

July 17, 2009

TO: Members of the Resolutions Committee
FROM: Councilmember Gerry Whipple; Chairman
SUBJECT: **PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS AND MEETING REMINDER**

This memo is to remind you that the first Resolutions Committee meeting will be held at the League Annual Conference at the following time and location:

Tuesday, September 1, 2009
Lunch- 12:30 pm (Room TBD)
Meeting- 1:30 pm (Room TBD)
Hilton El Conquistador Resort
10000 N. Oracle Road, Oro Valley

Enclosed with this memo are the current resolution proposals received by the deadline and a meeting agenda. Please review the enclosed resolutions packet and bring it with you to the meeting on the 1st. If your city or town is sponsoring resolutions, you will be asked to explain and possibly answer questions regarding the resolution. Also, please talk with your City/Town Manager and appropriate staff to research the other resolutions and their potential impact to your community. A contact from the sponsoring city or town is listed on each resolution and will be able to answer any questions that you may have. Seeking these answers prior to the meeting will allow the Committee to spend our limited amount of time on debate and voting rather than learning about each resolution.

The Committee will be considering 27 resolutions that were submitted by the deadline. As such, your preparation prior to the meeting and your prompt attendance will allow the Committee to complete its work in a timely fashion. The meeting will begin promptly at 1:30 pm with a report of the Resolutions Subcommittee, which is scheduled to meet August 13th at 11:00 am. The Subcommittee is charged with determining whether each resolution is germane, complete and/or a duplicate of another resolution. The committee will put the resolutions into categories (Recommend, Not Recommend, Important Issues, etc.) and create one or more consent agendas. You will have the option to remove items from any consent agenda for individual discussion. After the report, action will be taken on the consent agendas followed by discussion and voting on any remaining resolutions.

Late resolutions will not be considered except in the case of emergency as determined by the Resolutions Committee Chairman. The Resolutions will be formally adopted at the second Resolutions Committee meeting, which will be held at 3:30 pm on Thursday, September 3rd at the Annual Business Meeting.

We look forward to seeing you at the meeting. If you have any questions or a change in your plans to attend, please call the League office at (602) 258-5786.

Enclosure

cc: City and Town Managers or Clerks
Intergovs

LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES AND TOWNS
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE CONFERENCE MEETING

Tuesday, September 1, 2009
Lunch - 12:30 pm – Room TBD
Meeting - 1:30 pm – Room TBD
Hilton El Conquistador Resort
Oro Valley, Arizona

Councilmember Gerry Whipple; Chairman

AGENDA

12:30 pm
Room TBD

Lunch for Resolutions Committee Members

1:30 pm
Room TBD

Resolutions Committee Meeting

- I. Call to Order and Introductions
- II. Consent Agenda Item Removal Requests
- III. Adoption of Consent Agenda
- VI. Discussion and Action on Remaining Resolutions

**2010 RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES AND TOWNS**

RESOLUTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION
BY THE
LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

on

September 1, 2009

(The following resolutions were received by July 10, 2009 for consideration by the League Resolutions Committee.)

RESOLUTION #1

Urges the Governor, State Legislature and Arizona Congressional Delegation to support federal funding for Arizona’s ports of entry including the expansion of and improvement of all forms of federal, state and local facilities and infrastructure related to the trade into and out of the ports of entry in the State of Arizona.

Submitted by: City of Douglas, City of Benson, City of Bisbee, Town of Clifton, Town of Duncan, City of Huachuca City, City of Nogales, Town of Patagonia, Town of Pima, City of Safford, City of Sierra Vista, Town of Thatcher, City of Tombstone, City of Willcox, City of Flagstaff, City of Kingman and City of San Luis.

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution:

Ports of Entry (POE) can serve as the ideal mechanism for enhanced national security and catalyst for economic growth. Inadequate POEs, however, are detrimental to efforts intended to protect the nation’s physical and economic security. Unfortunately, Arizona’s outdated POEs are currently among the biggest obstacle to the welfare of the state and safety of the country. The vision for Arizona’s border with Mexico is to prepare all of our POEs to contribute to our national security, accommodate commercial demands in today’s just in time global economy, promote tourism and ultimately improve the environment and the quality of life in the Arizona-Mexico region.

By 2015, major projects will be completed at San Luis, Nogales, Lukeville and Douglas which will dramatically alter how Arizona currently secures our state and conducts business with Mexico. POE investments represent more than \$380 million and an additional \$100+ million to address the interconnectivity of our ports with the federal highway system. Once complete, Arizona’s POE system will become the most modern, effective in the entire United States-Mexico Border region.

The process to build and modernize our ports is broken. This is primarily due to the lack of prioritization and funding by the federal government and the lack of coordination and planning within the federal government funding cycles. The lack of funding combined with an insufficient multi-year source of funding for POEs serves to aggregate the situation and create an unnecessary sense of competition for funding amongst border communities and Border States. The traditional process to get a new POE completed can take at best seven years but more than likely closer to 15 years from inception to completion, and in today’s economy and security the federal government needs to make allocating funds for POEs a priority.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy:

Protecting our border is one of the principle responsibilities of the United States Government. In a post September 11 world, the mission of the Customs service and the Department of Homeland Security has changed from collecting duties and tariffs to prevention of terrorism. With this change come new requirements and more intensive inspection procedures for both goods and people, which have resulted in excessive waits to cross legally. While much attention and resource are dedicated to the area between the POEs (evidence by the \$2.4 billion the federal government is spending on building 700 miles of fence), the POEs are where the bulk of the work is done.

United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data has shown that from 2002-2007 car and car passenger traffic at Arizona POEs have dropped by about 20%, which represent some 4 million less people and about a million less cars entering through the Arizona’s POE. During this time frame, pedestrian traffic increased by approximately 2 million pedestrians – thus people are crossing less, and those who do not wish to wait in long lines are crossing on foot as a result of two to five hours border crossing times.

