Arizona’s Human Rights Record
2008 LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD
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The 2008 state legislative session was dominated by the dark-cloud of Arizona’s $2 billion (and growing) budget deficit. The deficit does not come from “bad luck,” rather, from bad policy. Arizona has cut taxes, cut spending on essential programs and wasted funding on policies and practices that led us down a path of economic decline, social isolation, and questionable legality.

To better understand this complexity, this year Border Action Network made a change in our approach to analyzing the legislature. Last year we looked only at bills that target immigrant families. We could have done that again this year. There were forty-four bills on our initial watch list; all immigration or border-related. Throughout the session, we kept our members and supporters up-to-date on these bills and gave them tools to contact their legislators and express their opinions. In fact, legislations’ constituents responded. In some cases, we generated hundreds of emails and phone calls. As a result, only two bills targeting immigrant families (HB2359 and HB2807) made it to Governor Napolitano’s desk; fortunately, both were vetoed. To urge the Governor to veto these two measures, Border Action members gathered nearly 2,500 postcards in four days that were delivered to the Governor’s office.

The scorecard could have focused exclusively on these bills, but we decided we needed to take a broader approach. This year, as we will continue to do for future sessions, we looked at a variety of bills that disproportionately affect not only immigrant families, but all people of color in Arizona. Within Border Action Network, we believe in a society that recognizes the fundamental human rights of all people. As immigrant communities, we have prioritized the struggle to see that immigrants’ basic rights and humanity are upheld. Yet we also recognize that a just society requires more than a good immigration and border policy. For us, human rights is about immigration reform, but it is also about good education, rights for workers, health care for all, dignified housing, accountable government, safe and healthy communities, preserving language and culture, and justice, equality and dignity. To promote this essential vision, this year’s scorecard looks at how our legislature voted on key bills on these issues that made it to floor votes.

This scorecard and its analysis come at a critical time for Arizona. Our economy is in recession. Arizona has one of the highest home foreclosure rates in the nation. Last year’s employer sanction law has caused worker flight, leaving some of the state’s key industries in dire straits. Education system indicators consistently rank Arizona’s schools at the bottom of our nation’s school systems, at a time when our country is itself experiencing widespread educational decline. In fact, in most respects, the basic welfare, dignity, and humanity of our state’s residents, as this report will show, are disregarded. This trend must change and change quickly. Arizona’s demographics have shifted; immigrant families and other people of color are moving to Arizona, raising families and rapidly becoming active participants in every facet of the state’s culture, politics, society and economy.

Our hope is that this report sheds light on the need for state policy that works to integrate and to support the continued, significant contributions of immigrants and people of color into the state of Arizona. We hope to shine light on the need, the urgency, but more importantly, the opportunity that exists to build a state rooted in human rights, equality and justice, which, we believe, is truly the path that everyone can and should share.
IMMIGRATION REFORM

With more than 300 miles of border with Mexico, Arizona has the highest rate of illegal entries of all US-Mexico border states. Since the 1994 implementation of the Southwest Border Strategy aimed at making the border increasingly difficult to cross through a combined strategy of thousands of Border Patrol agents, walls, and surveillance technology, immigrant families have curtailed “migration” and settled in Arizona and other states with booming construction and service-industry job markets. Arizona’s foreign-born population has grown dramatically since 1990 when there were about 268,700 foreign-born persons in the state. By 2004, that population increased by 200% to 830,900. The vast majority of these new immigrants are non-citizens, which went from 163,300 to about 619,800, an increase of almost 280 percent. These workers and families have become an essential component of Arizona’s social, political, cultural and economic reality.

HB2359 - Border officers; state laws; enforcement
Primary sponsors: Representative Jonathan Paton (R-30)
This bill reduces already limited to non-existent public accountability within the Department of Homeland Security and endangers public safety by giving county sheriffs the ability to enter into inter-governmental agreements with Immigration and Customs Enforcement without the authorization of county boards of supervisors. When people in the community fear the sheriff, crimes go unreported.
Passed House Third Read: March 3, 2008
Passed Senate Third Read: April 23, 2008
Vetoed by the Governor: April 29, 2008

HB2807 - Immigration; local enforcement
Primary sponsors: Representative John B. Nelson (R-12)
By requiring local law enforcement agencies to cross-train police officers to address immigration violations, this bill limits the ability of law enforcement to develop and implement effective, community-responsive law enforcement policies, and endangers public safety by encouraging community members to fear the police, which radically reduces the reporting of crime.
Passed House Third Read: March 20, 2008
Passed Senate Third Read: April 21, 2008
Failed House Motion to Override Veto: May, 13, 2008
WORKERS RIGHTS

Immigrants in 2004 comprised 14% of Arizona’s workforce, and were a larger proportion of low-skilled labor in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and service industries. High-skilled immigrants were a large percent of the workers in specific areas of medicine and science. The 2004 total economic output attributable to immigrant workers was about $44 billion. This output included $20 billion in labor and other income and resulted in approximately 400,000 full-time equivalent jobs. As a “right to work” state, which means in part that no workers can be compelled to join unions, even in unionized work places, union membership is losing ground even though Arizona unions increased their ranks by 37% in 2006. Without strong worker organization, workplace fatalities occur almost every other day in Arizona. State agencies responsible for inspecting and investigating workplace violations have conducted fewer inspections each year but issue more citations.

