or later is required to be equipped with a seat belt. Anything other than that would be exempt.

In response to Senator Binder, Mr. Champlin stated the penalty for not wearing a seat belt is currently $10 per violation per person. He pointed out that it is typically higher in other states.

In response to Senator Arzberger questioning if this would apply to golf carts, Mr. Laux responded that if it falls under the federal regulations list in the statute to have a seat belt, then it would. However, he feels that it would not apply unless it was driven on the street or highway, and would have to be registered and have a license plate.

**Dr. Keith Kaback, Physician, representing himself,** testified in support of the bill. He stated that he has worked as an emergency physician for 20 years. Dr. Kaback confirmed that not wearing seat belts causes much more severe injuries and require hospitalization for long periods of time and have long rehabilitation periods. Dr. Kaback suggested that the average rate of seat belt use in Arizona is 74 percent. It is also estimated that if the law is elevated to a primary level, there will be a 11-percentage point increase in Arizona. This will not only save lives, but reduce injuries and reduce the medical costs and lost productivity in the amount of $105 million per year. Arizona could also be eligible to receive up to $1 million per year in federal subsidies if the primary law is enacted.

In response to Senator Allen, Dr. Kaback stated that there is approximately $3 million in federal monies that Arizona did not receive from 1999 to the present due to the lack of a primary law. He further commented that up to $1 million per year for the next five years could be made available.

**Tomi S. Mars, Registered Nurse, Arizona Emergency Nurses Association,** spoke in support of the bill. Ms. Mars testified that many of their trauma patients are people who do not wear seat belts and the use of a safety belt can mean the difference between a minor injury and life-changing trauma. It costs an average of $5,000 more for a person who is not wearing their seat belt.

**David Gore, Legislative Liaison, Professional Fire Fighters of Arizona,** spoke in support of the bill and stated that seat belts do save lives.

**Michael Frias, Deputy Director, Governor’s Office of Highway Safety,** testified that federal funding would increase with this bill. He further stated that there would be an additional $450,000 with the prospect of an additional $1 million for five years. Mr. Frias further stated that this will not necessitate more funding for increased police enforcement.

Senator Binder announced the individuals who registered their position on the bill (Attachment D).

Senator Arzberger noted that she wears a seat belt; however, she lives in a very rural area. In her area, many times it is not appropriate to wear a seat belt as they have to get in and out of their vehicles many times.
Senator Jarrett moved SB 1216 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 4-3-0 (Attachment 2).

**SB 1106 – selective service registration; driver licenses – DO PASS**

Mr. Laux explained that the bill requires males under 26 years of age to register with the Selective Service System to qualify for a driver license, non-operating identification license or driver license renewal and prescribes a mechanism for ADOT to forward certain information to the Selective Service System for registration purposes. According to ADOT, the estimated implementation costs associated with this legislation include $45,979 for programming, $10,200 to change applications forms and $63,000 for a public awareness campaign. This bill also prohibits ADOT from implementing this legislation until receiving adequate funding from the Selective Service System.

In response to Senator Allen, Mr. Laux stated that 27 other states are doing this.

**Senator Rios, sponsor of the bill,** stated that there is no draft but federal law requires males in the United States that turn 18 to register with Selective Service. Senator Rios stated that registration rates in 2001 were 63 percent. There are currently 27 other states that utilize this system to encourage males to register. This bill states that when the male registers at the Motor Vehicle Division (MVD), they consent for that information to be sent to the Selective Service System. Senator Rios confirmed that there is a federal penalty if you do not register. It is a felony with up to five years in prison and a fine of up to $250,000. They also will not qualify for student loans if they do not register with Selective Service. Senator Rios noted that Selective Service will pay for whatever MVD needs to do to implement the program.

In response to Senator Allen, **Justo Gonzalez, Region Director, Selective Service,** responded that the Selective Service Agency sends out a reminder mail-back card to all 18-year old males based on MVD records. If they do not respond, they receive two more compliance mailings. Mr. Gonzales stated that since the enactment of this legislation in other states, there have been 525,000 more registrations nationally in the last 18 months.

Senator Binder announced the individuals who registered their position on the bill (Attachment D).

**Senator Jarrett moved SB 1106 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 6-0-1 (Attachment 3).**

**SB 1108 – vehicle load restrictions; violations; assessments – DO PASS AMENDED**

Mr. Laux explained that the bill increases penalties for drivers who have unsecured vehicle loads. Specifically, a first violation subjects a driver who has an unsecured vehicle load or load cover and does not cause damage or injury to another driver, to an assessment of up to $100. A second violation within 60 months subjects the driver to an assessment of $250. If the unsecured vehicle load causes an automobile crash that results in serious injury, the assessment is up to $500. If the automobile crash results in death, the assessment is up to $1,000. Mr. Laux explained the eight-line Binder amendment dated February 17, 2003 at 4:00 p.m. and the two-line Binder amendment dated February 18, 2003 at 11:58 a.m.