RESOLUTION #1

Arizona's POE system handles approximately 400,000 cargo trucks, over 600 trains and over 32 million people that cross the border either in a car, a bus, or on foot each year. Recent trends indicate that volume of cross border traffic will grow significantly. This dramatic reduction in border crossing traffic and increase in border wait times is due to: 1) outdated and heavily overburdened infrastructure, 2) insufficient staffing, 3) new and more intense inspection procedures and 4) restricted ingress and egress facilities.

The POEs are also the point of the departure from the United States, which means our POEs process well over 900 million legal border crossings every year. Despite this, the majority of our POEs are over 30 years old making the outdated, technology and heavily overburdened.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns:

Border communities bare the burden of over 900+ million legal crossings every year. Recognizing the desperate need to improve our ports and witnessing the significant delays by the federal government, state agencies and municipalities will need to step-in and contribute resources to prevent further harm to our state economy. Because the Federal government did not have available funds, the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) paid for the construction of the Nogales FAST lanes (\$4.1 million) in 2005-2006. It was ADOT also paid more than 50% of the expansion at Lukeville using state dollars to pay for federal facilities.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State:

Nationally, our land-based POEs connect the nation with Mexico and Canada while processing approximately 450 million applications for legal entry into the United States and producing well over \$700 billion in trade annually.

Mexican visitor spending to Arizona's economy results in close to 23,400 wage and salary jobs at eating and drinking establishments, retail and other spending related sectors directly attributable to Mexican visitor spending. Through local purchases of supplies by businesses and spending of income derived from visitor-related jobs, these visitors generate almost 7,000 additional jobs in Arizona in 2007-2008. These jobs account for a total income of \$837.24 million and \$3.61 billion in sales.

The border is clearly a dynamic region that enhances all aspects of social, economic, commercial and cultural values of Arizona and the Nation. Without the allocation of federal funding towards POEs and the continuing dramatic reduction in border crossing traffic and increase in border wait times, Arizona will be at a physical and economic security disadvantage.

E. Contact Information:

Name: Dr. Michael Gomez

Title: Mayor, City of Douglas

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RESOLUTION #2

Be it resolved that the State statutes on acquisition of rights of way from State lands be amended so that political subdivisions of the State which are acquiring right of way must receive an offset and credit with respect to the purchase price paid for any enhancement in value to remaining State lands for the increase in value created by any construction of infrastructure on the right of way, increased or improved access and egress, and/or increased or improved availability of utility service.

Submitted by: City of San Luis, City of Somerton

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Municipalities pay the State of Arizona full cash value to acquire rights of way for utilities, streets, and roads when these rights of way must be gained from State lands. These improvements benefit the public. And these construction of these improvements enhance the value of State lands at no cost to the State. Frequently we make the benefiting property owner pay their fair share. We cannot do that with the State. The proposal is in determining fair market value; the State must give local governments an offset and credit for any enhancement in value to the State land.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

This will reduce the cost of right of way from the State significantly making it easier to acquire.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

See above.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

It will reduce actual cash paid to the State, but by encouraging development of infrastructure to service State lands without cost to the State should enhance the value beyond the loss of actual cash paid. The State should gain financially. By limiting the offset to actual enhanced value, the worst that happens to the State is no financial impact; the best is increased value of property.

E. Contact Information

Name: Glenn Gimbut

Title: City Attorney

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RESOLUTION #3

Support a policy that facilitates acquisition of Arizona State Trust Lands by cities and towns to be used for transportation corridors and/or essential public facilities.

Submitted by: City of Lake Havasu City, City of Bullhead City, City of Kingman

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Arizona has over nine million acres of land currently held in trust for the common schools. Trust lands are constitutionally required to be sold or leased for their highest use and highest appraised value to the highest bidder at public auction. Earning money for Arizona’s public schools is the primary mission of the Trust; however, charging high commercial values for Trust land assets renders acquisition for essential public right-of-way purposes unattainable for most municipal entities. Making public right-of-way more affordable for municipalities would accelerate economic development in the state, provide efficient public transportation and utility corridors, and further enhance the value and desirability of adjacent state lands and other properties. Making the acquisition of Trust land for public right-of-way purposes more affordable would also enable adjacent Arizona communities to actively plan for the construction of transportation corridors and connecting thoroughfares in, around and between communities. These corridors would ease growing commuter concerns, provide alternative routes for commerce and improve public access to surrounding State Trust lands, making those properties even more attractive to developers and increasing their value to the schools.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Trust lands are a substantial component of the process under Arizona’s 1998 Growing Smarter program and are integrated into the General Plans of many communities across the state. Some communities, like Lake Havasu City for example, are virtually surrounded by trust land that is needed for necessary public roads and infrastructure, but may only be acquired through public auction for the highest possible value. This situation holds hostage the economic development potential of those Arizona communities that simply cannot afford to pay resort property prices for land that is needed for a road.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Although local governments may still need to borrow the funds necessary to acquire trust lands for needed public right-of-way and/or facilities, making the public investment more affordable increases the likelihood of public support. Improved access increases the development potential for the adjacent undeveloped land, thereby expanding the economic base of the community and the state.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

Any perceived loss of immediate revenue for the Trust would be offset by the economic benefits that result from the improved public access and subsequent enhanced value and development potential for the adjacent Trust lands and other properties.

E. Contact Information

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RESOLUTION #4

Support conservation and protection of open space, plant, animal, water, and other natural resources as value-added to the current and best use value test of State Trust Land Transactions, particularly in those regions of the State where preservation of natural resources is critical to the highest and best use development of undeveloped land in adjacent unincorporated communities, incorporated cities and State Trust lands.

Submitted by: City of Sedona, City of Apache Junction, City of Bullhead City, Town of Jerome, Town of Oro Valley

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Arizona has over nine million acres of land currently held in trust for the common schools. It is generally understood that the Arizona Constitution requires trust lands be sold or leased for the highest appraised value to the highest bidder at public auction. Earning money for Arizona's public schools is the primary mission of the Trust. It has been the opinion of some that this goal is irreconcilable with any goal to preserve state trust land as open space or to use it to preserve wildlife corridors or other similar uses. However, it may very well be that incorporation of open space, wildlife corridors, and other less impactful land uses into the future development of state trust lands could have the effect of enhancing rather than reducing the overall value of such lands. The resolution being proposed would recognize that a higher overall value of the land to the Trust could be obtained in some situations by making consideration for the protection and value of open space, plant, animal and/or water resources a part of the current test for highest and best use. Additional benefits coming from such a policy change would be more sustainable development of the land, better long-term manageability for Cities, Towns and Counties, and further enhancement of the value and desirability of adjacent state lands and other properties.