HB2829 - Workers' compensation; employee misconduct
Primary sponsor: Representative John McComish (R-20)

This bill would significantly reduce an injured worker's compensation pay if the employer demonstrates that the worker has a record of poor behavior or negligence. While business argued the bill targets drug and alcohol abuse on the job, worker advocates argue that employers just want to reduce their rates on comp claims. “Misconduct” is broadly defined: tardies, unexcused absences, yelling at boss, etc. So if fired from the job because of employer perceived misconduct, a previous claim to workers' compensation would essentially just go away. Workers' advocates argue that the punishment does not fit, and exonerates employers from fulfilling their legal responsibility to provide workman's compensation. This bill puts too much power over workers in the hands of employers, enabling the unethical to escape their responsibilities.

Passed House Third Read: April 1, 2008
Failed Senate Commerce and Economic Development Committee: April 9, 2008

SB1361 - Arizona career pathways initiative
Primary sponsor: Senator Timothy S. Bee (R-30)

This bill provides a path to economic independence for underskilled adults and provides newly skilled workers for Arizona's businesses. It would require the Dept of Commerce to cooperate with labor market intermediaries (defined, but examples include nonprofits like Tucson's JobPath) to deliver postsecondary training to low and moderate income, under-skilled adults for the purpose of employment in fields with critical shortages of employees.

Passed Senate Third Read: March 20, 2008
Passed House: June 26, 2008
Passed House Third Read: March 11, 2008
Passed Senate: May 22, 2008
Failed to Pass Senate on Reconsideration: June 26, 2008
Passed Senate Third Read: April 1, 2008
Ready for Senate Action: June 27, 2008

HB2745 - Employer sanctions
Primary sponsor: Representative Russell K. Pearce (R-18)

Pearce’s bill includes a long list of amendments to his employer sanctions law, changes that mostly benefit employers and are a detriment to workers. The bill clarifies that the law only applies to workers hired after January 1, 2008. When an employer hires an independent contractor, it is the contractor that is liable under the employer sanctions law and not the person or entity that hires the contractor. Employers must demonstrate they made a “good faith” effort to verify employees work status. The bill also prohibits any state or local government agency from granting a license (defined, includes business licenses) to a person who is not legally present in this country, increases penalties for workers who use false identification or social security numbers, and a cracks down on day laborers and cash-based employment.

Passed House Third Read: April 1, 2008
Passed Substitute HB2745 for SB1374
Signed by Governor: May 1, 2008

HB2412 - Criminal trespass; day laborers
Primary sponsor: Representative John Kavanagh (R-8)

In a misguided, destined-to-fail attempt to punish our way out of failed immigration policy, this bill expands the list of activities that constitute criminal trespass in the first degree to include soliciting day labor employment on or near any public highway or street; or on any private property after receiving a reasonable request or notice prohibiting entry.

Passed House Third Read: March 11, 2008
Failed to Pass Senate on Reconsideration: June 26, 2008
Passed House Third Read: April 1, 2008
Passed Senate: May 22, 2008

JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND DIGNITY

With more than one in ten Americans living in poverty, the United States has the highest level of inequality of any affluent nation. Inequality is more complex than income levels and includes measures of access to opportunity, safety, health, personal fulfillment, and meaningful participation in important social decision-making. In Arizona, these inequities fall even more sharply along boundaries of race and ethnicity, age and region, as well as immigration status and citizenship.

SCM1008 / HB2677 - REAL ID Act; Urge repeal
Primary sponsors: Senator Jim Waring (R-7)/Representative Judy M. Burges (R-4)
These two similar bills prohibit the state from implementing the federal REAL ID Act of 2005. Within the REAL ID Act, the Department of Homeland Security established new national standards for state-issued driver’s licenses and other identification cards and includes a provision permitting DHS Secretary Chertoff to waive environmental laws for the construction of the border wall. As of April 2008, all 50 U.S. states have received extensions for implementing the new IDs. REAL ID would effectively turn state driver’s licenses into a genuine national identity card and impose numerous new burdens on taxpayers, citizens, immigrants, and state governments. The legislature’s bills specify that the AZ Dept of Motor Vehicles would have to report to the Governor and legislature any attempt by an agency or agent who try to get the state to implement REAL ID.

SB1476 - Probation; facilities; safe communities act
Primary sponsor: Senator John Huppenthal (R-20)
This bill takes positive steps toward reducing the skyrocketing costs and zero-sum crime reduction of Arizona’s particularly punitive incarceration policies. It also restores the discretion of the courts to reward positive steps toward rehabilitation and social reintegration. It enables courts to shorten a person’s probation term if they have good behavior while on probation. The saved money would be reinvested in abuse treatment, victim assistance and restitution programs, which have been overwhelmingly shown to reduce crime and address the needs of victims more effectively than incarceration.

HB2672 - Small installment loan act
Primary sponsor: Representative Andy Biggs (R-22)
This bill supports the financial exploitation and victimization of low-income Arizonans by carving out an additional special exemption from Arizona’s small loan rate cap of 36% APR. It would allow installment loans ranging from $200.00 up to $3,000.00 for one to two years. The model, while on the surface is somewhat different from payday lending, still encourages loan flipping at high interest rates once the loan "fees" are also calculated into the loan cost. Loan "flipping" occurs when the lender charges you higher points and fees each time you refinance (or in this bill’s case—renewing the loan) while also maintaining the likelihood of increasing your interest rate. In addition, if a prepayment penalty exists, you will have to pay that amount each time you take out a new loan.