Senator Binder announced the individuals who registered their position on the bill (Attachment D).
Senator Jarrett moved SB 1108 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Jarrett moved the eight-line Binder amendment dated 2/17/03 at 4:00 p.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment E). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved the two-line Binder amendment dated 2/18/03 at 11:58 a.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment F). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1108 be returned with an AS AMENDED, DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Jarrett moved the Committee RECONSIDER its actions whereby it passed the eight-line Binder amendment dated 2/17/03 at 4:00 p.m. to SB 1108. The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved the eight-line Binder amendment dated 2/17/03 at 4:00 p.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment E). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved the two-line Binder amendment to the eight-line Binder amendment dated 2/18/03 at 11:58 a.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment F). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved the amendment, AS AMENDED, be ADOPTED. The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1108 be returned with an AS AMENDED, DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 7-0-0 (Attachment 4).

SB 1055 – class G driver license – FAILED

Mr. Laux explained that the bill requires that an applicant for a class G driver license successfully complete an approved driver’s education program which includes at least 24 hours of classroom instruction and six hours of on-road instruction and prohibits a class G license holder from driving between the hours of 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. unless accompanied by a parent or guardian driving to or from that person’s employment, or the person is involved in an emergency. The bill further prohibits a class G licensee from driving a motor vehicle if the number of passengers in the vehicle exceeds the number of seat belts in the vehicle unless accompanied by a parent or guardian. Also, the bill subjects a class G license holder who violates this restriction on nighttime driving to a civil traffic violation. Mr. Laux explained the Allen 16-line amendment dated February 17, 2003 at 9:56 a.m.

Brandi Goodwin, representing herself, testified in support of the bill. Ms. Goodwin stated that according to the National Safety Council, one in five 16-year old drivers will experience a collision. Ms. Goodwin further stated that restricting the number of passengers to the number of seat belts will give teenagers a better chance of surviving. Mr. Goodwin explained that nighttime driving increases the risk for both crash and collision for young drivers.

Laura Rightenburg, Public Affairs Manager, Arizona Automobile Association (AAA), testified in support of the bill and encouraged the Committee to support this bill.
Senator Binder announced the individuals who registered their position on the bill (Attachment D).

Senator Arzberger stated that her concerns with the bill are the hours from 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. for the rural areas. School activities in the rural area can travel an average of two hours and would be out of compliance.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1055 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Jarrett moved the Allen 16-line amendment dated 2/17/03 at 9:56 a.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment G). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1055 be returned with an AS AMENDED, DO PASS recommendation. The motion FAILED by a roll call vote of 3-4-0 (Attachment 5).

**SB 1269 – antilitter advisory council – DISCUSSION ONLY**

Mr. Laux explained that the bill establishes the Antilitter Advisory Council, specifies council membership and prescribed the council’s duties which include reviewing current litter pickup and removal programs, preparing plans for the pickup and removal of litter along state maintained highways, devising antilitter strategies and recommending potential funding mechanisms.

**Kevin Biesty, Legislative Liaison, Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT),** testified as neutral to the bill. Mr. Biesty confirmed that they would work with Senator Miranda on this bill.

**Senator Miranda, sponsor of the bill,** testified that this bill creates a commission to come up with ideas on how to save the State of Arizona money. He further commented that the State spends $2.5 million annually to pick up trash.

Senator Binder announced the individuals who registered their position on the bill (Attachment D).

**Leandra Lewis, Arizona Clean and Beautiful,** testified in opposition to the bill. Ms. Lewis stated that they are a statewide non-profit organization and have worked since 1985 on litter issues. Ms. Lewis emphasized that they look at prevention, enforcement, awareness, education and recognition. They also have a litter hotline. They feel that this bill will not help Arizona Clean and Beautiful and the 10,000 volunteers do a better job of cleaning up the litter. They would like a litter-generating bill that would have a fee attached. They are proposing a “litter summit” in May.

**SB 1150 – excessive speeding study committee – DO PASS**

Mr. Laux explained that the bill establishes the Excessive Speeding Study Committee consisting of members of the Legislature and the Director of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and specifies the Committee’s reporting requirements.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1150 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 6-0-1 (Attachment 6).
Tracey Landers, Assistant Research Analyst, explained that the bill allows the Director of the Department of Game and Fish (AGF) to forego the rulemaking process and immediately address wildlife disease issues through an order by the Director.