Consideration for the value and benefit of open space and conservation in trust land would enable adjacent Arizona communities to plan for more sustainable development and provide an opportunity to ensure that managed growth occurs in, around and between communities. Consideration for open space, plant, animal and or water resources would ease growing concerns of unsustainable growth, provide human/animal interaction and a natural feel to the developable area, allow for cluster-development with consideration for open space, and control the amount of new infrastructure – including infrastructure that adds to the beneficiary base of the State Trust, making lands even more attractive to developers and increasing their value to the schools.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Trust lands are a substantial component of the process under Arizona's 1998 Growing Smarter program and are integrated into the General Plans of many communities across the state. Some regions, like the Verde Valley for example, are dependent on the appropriate development of trust land in order to meet important regional goals such as, preserving open space and community character, and insuring that communities do not grow together. This situation can derail efforts for regional cooperation in planning and thwart real opportunities for reasonable, sustainable development that has common benefits to all communities.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

If state land sales can incorporate consideration of the above-mentioned factors into the calculation of the highest and best use of the land, the resulting fiscal benefits for cities and towns will include improved

Recognize Open Space as a Best Use for Certain State Trust Land Parcels

RESOLUTION #4

consideration for open space and development methods that value wildlife corridors and preservation increases the development potential for undeveloped land, thereby protecting the values of other nearby land and expanding the economic base of the community and the state.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

Any perceived loss of immediate revenue for the Trust would be offset by the economic benefits that result from the improved ratio of development to open space and conservation, the subsequent enhanced value and development potential for the adjacent trust lands and other properties, and slowing the number of new beneficiaries dependent on the Trust – particularly schools.

E. Contact Information

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Proposed

RESOLUTION #5

Seek legislation to allow State Trust land to be transferred to a local government or conservation trust or to be purchased without competition by local governments specifically for open space/preservation purposes.

Submitted by: City of Scottsdale, Town of Fountain Hills

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

As Arizona continues to grow and further develop, it is important to identify areas of significance and create specific measures that will allow for the protection of these areas from future development. Open space and the preservation of natural areas has been identified as one of the most important issues for Arizona residents living both in rural areas and in areas of rapid growth and increasing urban densities.

The State of Arizona manages approximately nine million acres of land held in trust for the benefit of 13 beneficiaries – chief among them are Arizona’s public schools. Most of the trust land was given to the State at statehood as a means of generating education revenue for a young western state. The provisions which prescribe how Trust lands are to be managed are defined by the Arizona – New Mexico Enabling Act, the Arizona Constitution and Arizona state laws.

At the time of statehood, open space was abundant and the primary focus of trust land management was to generate revenue -- a requirement that remains largely unchanged. As Arizona’s population and developments have grown, there has become a need for maintaining open space in the midst of urban development. Recognizing this need, Arizona’s leaders have attempted to create programs or incentives for the preservation of State Trust land. While some of these efforts, such as the Growing Smarter Act, have been of assistance to the preservation of some lands, there is still a need to make direct changes to the guiding principles that dictate the management of State Trust lands to recognize preservation as a management tool.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The planning and use of land within municipalities’ corporate boundaries is one of the primary functions of local government. Identifying lands for preservation is best accomplished at the local level with input from residents working cooperatively with local elected officials.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Transferring state land to a local government or conservation trust would have a significant financial benefit to cities and towns seeking to dedicate open spaces within their communities. An additional benefit would be gained in instances where State Trust land could be purchased without a competitive auction because the risks of a city or town being outbid by development interests, resulting in a possible long condemnation process, would be eliminated.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

Current laws require the State to manage trust lands in the best interest of the 13 beneficiaries. Changes to the appropriate laws to recognize a need for dedicated open space would allow that State to recognize the value of preservation and, in many instances, could allow for an increase in the value of developable lands adjacent to areas that are preserved as open space. Cooperative planning efforts between local governments and state managers would be necessary to ensure that there is an equitable balance to maintain the health of the Trust.

RESOLUTION #5

E. Contact Information

Name: Bridget Schwartz-Manock

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Proposed

RESOLUTION #6

Urges the State Legislature to support the Arizona Heritage Fund and to refrain from diverting funds from the Arizona Heritage Fund in future years.

Submitted by: Town of Oro Valley, Town of Queen Creek, City of Kingman, City of Bullhead City, City of Apache Junction, City of Yuma, Town of Marana

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The State of Arizona, like the rest of the nation, faces a severe economic crisis that has devastated the ability of governments at all levels to provide the same levels of services and programs that have traditionally been funded. Declining revenues necessitate reexamination of all government operations to ensure the continuation of vital and essential government operations while at the same time ensuring compliance with budget statutes that require spending only in accordance with expected revenues.

The challenge is to ensure that funding decisions made in the short term do not have unwarranted or uncorrectable consequences in the future. One area in which cuts would have many negative consequences is in the Arizona Heritage Fund. Since 1990, the Arizona Heritage Fund has helped protect wildlife, conserve habitat, preserve historic buildings and archeological sites and provide safe playground equipment for children in community parks, among other accomplishments. Protecting these important resources and providing well maintained parks are essential to Arizona's economy, unique quality of life and for the future of our children and grandchildren.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The funding of the Arizona's parks and wildlife programs have been severely affected by cuts in local, state and federal budgets and Arizona must not allow parks to deteriorate or to close altogether, which would endanger those parks so important to Arizona's economy and that of many communities. In addition, Arizona's wildlife programs need solid, ongoing and predictable funding to withstand the ever-increasing pressures from development, road building and other activities that fragment and destroy habitat.

C. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The Town of Oro Valley is the home of several large high tech industrial employers, whose employees desire to live in a community that provides ample parks and wildlife programs for their children. In addition, the Town has relied upon Arizona Heritage Fund grants for the restoration of the Steam Pump Ranch historic site, the creation of a dog park and facility improvements at one of our community parks. The Town of Oro Valley believes it is in the best interest for the health, safety and welfare of the residents and the State of Arizona to leave the Arizona Heritage Fund intact and not to divert funds from the Arizona Heritage Fund during upcoming fiscal years.

D. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The availability of parks, historical properties and wildlife programs in close proximity to Arizona's cities and towns can be expected to have a positive fiscal impact. The ability of cities and towns to attract and retain clean, high-paying jobs based upon the availability of outstanding recreational and historical facilities will result in a positive impact to our economy with long term improvements to local property and sales tax bases.

RESOLUTION #6

E. Fiscal Impact to the State

While the appropriation of funding for the Arizona Heritage Fund will have an immediate effect upon state budget appropriations, this investment will pay off many times over for the State's future economy through an increased per capita income from a highly educated workforce who move their families here, as well as direct increases in tax payments from industries that will select Arizona over other competing locations in which to locate their headquarters, manufacturing, research and other facilities whose employees insist on a full service community.

F. Contact Information

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Proposed

RESOLUTION #7

Urges the State Legislature to fully fund public education and higher education programs, especially at post-secondary levels throughout the State of Arizona.

Submitted by: Town of Oro Valley, City of Sierra Vista, City of Yuma, Town of Marana, Town of Queen Creek

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The State of Arizona, like the rest of the nation, faces a severe economic crisis that has devastated the ability of governments at all levels to provide the same levels of services and programs that have traditionally been funded. Declining revenues necessitate reexamination of all government operations to ensure the continuation of vital and essential government operations while at the same time ensuring compliance with budget statutes that require spending only in accordance with expected revenues.

The challenge is to ensure that funding decisions made in the short term not have unwarranted or uncorrectable consequences in the future. One area in which it may appear deceptively simple to reduce spending is in education, especially at the college and university level. However, to reduce or curtail educational programs at the State's universities will have the dramatic and wholly unintended consequence of placing Arizona and its cities and towns at a severe competitive disadvantage compared to the rest of the nation in terms of attracting and retaining high level, technologically oriented industries that view the proximity of outstanding higher education facilities as a prime factor in determining where to relocate. The availability of outstanding educational facilities is important not only because it provides a ready supply of highly qualified potential employees, but also because it allows these industries to satisfy the needs of their existing employees for top quality educational opportunities for their own families. Simply put, quality educational facilities are an important economic engine that can make the difference between Arizona becoming and remaining an attractive locale for high quality, desirable industries, or Arizona remaining just another warm weather location that is unable to meaningfully compete for the types of clean, high value industries that every locale in the country seeks to attract.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The funding of education will be in keeping with the policy of the Town of Oro Valley to provide a first quality environment that is conducive to the attraction and retention of clean, high tech industries such as pharmaceutical research that brings high-paying employment opportunities to the Town, the region and the state, and that provides a necessary and ongoing stimulus to the local and statewide economies.

C. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The Town of Oro Valley is currently the home of several large high tech industrial employers, all of which have expressed ongoing concerns about the quality of education not only for their own employee recruitment, but also for their ability to ensure their existing employees that the quality of education that their families will receive will be comparable if not superior to educational opportunities that they would enjoy elsewhere. It is in the best interest for the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Town of Oro Valley and the State of Arizona to preserve funding for all levels of education within Arizona in order to protect the future integrity of our public schools and the future of Arizona.

D. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The availability of high quality educational facilities in close proximity to Arizona's cities and towns can be expected to have a positive fiscal impact. The ability of cities and towns to attract and retain clean, high-paying jobs based upon the availability of outstanding educational facilities will result in a positive impact to our economy with long term improvements to local property and sales tax bases.

E. Fiscal Impact to the State

While the appropriation of funding for higher education will have an immediate effect upon state budget appropriations, this investment will pay off many times over for the State's future economy in terms of increased per capita income from a highly educated workforce, as well as direct increases in tax payments from industries that will select Arizona over other competing locations in which to locate their headquarters, manufacturing, research and other facilities that directly employ a skilled and educated workforce.

F. Contact Information

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PROPOSED

RESOLUTION #8

Support the maintenance and continued funding of the Housing Trust Fund administered by the Arizona Department of Housing. This flexible funding source is critical to smaller communities' efforts to assist the most vulnerable populations in achieving safe and decent housing.

Submitted by: City of Flagstaff, City of Kingman

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Support public efforts to provide suitable housing and the continued maintenance and funding of the Housing Trust Fund (“HTF”) administered by the Arizona Department of Housing. The HTF is a critical tool for communities in providing safe and decent housing for vulnerable and low-income populations, especially the smaller and rural communities. The funds have provided shelter for the homeless, emergency response to fire closures, health and safety repairs for the elderly and disabled, homeownership opportunities and many other important functions. For communities not eligible for Federal and alternative sources, which are available to major metropolitan communities, this resource is vital to serving those who are unable to help themselves. Additionally, the level of flexibility in the HTF allows it to serve populations outside what most Federal funding sources are restricted to. The HTF must be funded at a level able to sustain the valuable role it plays in Arizona’s housing.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The support of the HTF will preserve cities’/towns’ ability to provide safe and decent housing for vulnerable populations. It can provide projects or act as leverage for local, Federal and private dollars which combine to produce expanded tangible benefit. The reduction of HTF funds restricts cities’/towns’ ability to provide safe and decent housing and shelter.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The fiscal impact on cities/towns is the sustained ability to apply for and utilize HTF dollars to serve vulnerable populations, react to urgent situations, and leverage outside funds to complete important projects.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

The HTF is already a program of the State and has been a valuable and effective one. The preservation of its funding would potentially require reductions from other sources to address the current and anticipated State budget situation.