HB2677 - Small installment loan act
Primary sponsor: Representative Judy M. Burges (R-4)
These two similar bills prohibit the state from implementing the federal REAL ID Act of 2005. Within the REAL ID Act, the Department of Homeland Security established new national standards for state-issued driver’s licenses and other identification cards and includes a provision permitting DHS Secretary Chertoff to waive environmental laws for the construction of the border wall. As of April 2008, all 50 U.S. states have received extensions for implementing the new IDs. REAL ID would effectively turn state driver’s licenses into a genuine national identity card and impose numerous new burdens on taxpayers, citizens, immigrants, and state governments. The legislature’s bills specify that the AZ Dept of Motor Vehicles would have to report to the Governor and legislature any attempt by an agency or agent who try to get the state to implement REAL ID.

HCR2041 - Discrimination; preferential treatment; prohibition
Primary sponsor: Representative Russell K. Pearce (R-18)
This bill is part of a 5-state strategy devised by Ward Connerly that would eliminate equal opportunity in Arizona employment, education and contracting. Connerly is a California businessman and opponent of affirmative action who also funded and promoted similar bills and ballot measures in Michigan, Washington and California that prohibit state schools from making admissions choices based on factors such as race or sex, effectively eliminating affirmative action. After the defeat of this bill in the legislature, Connerly launched a signature-gathering campaign to put this bill on the November ballot for voters.

SB1442 - Dependent children; placement; hearings
Primary sponsor: Senator Leah Landrum Taylor (D-16)
In an effort to create greater transparency within Arizona’s Child Protective Services and to keep family members informed and involved in the child-placement process, SB1442 requires the court to inform and notify family members, foster parents or pre-adoptive parents of a dependent child of their right to be heard in any proceeding regarding the child.

SCM1008
Passed Senate Third Read: March 13, 2008
Passed House Third Read: March 19, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: June 11, 2008
Passed House Final Read: June 11, 2008
Signed by Governor: June 17, 2008

HB2677
Passed Senate Third Read: March 31, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: May 6, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: June 11, 2008
Signed by Governor: June 17, 2008

SB1476
Passed Senate Third Read: March 24, 2008
Passed Senate Financial Institutions Insurance Retirement Committee: April 8, 2008

HB2672
Passed Senate Third Read: March 19, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: May 6, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: June 11, 2008
Signed by Governor: June 17, 2008

SB1442
Passed Senate Third Read: March 12, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: May 7, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: June 11, 2008
Passed House Third Read: April 14, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: May 7, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: June 11, 2008
Signed by Governor: May 12, 2008

WEIGHT: 3
A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.

WEIGHT: 4
A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.

WEIGHT: 4
A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.

WEIGHT: 4
A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.

WEIGHT: 5
A “NO” vote is a pro-human rights vote.

WEIGHT: 4
A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.

WEIGHT: 4
A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.

WEIGHT: 4
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CIVIC PARTICIPATION

31% of Arizona’s voting population is made up of immigrants and other people of color. As Arizona’s elections become less predictable and with the state’s changing demographics, voting rights, public confidence in the fairness of elections, and public official’s responsiveness and accountability to all of their constituents have become key issues in the state. With the 2004 passage of Proposition 200 requiring voters to provide proof of citizenship at polling places, reports of voter disenfranchisement appear to be increasing. In Maricopa County alone, it is estimated that at least 28,000 voters were turned away from the polls in the November 2006 election.8

HCR2044 - Voter Protection; temporary budget suspension
Primary sponsor: Representative Russell K. Pearce (R-18)

Pearce’s bill was explicitly designed to circumvent a fundamental democratic process by enabling the state Legislature to ignore voter approved budget mandates to fund projects in any year projected to have a deficit. Specifically, it would have allowed lawmakers to block funding for voter approved projects if both the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budgeting “issue a written finding” that the fiscal year is projected to have a deficit. This would severely undermine the wishes of voters and put at peril everything from health care, to conservation, to Clean Elections.

Passed House Third Read: March 24, 2008
Passed Senate Appropriations: April 15, 2008

HB2288 - Initiative and referendum amendments
Primary sponsor: Representative Bob Stump (R-9)

This bill aims to circumvent cheating and the misrepresentation of information in the process of gathering signatures for ballot measures. The bill would result in punitive consequences for misrepresenting the meaning of the language contained in a ballot measure, plus gives more time necessary to verify that signatures are in accordance with the law.

Passed Senate Third Read: May 8, 2008
Passed House Final Read: May 21, 2008
Signed by Governor: May 27, 2008

HCR2026 - Redistricting commission; elected members
Primary sponsor: Representative Jonathan Paton (R-30)

This bill aimed to change the traditional process through which Redistricting Commission members are appointed to a new, more partisan process in which they would be elected. It would have placed on the 2008 general election ballot the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to change the composition of the Independent Redistricting Commission. In the proposed new system, one representative from each Congressional district would be nominated and elected by the people in that district at a primary and general election in each year that ends in zero. Previously, the 5-member IRC had 4 members (2 Democrats and 2 Republicans) selected by various elected officials and one member (not registered in either major party) chosen by the other 4 who served as chair. If elected, the redistricting commission could become a “political machine” set to run politics in the Arizona and to create permanent party strongholds in their districts. People drawing the districts boundaries should not be politicians; they should be appointees.