Senator Cannell, sponsor of the bill, stated that there is not a good method to rapidly respond to diseases in wildlife and this bill will give AGF the ability to act quickly.

Jim Devos, Chief of Research, AGF, stated that there are a number of diseases of concern to the department. The importance of this bill is that the spread of disease occurs very rapidly and currently the department’s authority rests in the rulemaking process which can take up to six to eight weeks. Mr. Devos further stated that many of the diseases in wildlife can also impose health risks to both domestic animals and humans.

Bas Aja, Arizona Cattlemen’s Association, spoke in support of the bill. Mr. Aja stated that many of these are animal diseases and would like the department to work in conjunction with the State Veterinarian.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1282 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 6-0-1 (Attachment 7).

Kerri Morey, Research Analyst, explained that the bill establishes a process for creating a new type of special district called a Recreational Corridor Channelization District (District). The District could be formed upon approval of affected municipalities, approval by the county board of supervisors and passage at the ballot. The District board could then refer the question of levying a secondary property tax to the ballot. In addition to levying the tax, the District would be able to acquire and dispose of personal property or real property, spend private contributions, appropriations and grants, construct, operate and maintain recreational facilities in a floodway or floodplain during and after aggregate mining activities, sell or dispose of any by-product of maintaining community parks in the District, pay expenses and employ staff. Ms. Morey stated that the bill specifies that all expenses would be paid from the District fund. Ms. Morey explained that the Arzberger 13-line amendment dated February 17, 2003 at 1:10 p.m. additionally requires the signatures of more than 50 percent of the landowners before the question of forming the district can be placed on the ballot.

Senator Blendu, sponsor of the bill, explained that this bill will establish a shell to create the Agua Fria as a parkway, wetlands and waterways. Senator Blendu stated that there will be biking and horseback riding. This bill brings all the parties together working on a common goal.

Rusty Bowers, Arizona Rock Products Association, spoke in support of the bill. Mr. Bowers confirmed that the bill needs a lot of work, including eminent domain power. He stated that they would ultimately look for a study committee to continue the deliberations.

In response to Senator Arzberger, Mr. Bowers implied that this bill will apply to other rivers as demand grows for these products.
Archer Shelton, representing himself, stated that this bill is an unusual and unique opportunity and lays the framework for a legacy.

Doug Williams, Maricopa County Flood Control Planning Manager, Maricopa County Flood Control District, stated that they regulate floodplains and have been concerned about erosion and have worked very hard to collaborate with the aggregate industry to develop a public/private partnership that will have the end result of public protection and protection of infrastructure. They will continue to work with the rock products industry and the local jurisdictions to develop a concept that is structurally sound and meets the regional goals of the west valley.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1347 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Arzberger moved her 13-line amendment dated 2/17/03 at 1:10 p.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment H). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1347 be returned with an AS AMENDED, DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 6-0-1 (Attachment 8).

SB 1191 – emissions inspections; alternative fuel vehicles – DO PASS AMENDED

Mr. Laux explained that the bill allows the owner of an original equipment manufactured (OEM) alternative fuel vehicle (AFV) to pay an emissions fee for the first five years of registration in-lieu of emissions testing the vehicle. Mr. Laux explained the Binder seven-page amendment dated February 17, 2003 at 4:45 p.m.

In response to Senator Cannell, Mr. Laux responded that the emissions in-lieu fee is deposited into the Clean Air Fund. Mr. Laux confirmed that MVD will have some programming costs of $24,000 to send out registration renewal notices to these owners informing them that they can pay the emissions in-lieu fee.

Penny Allee Taylor, Specialist/Government Affairs, Southwest Gas Corporation, stated that they initiated this bill and have 222 vehicles in their fleet that meet this alternative fuels definition. All of the vehicles being tested are passing the test, but they are required to take the vehicles out of the fleet annually to get the test. This also pulls an employee from doing their job. The State will still get the fee so there will be no loss of revenue to the State.

Jim Buster, Legislative Liaison, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), spoke in support of the bill as amended to limit the exemption to three years.

In response to Senator Jarrett, Mr. Buster stated that the bill addresses dedicated fuel vehicles. These are ones that run on compressed natural gas by the original equipment from the manufacturer. Mr. Laux clarified that this bill will allow the same exemption that exists for gasoline powered vehicles. There is a five-year emission lieu exemption for those vehicles as well. The annual emissions inspections were required under the last Special Session once the incentives were stopped.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1191 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation.
Senator Jarrett moved the Binder seven-page amendment dated 2/17/03 at 4:45 p.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment I). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1191 be returned with an AS AMENDED, DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 6-0-1 (Attachment 9).