E. Contact Information

Name: Jim Wine

Title: Deputy City Manager

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RESOLUTION #9

Identify and establish funding sources for Arizona Water Supply Revolving Fund Development authorized by Laws 2007, Chapter 226.

Submitted by: City of Flagstaff, City of Bullhead City

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Laws 2007, Chapter 226 contains the statement that the Legislature finds that many water providers in Arizona, particularly in rural areas, lack access to sufficient water supplies to meet the long term water demands and these providers need financial assistance to construct water supply projects and obtain additional water supplies. The purpose of this resolution is to add to this Act additional revenue sources that would provide dependable, long term financial assistance consistent with the legislative intent.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

There is no funding available to support water supply development in rural Arizona. As surface water supplies dwindle and aquifers are reduced due to consumption, potential climate changes, water supplies need to be augmented for sustainability, the economic well being, and quality of life in Arizona. The lack of water will impact the environment, recreation, tourism and second home development even in the areas which have dependable water supplies. Water conservation is a solution for some areas but most of rural Arizona has already developed this to a large extent. This will require financing of large rural projects if rural Arizona is to pay “their own pay” for these projects. A funding mechanism needs to be enacted to insure monies are available for loans or other funding solutions are available for these communities. Long term financing is needed so that cities and towns in rural Arizona do not deplete their bonding capacity to finance large water projects or they simply will not be able to afford these water supply projects. This is an issue that is not isolated to rural Arizona and will have an impact on larger municipalities as water becomes scarce.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The source of revenue for the Water Supply Fund must be matched to the ultimate size and the length of time needed to accrue a sufficient amount of funds to offer loans. A large number of big water projects are needed throughout Arizona for a long term and the revenue sources need to provide a permanent, dependable, and sufficient income for a long period of time. Assets in a sufficient quantity to serve the water development needs of Arizona are needed and must be dependable.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

Potential revenue sources include additional property tax allocations (Ad valorem taxes), annual groundwater withdrawal fees for water pumped, transaction privilege tax or a tax assessed on the sale of water, impact fees on new development based on their use of water, well impact fees for new ground water well development and/or more appropriations from the Legislature.

E. Contact Information

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Title: Deputy City Manager

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RESOLUTION #10

Seek protection from the legislative sweeping of dedicated funds for dedicated community and local purposes.

Submitted by: City of Bullhead City, City of Kingman, Lake Havasu City

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The purpose of this resolution is to increase the League's focus on preventing the sweeping of funds that are collected for specific purposes but are used for other purposes.

If passed, the effect of the resolution would require additional League resources be used to advocate for the preservation of dedicated funds.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

To varying degrees, Arizona cities and towns rely upon dedicated state-appropriated accounts to grant funds for local projects including, but not limited to: park improvements, recreation and tourism related amenities, public transit operations, housing projects, airport improvements, and law enforcement equipment. Many dedicated funds are created using specified revenue collected from users who will benefit from the intended function of the fund. It is important to our states' residents and guests that the taxes paid for specific purposes to enhance the quality of life in local communities are used to develop and enhance the services enjoyed by residents and tourists. To continue to allow the sweeping of dedicated funds into the State's General Fund is disrespectful to the local and visiting tax payer whose contributions belong in the fund to which they were intended. Arizona depends heavily on tourism, and the sweeping of state funds dedicated to enhance tourism related services is counter productive.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The sweeping of dedicated funds directly impacts Arizona's cities and towns by not providing essential funding for planned and locally approved projects.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

A prohibition against the practice of sweeping dedicated state funds would impact the state during times of deficit by eliminating a general fund revenue source.

E. Contact Information

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Title: Administrative Analyst

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RESOLUTION #11

Support legislation that replaces the term ‘blighted’ with ‘Redevelopment Area’ in state statutes that regulate community redevelopment projects.

Submitted by: City of Lake Havasu City, City of Bullhead City, City of Kingman

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Much has been said and done pertaining to eminent domain placing limits on its use and defining what a public purpose is. However, a requirement to declare an area as “Blighted” evokes eminent domain powers and makes property owners and the public’s approval for a worthy redevelopment project much more difficult. The definition of blight in state statutes is well documented and the desire is not to change that definition as related to eminent domain powers. However, as related to redevelopment projects not using eminent domain powers; this proposal seeks to change the term back from “blighted” to “Redevelopment Area”. This language is consistent with previous actions taken on this topic, but is to be limited to redevelopment projects not involving eminent domain powers.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The goal of this proposal is to reduce the need to use eminent domain authority granted to local governments by removing the social stigma of first having to declare an area is blighted. This leveling of the playing field will allow more meaningful public and owner interaction with local authorities without having to overcome the outcry created by declaring a property owner’s investment as blight or a slum.

The very issue resulted in the loss of a potentially beneficial project in Lake Havasu City. Property owners unleashed outrage around the need of local officials to define the redevelopment area as blighted, which effectively killed what many believed to be a good project for the community. The subject developer became concerned with how vocal adjacent business owners were becoming and with the City Council’s unwillingness to use eminent domain powers to force the property owners to sell their land or businesses.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

This proposal will not have a direct fiscal impact on Cities and Towns. However, every effort must be made to give a redevelopment project the best chance of success without having to resort to the use of condemnation powers. This is a low-cost fix that has the potential to provide local governments with large returns when a redevelopment project becomes reality. Indirect benefits include a more diverse economic base, increase tax revenues, and more jobs.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

Indirect benefits include a more diverse economic base, increase tax revenues, and more jobs.

E. Contact Information

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Redevelopment Areas/Economic Development

RESOLUTION #12

Recommend that the State of Arizona continue to support retention of existing economic development tools and programs and increase access to new tools for cities to help them remain competitive nationally and internationally. Economic development remains a strong driver to the State's economy by providing high wage jobs and thereby increasing revenues to municipalities and the State.

Submitted by: City of Flagstaff, City of Kingman, City of Maricopa

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Although a resolution addressing economic development was submitted last year and was accepted by the committee, it is important that economic development continue to be a goal for the League given that 91 percent of the state's income tax revenues come from municipalities. Cities and towns are the economic engines that positively impact the state's financial well being.