Passed House Third Read: March 26, 2008
Failed Senate Appropriations: June 25, 2008

HB2451 - Election security provisions
Primary sponsor: Representative Michelle Reagan (R-8)

This bill aims to circumvent potential for voter fraud in Arizona. It requires the officer in charge of elections to maintain records showing the chain of custody for all voting equipment and ballots for the entire voting process. It mandates that all sample ballots be clearly marked as samples and not for official use. Regarding the use of electronic voting machines, the bill requires that the precint election judge compare the number of votes cast according to the tabulator to the total number of voters that signed the poll list plus provisional ballots. In addition, counties are required to designate someone to observe the installation and modifications of election software or programming for county election administration.

Passed Senate Third Read: April 21, 2008
Passed House Final Read: April 22, 2008
Signed by Governor: April 28, 2008

A “NO” vote is a pro-human rights vote.
WEIGHT: 3

A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.
WEIGHT: 4
EDUCATION

Compared to other affluent nations, the United States ranks only 21st in high school completion. While the U.S. slips internationally, Arizona is consistently ranked at the bottom of the nation for education. Arizona ranks 49th out of the United States in per-student spending. Arizona has the second highest student-teacher ratio in the nation. Fewer than half of Arizona’s high school graduates qualify academically to enroll in our state’s public universities. The state ranks 27th in the nation for average teacher salaries and is $4,769 below the national average. Youth of color are the hardest hit, as they comprise 52.9% of Arizona’s student population.

HB2475 - Schools; pupil disciplinary proceedings
Primary sponsor: Representative Kirk Adams (R-19)
This bill stacks the already uneven deck against Arizona’s K-12 students facing disciplinary or judicial proceedings. Even if unsubstantiated, this bill mandates that accusations of a student bullying, intimidating, or harassing other students will remain in a child’s record and can be used against them. Substantial national data confirms that such policies disproportionately impact youth of color. All of Arizona’s K-12 students deserve a fair and unbiased review of their conduct.

HB2008 - School pupils; alternative graduation requirements
Primary sponsor: Representative David Schapira (D-17)
This bill would let schools use a student’s grades to offset low AIMs test scores. This supports the thousands of Arizona’s students who may not test well, but clearly work hard and achieve traditional success in school – an excellent indicator of future career success. No child’s potential should be underestimated or limited by standardized testing, nor can we afford to compromise the future of our state by discouraging students from striving to achieve their dreams and goals.

SB1277 - Disabled veterans; retraining; task force
Primary sponsor: Senator John Huppenthal (R-20)
This bill creates a task force dedicated to finding job training and placement for disabled military veterans. This is an obvious service owed to Arizona’s disabled vets.
Border Action Network

Arizona's Human Rights Record

Housing insecurity threatens the economic health and stability of families, and negatively impacts the state economy as a whole. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, households paying more than 30% of their income towards rent or a mortgage are not financially sustainable. In Arizona, nearly 197,400 Arizona families do not have affordable housing. This has been exacerbated by the housing market crash. Arizona continues to be one of the hardest hit states in the country when it comes to foreclosures. In June 2008, one in every 201 households had received a foreclosure notice; this is the 3rd highest rate in the U.S.

**HB2079 - Escrow agents; disbursements; license verification**
Primary sponsor: Representative Bill Konopnicki (R-5)

This bill mandates that any escrow agent who discovers that a mortgage banker or broker is not validly licensed in Arizona must report the non-licensed persons to the Dept of Financial Institutions. This is an attempt to create more accountability within the mess of the current housing crisis. The current culture within real estate is that agents do not turn one another in, but look the other way even when they see impossible deals and disasters waiting to happen.

Passed House Third Read: February 25, 2008

**HB2349/SB1028 - Loan originator licensing**
Primary sponsors: Representative Bill Konopnicki (R-5)/ Senator Jay Tibshraeny (R-21)

These bills aim to create much needed accountability within the mortgage industry. Beginning January 1, 2010, loan originators (defined) must be licensed and regulated by the Dept of Financial Institutions. This bill establishes grounds for disciplinary action and requirements for licensure—to include an examination administered by an examination committee. It makes other changes related to licensing of mortgage brokers, including requiring brokers and other licensees who employ loan originators to complete continuing education units.

Passed House Third Read: March 3, 2008
Passed Senate Third Read: February 25, 2008
Passed House Third Read: April 3, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: June 26, 2008
Signed by Governor: July 7, 2008

**HCR2072/HB2220 - State equalization property tax; repeal**
Primary sponsors: Representative Sam Crump (R-6)/Representative Jim Weiers (R-12)

This bill would make permanent a 3-year suspension of the "state equalization assistance property tax," a $250 million annual revenue stream that is set to expire on Jan. 1st 2009. While the economic downturn and revenue shortfall may be short term, the state of Arizona has a history of chronically underfunding public education. Rather than take money from public education as this bill does, Arizona’s legislators should reallocate this revenue stream to specific education programs that will create quality public schools. The Tax Justice Digest calls this legislation, a "poorly reasoned and poorly targeted property tax reduction."

Passed House Third Read: March 3, 2008
Passed Senate Third Read: February 25, 2008
Passed Senate Final Read: June 26, 2008
Signed by Governor: July 7, 2008

A "YES" vote is a pro-human rights vote.
WEIGHT: 3

A "NO" vote is a pro-human rights vote.
WEIGHT: 5

Rep. Konopnicki
Sen. Tibshraeny
Rep. Crump
Rep. Weiers

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13
HEALTH CARE

Lack of access to adequate health care leads to unnecessary disease and death, impacts job and school performance, drives up health care costs for everyone, burdens the health care system and businesses, and threatens public health. Over 1 million, or 17% of Arizonans are uninsured. 15% of Arizona’s children, or 250,000, are uninsured. Since 2007, health insurance premiums in Arizona have increased 87%. Only 52% of Arizona’s private sector employers offer health coverage to their employees and only 39% of small businesses offer employee health coverage.14 With these rising health care costs and diminishing employment-based health coverage, immigrants and other people of color in Arizona live in a state of health insecurity.