SB 1167 – environment; antiterrorism; information disclosure – DO PASS AMENDED

Ms. Landers explained that Congress passed the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act of 2002 (Act) that exempts certain water system vulnerability assessments from the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). This bill exempts any water quality control information determined by federal law or by a federal agency to be exempt from disclosure under the FOIA from the Arizona public record laws. Ms. Landers explained the Jarrett six-line amendment dated February 17, 2003 at 12:40 p.m.

Mr. Buster stated that this bill allows ADEQ to protect certain information from public records laws under narrow exemptions. The information to be excluded is that which the federal government has required water companies to compile under the Act of 2002. Without this exemption, the federal government will not share with Arizona information gained from these reports. This bill will assist public water systems with conforming to the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1167 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Jarrett moved her six-line amendment dated 2/17/03 at 12:40 p.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment J). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.

Senator Jarrett moved SB 1167 be returned with an AS AMENDED, DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 6-0-1 (Attachment 10).

SJR 1002 – declaring an emergency; Arizona’s forests – DO PASS AMENDED

Ms. Landers explained that the resolution declares a state of emergency for Arizona’s forests and urges the federal government to alleviate the emergency. The resolution also urges Congress and the President to implement The National Fire Plan and the President’s Healthy Forest Initiative and provide funding to accelerate forest treatment. Ms. Landers explained the Brown five-line amendment dated February 17, 2003 at 8:06 a.m.

Senator Brown, sponsor of the bill, stated this is a memorial to Congress to ask them to please help us to improve our forests.

Senator Brown moved SJR 1002 be returned with a DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Brown moved his five-line amendment dated 2/17/03 at 8:06 a.m. be ADOPTED (Attachment K). The motion CARRIED by a voice vote.
Senator Brown moved SJR 1002 be returned with an AS AMENDED, DO PASS recommendation. The motion CARRIED by a roll call vote of 6-0-1 (Attachment 11).

SM 1001 - Sonoran desert peace park – DISCUSSION ONLY
Ms. Woodson explained that the memorial requests that the United States Congress and the Department of the Interior take necessary steps to establish a national park by redesignating the Organ Pipe National Monument and the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge as a Sonoran Desert Peace Park (Park). The memorial suggests that the park will highlight the Puerto Penasco Beach and the El Pinacate and Alto Golfo Biosphere Reserves in Sonora, Mexico as well as the Cactus Pipe Monument, the Biosphere Reserve and the Sonoran ecosystem of southern Arizona.

Senator Giffords, sponsor of the bill, stated that this is a memorial and was passed in Pima County several years ago. Ms. Giffords explained that this memorial will be cost free for the State and federal government and start-up funds are already in place.

Bill Broyles, Sonoran Desert National Park Friends, presented a handout entitled “Sonoran Desert National Park” (Attachment L) and a slide presentation. Mr. Broyles stated that this memorial asks the federal government to combine two pieces of land and change the name on these existing pieces of federal land within the Interior Department. He further stated that this will increase tourism and protect the Sonoran Desert ecosystem. The Presidents of both countries can declare this as a “sister park.” Mr. Broyles stated that 84 percent of Arizonans think that this is a good idea. He further stated that there will be no grazing, mining or timbering and visitors require a permit. Mr. Broyles confirmed that national parks add value to land. He further stated that this park will increase border security and increase tourism. This park is not part of the Goldwater Range. Mr. Broyles confirmed that the title of national park draws more federal funding. The national park could bring up to one million people per year.

In response to Senator Cannell, Mr. Broyles confirmed that hunting would no longer be allowed. The Game and Fish Department would only lose $975 per year.

Barry Aarons, Consultant, Arizona Tourism Alliance, spoke in support of the bill. Mr. Aarons pointed out that tourism is Arizona’s largest industry. He further stated that any opportunity to expand the natural resources tourism of Arizona is worthy of our consideration.

Senator Blendu announced the individuals who registered their position on the bill (Attachment D).

Amy Duffy, Director of Intergovernmental Relations, The City of Glendale, testified in opposition to the bill. Ms. Duffy implied that the City of Glendale is committed to preserving the mission of Luke Air Force Base along with the missions of all of the other military bases. Ms. Duffy stated that if anything affects the Goldwater Range, it affects the military mission in Arizona. The range is the nation’s second largest military reservation. Ms. Duffy confirmed that the military facilities provide a huge economic impact for the State of Arizona in the amount of $5.7 billion annually. The military industry also provides 83,000 jobs. Ms. Duffy proclaimed that this park will create conflict with the military bases.

Senator Giffords stated that the Goldwater Missile Range would be preserved and the land is already set aside.
Senator Cannell commented that Mexico may not really be on board with this park.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Debbie Kennedy
Committee Secretary

(Tapes and attachments on file in the Secretary of the Senate's Office/Resource Center, Room, 115.)