In order to attract new, high-wage jobs to Arizona to sustain our economic health it is crucial that we have adequate tools to be competitive. Cities and towns need additional support from the State for new job attraction because they frequently must compete with not only a city in another state but also with a state government. In addition, we are now often competing internationally for companies. Arizona's competitive edge against these areas has been diminished.

The purpose of this resolution is to maintain existing programs like the GPLET and job training funding while identifying and implementing new programs that assist municipalities in their efforts to attract new business, keep current business, and retain business expansion in the state.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The disparity between the cost of living and availability of good paying jobs is significant, especially in Flagstaff and other rural communities. High wage jobs are critical for the economic health of Arizona's cities and towns. Unfortunately, Arizona lacks the economic tools to assist municipalities in attracting high-wage employers. Individual municipalities require significantly more incentives than can be provided solely through local funding in order to be successful.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Creating and funding economic development programs to support local government's efforts to bring business to Arizona would allow both the state and municipalities to experience increased employment and tax revenues. State programs are critical in the effort to attract new business to Arizona or to assist a local business that is considering expanding in another state rather than expanding in Arizona.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

Creating and funding economic development programs to support local government's efforts to bring business to Arizona, both the state and municipalities would experience increased employment and tax revenues. Existing programs need to be maintained and reinforced to remain competitive.

RESOLUTION #12

E. Contact Information

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Proposed

RESOLUTION #13

Request and encourage the Arizona State Legislature to establish the mechanism for the creation of sustainable energy financing district authority. In addition, encourage the Arizona State Legislature to identify and define energy efficiency and renewable energy as a public benefit that enhances the public good and promotes the health, safety, prosperity, security, and general welfare of the community.

Submitted by: City of Flagstaff, City of Bullhead City

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Sustainable energy financing district authority enables local government to create a financing mechanism to provide up front funds to residential and commercial property owners for energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy systems. Property owners can opt in to finance energy improvements and renewable energy installation on their property and repay financing through a property tax assessment.

Energy efficiency and renewable energy creates an opportunity to utilize our nation’s resources wisely and secure reliable, clean, and safe energy. In the current economic climate the upfront financial commitment necessary to implement energy efficiency retrofits and deploy renewable energy installations is often a barrier for property owners. Energy efficiency and renewable energy financing programs can remove these barriers.

In Arizona, energy efficiency and renewable energy financing programs have significant potential to stimulate the state’s economy and transition residents to sustainable energy use and production. Such programs can deliver benefits beyond energy independence, including a new source of workforce stabilization and development, increase value and comfort of buildings, protection from increasing energy costs and increased community awareness.

Energy efficiency and renewable energy financing programs have been developed in numerous communities across the nation. The states of California and Colorado have passed legislation that allows city and county agencies to establish sustainable energy financing district authorities, defines energy efficiency and renewable energy as a public benefit, and grants the authority to issue bonds.

The federal government currently encourages the installation and use of renewable energy through a series of federal tax incentives and credits. Arizona also has several tax incentive -based programs to encourage the production of renewable energy. These incentives collectively make renewable energy projects more affordable only after installation but do little to address the upfront financial commitment.

Improving the energy efficiency of existing structures and deploying renewable energy installations supports Arizona House Bill 2638, which requires towns, cities, and counties with a population greater than 150,000 to adopt an energy element to their planning policies that will encourage and provide incentives for the efficient use of energy. The bill also requires that community general plans contain an assessment that identifies policies and practices that will provide for the greater use of renewable energy sources. In addition, this resolution builds on House Bill 2355, which is currently in the house.

This resolution also supports the efforts of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 efforts to jumpstart our economy and save and create millions of jobs. Furthermore, this resolution supports Arizona regulated utilities’ efforts to meet the Arizona Corporation Commission’s Renewable

Energy Standard that requires 15% of their energy generation to come from renewable resources by 2025.

RESOLUTION #13

Additionally, Flagstaff and many other cities and towns in Arizona have signed-on to the U.S. Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement in 2006 and have committed to reduce the community's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 7% below 1990 levels by 2012. Supporting the creation of sustainable energy financing district authority directly supports this goal, as well as the Governor's Executive Order No. 2006-13 which established a statewide goal to reduce Arizona's future GHG emissions to the 2000 emissions level by 2040.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

This resolution would support cities that choose to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy practices within their communities. Many of Arizona communities are working to improve the efficiency of existing building stock in the residential and commercial sectors to promote sustainability and help protect community members from rising energy costs.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Sustainable energy financing district authority would allow local governments to proactively provide a mechanism for property owners to decrease their fossil fuel use and increase energy cost savings. Establishing sustainable energy financing district authority and municipal financing programs can remove upfront financial barriers for property owners that would like to incorporate energy efficiency retrofit and renewable energy projects. Incorporating opt-in participation to the program protects property owners that do not choose to participate unlike a standard district. Incremental pay back either through property tax or utility bills ensures the loan stays with the property. Thus, funds that would otherwise have paid higher operating costs are freed to pay for other municipal priorities.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

There are no fiscal impacts to the State. Sustainable energy district authority would allow for opt-in energy efficiency and renewable energy financing programs at the fiscal responsibility of the property owner.

E. Contact Information

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RESOLUTION #14

Urges the Governor and the State Legislature to develop and pass legislation that supports the implementation of the 2006 recommendations from the Governor's Emergency Medical Services Access Task Force to address the shortage of physicians in the State of Arizona. The League encourages the Legislature to be consistent with Task Force recommendations, including: expanding the level of Graduate Medical Education (GME) funding; expanding medical school capacity within the state universities; addressing issues affecting the attraction and retention of physicians from out-of-state; reducing obstacles to medical practice in Arizona; and addressing any other major issues that affect a physician's decision to locate or remain in Arizona to practice.