SB1164 - Healthcare group; enrollment freeze
Primary sponsor: Senator Pamela Gorman (R-6)
This bill is an attack on small business owners and on already insufficient state healthcare coverage for Arizona’s workers. It prohibits Healthcare Group (the state’s health insurance coverage for sole proprietors and employers with less than 50 employees) from enrolling new employer groups until July 1, 2011 (extended the existing new enrollment freeze). It would eliminate the cap on premium increases and other provisions, potentially making premiums out of reach for small business proprietors. Healthcare Group was established in the 80’s by the legislature to allow small business owners to provide healthcare with a total number of employees ranging from 1-50. It was designed to be funded by premiums and if needed, legislative appropriations. The Healthcare Group also offers coverage to those with preexisting conditions. In 2007, with the high cost of insuring a population with a higher average of health problems, the state legislature had to supplement the cost of the program in order to not raise premiums. As a response, the legislature put a one-year freeze on enrollment into the healthcare group. Arizona desperately needs more residents with healthcare coverage, not fewer.

Passed Senate Third Read: March 10, 2008
Transmitted to Senate: May 12, 2008
Passed House Third Read: May 12, 2008
Signed by Governor: April 1, 2008

A “NO” vote is a pro-human rights vote.
WEIGHT: 4

SB1113 - HIV-related testing
Primary sponsor: Senator Carolyn Allen (R-8)
This bill would increase HIV screening of patients, foster early detection of HIV infection, identify persons with unrecognized HIV infection and link them to prevention services, and reduce prenatal transmission of HIV. As it has been recently discovered that HIV infection rates in the U.S. are far higher than previously understood, it is an especially important and timely piece of public health legislation.

Passed Senate Third Read: February 25, 2008
Passed House Third Read: April 1, 2008
Signed by Governor: April 4, 2008

A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.
WEIGHT: 4

SB1229 - Schools; pupils with diabetes
Primary sponsor: Senator Carolyn Allen (R-8)
Students with diabetes have enough to contend with managing a chronic disease in addition to the stresses of growing up and completing their education. This bill allows schools to permit students to manage their diabetes at school, allowing them more time in the classroom by eliminating the requirement that they go off campus to attend to their health needs.

Passed Senate Third Read: March 10, 2008
Passed House Third Read: April 7, 2008
Signed by Governor: April 14, 2008

A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.
WEIGHT: 4

SB1078 - Expedited Therapy
Primary sponsor: Senator Carolyn Allen (R-8)
This bill provides health care providers with the option of utilizing expedited therapy as part of their medical practice. Expedited therapy allows medical providers to prescribe and dispense medications to contacts of patients with communicable diseases for treatment without a physical exam. This is a very important public health tool since certain communicable diseases (i.e. pertussis, meningitis, influenza, sexually transmitted diseases, scabies, plague, and hemophilus influenza b, etc.) require that contacts receive immediate prophylactic treatment in order to prevent infection and ongoing transmission. In the setting of communicable diseases, this practice can act as a preventative measure while also stopping further transmission. Arizona law currently prohibits the use of expedited therapy. SB 1078 grants the authority to use expedited therapy under certain conditions.

Passed Senate Third Read: February 19, 2008
Passed House Third Read: April 1, 2008
Signed by Governor: April 4, 2008

A “YES” vote is a pro-human rights vote.
WEIGHT: 2
HEALTHY COMMUNITIES
Arizona is home to some of the most diverse and resplendent fauna and flora. “Sky islands,” genetically diverse and isolated mountain ranges, line the southern Arizona landscape. In the north, the Grand Canyon brings locals as well as tourists from around the world to marvel in its natural wonder. With tremendous solar and wind energy generating capacity, Arizona has the potential to become a national leader in environmental sustainability. Arizona is home to dozens of indigenous nations that seek to protect the integrity of ancestral lands, water and air quality. All the while, a growing population of young families strives for open space, neighborhood parks, and a clean environment. Hand in hand with these trends are stresses and strains on already limited public transportation, unbridled development, water use and abuse, and diminishing air quality.

HB2766 • Omnibus Energy Act of 2008
Primary sponsor: Representative Lucy Mason (R-1)
Despite being watered down through the legislative process, the Omnibus Energy Act of 2008 would have been a comprehensive and important addition to state statutes. It covered subjects such as more efficient appliance standards, better home construction and the installation of renewable energy systems, all of which would have gone towards positively impacting communities to go “greener” by making it more affordable to do so.

Passed House Third Read: March 27, 2008
Passed Senate Third Read: April 23, 2008
Passed House Final Read: May 12, 2008
Vetoed by Governor: May 15, 2008

HB2017 • Greenhouse emissions; regulations; fuel economy
Representative Bill Konopnicki (R-5)
This bill stated that the Governor could not create carbon emissions rules that were stricter than those in place federally. The Governor, along with other members of the Western Climate Initiative (Arizona, California, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington), spent more than two years developing goals and proposals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This was in reaction to the lack of progress at the federal level and cited the Supreme Court ruling that the government had the right to limit carbon emissions as a pollutant. When some members of the legislature, backed by the auto industry and energy producers, feared that Arizona Dept of Environmental Quality would seek to limit their emissions through forward-thinking legislation (specifically California’s Clean Car rules), they launched this amendment. Given that state statute clearly allows ADEQ to limit pollution — and greenhouse gas emissions are pollutants — this bill was a needless stick in the eye to the Governor.

Passed House Third Read: February 11, 2008
Passed Senate Third Read: April 23, 2008
Passed House Final Read: May 12, 2008
Vetoed by Governor: May 15, 2008
**Border Action Network**

**HM2004 - Uniting American families; adopt**
Primary sponsor: Representative Steve M. Gallardo (D-13)

This memorial would urge the U.S. Congress to adopt the United American Families Act which would eliminate discrimination in immigration laws by permitting permanent partners of US citizens to obtain lawful permanent resident status in the same manner as spouses of citizens.

**HB2668 - Health Security Act**
Primary sponsor: Representative Phil Lopes (D-27)

This bill would create a universal health care program for all Arizona residents.

**HCM2006 - Urge enactment; Department of Peace**
Primary sponsor: Representative David Lujan (D-15)

This memorial would urge the U.S. Congress to enact legislation creating a Department of Peace and Nonviolence to aid communities in reducing violence.

**SB1052 - URS reduction; immigration enforcement**
Primary sponsor: Senator Richard Miranda (D-16)

According to this bill, if a city of more than a million residents (such as Phoenix) adopts a law enforcement policy of inquiring into the immigration status of individuals suspected of committing a civil or misdemeanor violation, the state treasurer would withhold 10% of the city’s Urban Revenue Sharing Fund until the policy is rescinded.

**HB2304 - Smuggling; human beings**
Primary sponsor: Representative Krysten Sinema (D-15)

In 2007, Maricopa County Attorney Andrew Thomas interpreted a new state law to mean that an undocumented immigrant could be charged as a smuggler for self-smuggling. Sinema’s bill would have clarified that the illegal smuggling of human beings does not apply to the person being smuggled, and a person being smuggled shall not be charged with any preparatory offense to commit a violation of such statutes.

**HB2145 - Insurance; mental health coverage; parity**
Primary sponsor: Representative Ed Ableser (D-17)

This bill would have required health care plans to provide equal benefits and limitations to mental health as they do medical and surgical benefits.

**HB2517 - Homeowner protection; mortgage broker duties**
Primary sponsor: Representative Ed Ableser (D-17)

This bill would have prohibited mortgage brokers from making or providing a residential mortgage loan: 1) without verifying the borrower’s reasonable ability to pay, 2) that does not provide a reasonable net benefit to the borrower, 3) with the intent that it will not be repaid and the broker will obtain title, or 4) that is of a lower investment grade than the borrower’s credit score.

**HCM2011 - Dream Act; urging adoption**
Primary sponsor: Representative Ed Ableser (D-17)

This memorial urged US Congress to adopt the Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act to allow an estimated 65,000 undocumented students who graduate annually from US high schools to apply for legal status.

**H2580 - Right to work**
Primary sponsor: Representative Steve M. Gallardo (D-13)

This bill prohibits employers from attempting or threatening to prevent the employee from joining a union or to leave an employment position against the employee’s will.

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**MISSED OPPORTUNITIES**

The following are bills that did not make it to floor votes in either the House or the Senate in the 2008 legislative session but that represent good attempts on the part of their sponsors to promote the equality of rights and dignity of Arizona residents.
### Average Score in the House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Average Score</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>34%</td>
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### Average Score in the Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Average Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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### Highest Legislative District Score

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<tr>
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<td>87%</td>
<td>Sen. Jorge Luis Garcia (90%) A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. Phil Lopes (87%) B</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. Olivia Cajero Bedford (84%) B</td>
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### Lowest Legislative District Score

<table>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Sen. Thayer Verschoor (52%) C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. Eddie Farnsworth (17%) F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. Andy Biggs (16%) F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Governor

92%

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*The scores in the highlights are based on legislators' actual voting records and do not include any extra credits/demerits for bill sponsorship.*
### Key
- + Vote in support of Human Rights
- ∆ Vote against Human Rights
- NV No vote & unexcused absence

* identifies all weighted scores that were influenced by extra credit points for prime sponsorship of a pro-human rights legislation

** identifies all weighted scores that were influenced by demerit points for prime sponsorship of an anti-human rights legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ed Ableser</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirk Adams</td>
<td>R-19</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manuel V. Alvarez</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark Anderson</td>
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<td>Nancy K. Barto</td>
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<td>Tom Boane</td>
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<td>Martha Garcia</td>
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<td>Bill Konopnicki</td>
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<th>Workers Rights</th>
<th>Justice, Equality &amp; Dignity</th>
<th>Civic Participation</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Health Care</th>
<th>Healthy Communities</th>
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<td>HB 2829</td>
<td>SB 1361</td>
<td>HB 2745</td>
<td>SB 1476</td>
<td>HB 2677</td>
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**Arizona's Human Rights Record**