Submitted by: City of Sierra Vista, City of Bisbee, City of Eloy, City of Kingman, Town of Oro Valley

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Part II of the 2005 Arizona Physician Workforce Study, conducted by specialists from the University of Arizona and Arizona State University, identified that since 1992 to 2004, Arizona's physician supply is not keeping up with its population growth. The situation has not gotten any better. Arizona has 219 physicians per 100,000 population, well below the national average of 293 per 100,000. Rural communities in the state are affected by the shortage even more, with one county at under 60 physicians per 100,000. Specialty physicians are particularly difficult to recruit and retain. By way of example, the City of Sierra Vista's regional hospital is now the only location in all of Cochise County in which a woman can deliver a baby outside of a setting in which emergency services are available.

On May 25, 2006, Governor Napolitano signed Executive Order 2006-09, forming the Emergency Medical Services Access Task Force. This Task Force obtained and reviewed data and public input on the issue of physician shortage, with an emphasis on access to emergency care. The Task Force developed a number of recommendations that were presented in a report on December 13, 2006. No legislation has been implemented to improve the situation to date.

Since approximately 60% of physicians who complete their training in Arizona teaching hospitals remain to practice within the state, enhancing the Graduate Medical Education (GME) program is a critical component to addressing this shortfall; one of the Task Force's recommendations. The Task Force also recommended reducing obstacles to medical practice in Arizona. Recruitment and retention of physicians is hampered throughout the state by higher professional liability premiums as compared to other states, and this is certainly an obstacle needing attention.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Health care is a key component of the overall quality of life for any community. It is an attraction and retention component for both business and military activities, both of which are the backbone of the state's economy. An adequate supply of physicians is the foundation of quality healthcare, and although most barriers to physician recruitment and retention are beyond the direct control of local government, the health of our citizens should be a strong consideration for local legislative input and advocacy. The National League of Cities has incorporated citizen health in its overall federal legislative platform by developing and advocating for health programs for children and youth.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

There should be no negative fiscal impact on Cities and Towns. To the contrary, not only will there be an intrinsic gain to Cities and Towns in overall quality of life of their residents if accessibility to health care is improved, but all communities in the state can use improved health care as an economic development tool in the future.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

Implementation of some of the Task Force recommendations will require additional investment by the state in medical education. However, some recommendations can be implemented with little to no affect on state finances. But like the cities and towns, improvement in access to health care results in an improvement in the ability of the State to attract corporations who value health care access as a major factor in relocation to Arizona. In addition, more physicians in the rural areas of the state will reduce the number of trips on already overcrowded roadways that residents from those areas make to the Phoenix or Tucson metropolitan areas to seek treatment.

E. Contact Information

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RESOLUTION #15

Urging the legislature to allow the formation of a Service Maintenance District in a developed community in the event of HOA insolvency. In general, current statute requires 50% plus one of property owners within a district to form or amend a district. This proposes to allow the formation of a Service Maintenance District in the event of HOA insolvency with a vote of 50% plus 1 of the registered voters residing in the affected proposed district. (Generally contained in A.R.S. Title 48).

Submitted by: City of Surprise, City of Sierra Vista

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

HOAs throughout Arizona are facing insolvency as revenues and assessments decline and empty or abandoned properties increase. In the event of HOA dissolution, HOA common property will become abandoned and unmaintained. Cities and towns have no legal footing to enter onto or maintain such properties, no matter the wishes of the property owners in the now-defunct HOA. The only legal remedy available to cities and towns is code enforcement action, which can result in the loss of assets to the community, such as closed swimming pools.

While under existing law, cities and towns do not have statutory authority, and residents may not petition the city, to establish a Service Maintenance District, 50% plus one of all the property owners is required. A statutory change is needed to allow the creation of such districts in a more timely fashion. This change should include an establishment process that allows registered voters living in the proposed district to petition for its creation, not limiting participation to those who own property in the district.

A maintenance district would permit the city to maintain common property and swimming pools, that residents in the District are willing to pay for.

A. Relevance to Municipal Policy

It is in the interest of the cities or towns to prevent HOA common areas from becoming blighted due to insolvency. Municipalities do not have the statutory authority or (in most cases) the resources to do so. The concept of a Service Maintenance District provides a mechanism for registered voters in the proposed district to seek maintenance service from the city or town, and for the municipality to recover the cost of maintaining the property in that district.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The formation of a Service Maintenance District would be funded by a tax on the benefit property in the proposed district, with no fiscal impact to the municipalities.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

There is no proposed appropriation of state funds, tax credits or other impact to the state budget.

E. Contact Information

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Service Maintenance District and HOA Insolvency

RESOLUTION #16

Urges the Legislature to modify State Statutes to allow cities and towns to request a price range in a Request for Proposal or Statement of Qualification solicitation for Professional Services.

Submitted by: City of Prescott, Town of Prescott Valley, City of Bullhead City

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

This resolution proposes to modify State Statutes 34-103 and 34-603 to allow municipalities to request a price range for the fees associated with the services listed in a Request for Proposal/Statement of Qualifications (RFP/SOQ) solicitation. The price range will only be one of several criteria used to evaluate the proposals and would not be allowed to be weighted more than 20% of the total score.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

34-103 does not allow a municipality to consider fees for services in the selection process for certain professional services. This has led to many instances where municipalities spend weeks in the selection process and find that the fees charged by the #1 rated firm far exceed the budgeted amount. The municipality is then required to restart the negotiation process with the #2 firm, and so on until a fee within the budgeted amount is agreed upon. In some cases, the municipality has to reissue the RFP/SOQ because they are unable to reach an agreement on fees, resulting in months of delay in starting a project and increasing the costs associated with the project.

The RFP/SOQ process is an important component of any municipality's Capital Improvement Program. Any delay to the process will ultimately result in increased costs to the citizens of the municipality. Having the ability to evaluate the fee structure range at the beginning of the process will enable a municipality to save time and start the project sooner.

C Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

This provision should allow municipalities more timely completion of their needed capital projects and other projects requiring professional services, as well as ultimately saving the taxpayers money.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

There should be no increased fiscal impact to the State.

E. Contact Information

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Amend Title 39-121.01(D) to allow additional fees for voluminous or substantial public records requests.