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| House | Grade | Score | HB 2359 | HB 2807 | HB 2829 | HB 1361 | HB 2412 | HB 2745 | SB 1476 | SB 2677 | SB 1442 | HCR 2041 | HCR 2044 | HCR 2288 | HCR 2026 | HB 2451 | HB 2475 | HB 2087 | SB 1277 | HB 2079 | HB 2349 | SB 1028 | HCR 2072 | SB 2122 | SB 1113 | SB 1078 | SB 1129 | SB 1164 | HB 2766 | HB 2017 |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|       |       |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Linda Lopez | D-29  | B 81% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| David Lujan | D-15  | B 71% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Lucy Mason | R-1   | D 34% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Marian McClure | R-30  | D 33% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| John McComish | R-20  | C 41% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Barbara McGuire | D-23  | C 67% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Nancy McLain | R-3   | D 35% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Robert Meza | D-14  | B 79% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ben R. Miranda | D-16  | A 89% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Rick Murphy | R-9   | F 27% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| John B. Nelson | R-12  | D 39% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ward V. Nichols | R-21  | F 29% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Lynne Panorazi | D-24  | A 88% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Jonathan Paton | R-36  | F 29% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Russell K. Pearce | R-18  | F 16% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Tom Preziale | D-29  | A 93% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Michele Reagan | R-8   | D 38% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Pete Rios | D-23  | B 75% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Bob Robson | R-20  | C 42% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| David Schapira | A 90% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Kyrrsten Sinema | D-15  | A 88% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Bob Stump | R-9   | D 77% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Jackie Thrasher | R-10  | B 76% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Andrew M. Tobin | R-1   | C 43% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Theresa Ulmer | D-24  | A 89% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Jim Weiers | R-10  | D 33% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Jerry Weiers | R-12  | D 36% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Steven B. Yarbrough | R-21  | D 32% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Nancy Young Wright | D-26  | A 93% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

**Vote in support of Human Rights**
*Vote against Human Rights*
NV No vote & unexcused absence

* identifies all weighted scores that were influenced by extra credit points for prime sponsorship of a pro-human rights legislation
** identifies all weighted scores that were influenced by demerit points for prime sponsorship of a anti-human rights legislation
## Arizona's Human Rights Record

| SENATE | Grade | Score | HB 2359 | HB 2807 | SB 1361 | SB 2412 | HB 2745 | SB 1476 | HB 2677 | SB 1442 | SCM 1008 | HB 2288 | HB 2451 | HB 2475 | HB 2008 | SB 1277 | SB 1026 | HB 2220 | SB 1113 | SB 1229 | SB 1078 | SB 1164 | HB 2017 |
|--------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Paula Aboud | D-28 | A | 69% | + | NV | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Amanda Aguirre | D-24 | B | 54% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Carolyn S. Allen | R-8 | D | 46%* | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Marsha Arzberger | D-28 | B | 64% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Timothy S. Bee | R-30 | D | 47%* | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Robert Blenu | R-12 | F | 52% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Robert "Bob" Burns | R-9 | C | 42% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Meg Burton Cahill | D-17 | A | 71% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ken Cheuvront | D-15 | A | 67% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Jake Flate/Sylvia Allen | R-5 | F | 43% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Pamela Gorman | R-6 | F | 42%** | NV | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ron Gould | R-3 | F | 36% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Linda Gray | R-19 | D | 46% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Albert Hale | D-2 | B | 55% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Jack W. Harper | R-4 | D | 47% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| John Huppenthal | R-20 | D | 46%* | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Karen Johnson | R-18 | F | 35% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Leah Landrum Taylor | D-16 | C | 48%* | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Barbara Leff | R-19 | D | 46% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Jorge Luis Garcia | R-27 | A | 90% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Debbie McCune Davis | D-14 | A | 80% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Richard Miranda | D-13 | A | 66%* | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Tom O'Halleran | R-3 | C | 52% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Charlene Pesquera | D-26 | B | 60% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Rebecca Rios | D-23 | B | 59% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Victor Soltero | D-29 | B | 58% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Jay Tibberson | R-21 | C | 48%* | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Thayer Verschoor | R-22 | C | 52% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Jim Waring | R-7 | C | 91% | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

**Key**

- * Vote in support of Human Rights
- Δ Vote against Human Rights
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* identifies all weighted scores that were influenced by extra credit points for prime sponsorship of a pro-human rights legislation

** identifies all weighted scores that were influenced by demerit points for prime sponsorship of a anti-human rights legislation
### LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Each district's average is compared to the percentage of people of color (POC) in the district.

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<td>52%</td>
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<td>48%</td>
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<td>82%</td>
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<td>83%</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>75%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total % of People Of Color does not reflect groups that ranked less than 1%
### GOVERNOR JANET NAPOLITANO

**IMMIGRATION REFORM**
- HB2359: Vetoed
- HB2807: Vetoed

**WORKERS RIGHTS**
- HB2745: Signed

**JUSTICE, EQUALITY & DIGNITY**
- HB2677: Signed
- SB1476: Signed
- SB1442: Signed

**CIVIC PARTICIPATION**
- HB2288: Signed
- HB2451: Signed

**EDUCATION**
- HB2008: Signed
- SB1277: Signed

**HOUSING**
- SB1028: Signed
- HB2220: Vetoed

**HEALTH CARE**
- SB1113: Signed
- SB1229: Signed
- SB1078: Signed

**HEALTHY COMMUNITIES**
- HB2017: Vetoed

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**2008 HUMAN RIGHTS CHAMPIONS**

**HOU**
- Rep. Gallardo D-13, 95%, A
- Rep. Pancrazi D-24, 89%, A
- Rep. Chabin D-2, 93%, A
- Rep. Young Wright D-26, 93%, A
- Rep. Farley D-17, 96%, A
- Rep. Schapira D-17, 96%, A
- Rep. Campbell D-14, 89%, A
- Rep. Pancrazi D-24, 89%, A
- Rep. Bradley D-20, 89%, A
- Rep. Ulmer D-24, 89%, A
- Rep. Sinema D-15, 89%, A

**SEN**
- Sen. Garcia D-27, 89%, A
- Sen. McCune Davis D-14, 89%, A
- Sen. R. Miranda D-13, 85%, A
- Sen. Burton Cahill D-11, 71%, A
- Sen. About D-28, 89%, A
- Sen. Cheuvront D-15, 67%, A
METHODOLOGY

Border Action’s 2008 legislative report card analyzes Arizona legislation that would, if enacted, directly impact the basic human rights and dignity of immigrant families and other people of color in Arizona. After consulting with both governmental and non-governmental agencies to identify the key bills in categories that correspond to Border Action Network’s vision for human rights in this country, we compiled a list of twenty-eight bills that made it to either House or Senate floor votes during the 48th Legislature, Second Regular Session of 2008.

However, since bills vary widely in scale and scope, an interdisciplinary committee was assembled in order to give each bill a weight in proportion to the level of its potential impact and/or importance on the aforementioned communities. Many thanks to Steve Arnquist, Miranda Joseph, Mo Goldman, Gordon Packard, Andy Silverman, Zoe Hammer, Victoria Lopez, Caroline Isaacs and Tim Schmaltz for serving on this committee. The committee was emailed instructions and a link to an on-line survey that provided them with a brief description of each bill and a link to view the bill on the state legislature’s web site. After studying the bill, committee members “scored” each bill according to its impact. The scale varied from positive five to negative five.

The committee members’ scores were averaged to create each bill’s “weight”. The weights were then applied to each legislator’s voting record. If a legislator voted in a manner that supported human rights, he/she received the number of points that the bill was “weighted” with. If he/she voted against human rights, he/she received zero points. If the legislator was not present for a vote and his/her absence was not excused, no points were awarded.

This percentage was then converted into a grade using the scale delineated below. Extra credit was awarded to legislators who sponsored human rights legislation (primary sponsors only). For each good bill introduced that appears in the scorecard (includes Missed Opportunities), an extra percentage point was added to his or her final score. For measures that became law, two percentage points were added. Those that introduced negative measures, one percentage point was deducted from their final score for each bill; two points were deducted if the bill became law. The legislators voting records, their scores and grades can be found in the tables at the end of the report.

Border Action Network is a non-partisan 501(c)3 organization and neither supports nor opposes candidates for office.

ACADEMIC PROBATION

House
Trish Groe (R-3), 16%
Russell K. Pearce (R-18), 16%
Andy Biggs (R-22), 16%
Eddie Farnsworth (R-22), 17%
John Kavanagh (R-8), 21%
Judy M. Burges (R-4), 25%
Doug Clark (R-6), 26%
Sam Crump (R-6), 26%
Rick Murphy (R-9), 27%
Ray Barnes (R-7), 27%
Warde V. Nichols (R-21), 29%
Jonathan Paton (R-30), 29%

Senate
Karen Johnson (R-18), 35%
Ron Gould (R-3), 36%
Chuck Gray (R-19), 42%
Pamela Gorman (R-6), 42%
Jake Flake/Sylvia Allen (R-5), 43%
Robert Blendu (R-12), 52%
REFERENCES

6 Tucson Citizen, 3/03/08
7 “Profiles of Arizona Education. Comparative Rankings.” Arizona Education Association. www.arizonaea.org
9 Tucson Citizen, 3/03/08

Now that you know the score…
Take Action to Promote Human Rights!

There are four simple things you can do to help hold your legislators accountable on human rights issues:

1. **Contact your legislators.**
   Call, write, or email your representatives to thank them if they supported legislation to promote the equality of rights and dignity of immigrant and marginalized communities in Arizona. Or, if they voted against protecting our rights, please send them a short, polite note expressing your disapproval of their performance.

2. **Share the Arizona Human Rights Scorecard: 2008 Legislative Report.**
   Make sure your neighbors and friends know how their representatives voted on important equity legislation. Contact Border Action Network and let us know that you will host a Arizona Human Rights Scorecard presentation with a Border Action Network representative at your home or organization.

3. **Join the Border Action Network’s State Legislative Action Campaign!**
   Sign up for our phone and email alerts to take immediate action on legislation affecting immigrants and marginalized communities in the state of Arizona. Visit the Border Action Network website at www.borderaction.org.

4. **Support the research, printing and distribution of the Arizona Human Rights Scorecard with a contribution to Border Action Network.**
   Let us know that you support individuals, community organizations, and policymakers working together to raise the bar for human rights in our state. This scorecard serves as the primary tool to educate residents of Arizona of how well our legislators are promoting our human rights. Make a contribution to Border Action Network today to underwrite this important work.

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Yes! I want to make a tax-deductible contribution to Border Action Network!

Enclosed is my gift of: [ ] $1,000 [ ] $500 [ ] $250 [ ] $100 [ ] $50 [ ] $35
I would like to help even more by making a payment of $____ per month on my credit card.
I would like to help even more by hosting a Scorecard presentation at my home/organization.

Method of payment: [ ] Check (please make payable to Border Action Network) [ ] Credit Card
Name: _________________________________________________________
Address: _______________________________________________________
City/State/Zip: _________________________________________________
Phone/Email: _________________________________________________
Please mail form & payment to: Border Action Network, PO Box 384, Tucson, AZ 85702
Credit card no.: __________________________
Type: _______________ Exp. Date: __________
Signature: ______________________________