Submitted by: City of Prescott, Town of Prescott Valley, City of Bullhead City, City of Yuma

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Municipalities conduct hundreds of public records requests each year. While the majority of such requests are routine, and involve only minimal amounts of documents or a specific document, a small percentage of the records requests require intensive staff time to research and copy the requested records. At a time when municipal budgets are strained and staff increases are unlikely, these voluminous requests will have a significant impact on city staff. Amending Title 38 to provide for and cover the actual staff time and costs for these requests by allowing municipalities to assess a search fee and actual hourly fees to recoup the employee costs involved in fulfilling these voluminous requests will help prevent unduly burdensome and expensive requests, including frivolous type requests, from being foisted on the general public.

Our proposal is that requests involving in excess of 100 pages of documents, or those which involve substantial amounts of research, location and assembly time by city staff, involving in excess of one hour of staff time (such as archival requests for voluminous documents, substantial historical and data base research, and many other such requests, which could also include requests such as all e-mails between two particular agencies or within a department, such as a police department, etc) be billed at the actual costs of the clerical and staff time for such personnel as are necessarily and actually involved in processing the request.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Transparency is essential to municipal government and processing public records requests is one component of that transparency. However, some requests are tendered, whether inadvertently or otherwise, entailing undue expense and cost to local government and of course, ultimately the taxpayers. The amount of resources required to respond to a small percentage of voluminous records requests, and these appear to be increasing exponentially, are not adequately covered within the statutory limitations for fees. Often, huge boxes of archival material, e-mails, and massive document searches cause hours of staff time and expense. Currently there is no incentive for requesting parties not to focus their inquiries to what they actually are seeking and some of the many requests appear to be excessive or actually designed or intended to be burdensome or oppressive. Establishing a reasonable, actual cost fee for these searches will encourage persons to be more specific and directed in their public records requests and will ensure that the extreme costs and time involved in huge requests will not be an additional burden on already strained municipal resources.

Again, by way of example, some requests are very vague and over-broad, i.e. “all e-mails” when a city receives tens of thousands of e-mails in a week, or “all documents related to Project X” where Project X is a multi-phase, multi-year project that involves a literal truckload of documents. These types of requests involve excessive staff time, ultimately costing our citizens. Our city and many others have received numerous such requests this past year. If the requestors had to pay for the actual costs associated with these requests, the requestors may be inspired and would have incentive to narrow the scope of the request and limit it to the documents they truly want. Currently, there is no such incentive and no method for the government to recover the excessive time and costs foisted upon the taxpayers and municipal departments.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Cities would be able to recover the actual costs associated with complying with the public records requests, allowing strained staff and financial resources to be used for local services. Requestors desiring huge truckloads of documents should reasonably bear the actual staff time and costs for their voluminous requests.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

The State would also be able to recover its actual costs as well when processing public records requests.

E. Contact Information

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Proposed

RESOLUTION #18

Requests that statutes, including A.R.S. §39-204, requiring publication of notices, agendas, reports, and other statutorily mandated publications, in a newspaper, be amended to allow cities and towns the option to publish on an official website.

Submitted by: City of Yuma, City of Bullhead City, City of Sierra Vista

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

There are no less than 26 statutes, including 16 in Title 9, that require cities and towns to publish, in a newspaper, notices, agendas, financial reports, etc. These statutes specify the number of times a notice must be published and when and where publication must be made. Some statutes also dictate the size of the notice (e.g. quarter page) and the font size. Publication must be in a newspaper of general circulation having "a bona fide list of paying subscribers", in the county where the city is located.

Yuma (population approximately 90,000) has only one local daily newspaper which has an average, county-wide, daily circulation of 21,000-22,000. Bullhead City (population approximately 40,000) has a city-wide circulation of the daily newspaper of 5,481. The current trends indicate that more and more people are accessing news and information through electronic media and the internet rather than through traditional news and information sources, such as newspapers or other publications. Allowing cities and towns to publish required notices to an official municipal website or other electronic media, or to a newspaper in a form and format selected by the municipality, may reach exponentially more people at a lesser cost, freeing those resources for vital municipal services.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Cities seek to provide the most information to the widest audience as quickly as possible. The internet is rapidly overtaking newspapers as the primary source of news and information. Posting required notices on an official website will reach a wider audience in less time and keep citizens better informed on matters that affect them.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Allowing cities the option to publish on their website will free these funds for critical services. Expenditures by City: (*through May 2009)

	<u>08-09*</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>06-07</u>
Yuma	\$27,685	\$35,158	\$27,978
Bullhead City	\$36,663	\$26,940	\$39,754

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

There is no anticipated fiscal impact to the state.

E. Contact Information

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Allow Municipal Websites to Serve as Official Publication/Notification

RESOLUTION #19

Amend the laws and regulations concerning the Certificate of Necessity (CON) processes and requirements to grant cities & towns the authority to provide emergency ambulance transportation services within their jurisdictions. The State should issue a CON to any city or town that has the ability to provide such services to persons in such jurisdiction.

Submitted by: City of Yuma, City of Sierra Vista, City of Lake Havasu City

B. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

It is time to rethink Arizona’s ambulance regulations. There are currently many local governments that are ready to improve their emergency medical services, but cannot because of the statutory scheme and rules developed by the Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Emergency Medical Services. If allowed, many local governments could improve the emergency medical services to their citizens. Local governments would work to coordinate the system across municipal and provider CON boundaries as they already have done with urban fire services. Integrated transport systems could also be provided. This would result in increased quality assurance and system efficiencies, in both service levels and cost.

Arizona’s former Auditor General, Douglas R. Norton, in his 1999 performance audit made a number of pertinent findings, including that the CON process “does not meet goals, is an unnecessary form of regulation”, and that the system “limits competition”. When explaining how the system was flawed Mr. Norton explained that the system was a barrier to local government involvement. The 1999 audit asks the State to convene a committee to find ways to include local government and adequately regulate real quality indicators.

The CON legislation should be amended so that any municipality can provide emergency ambulance transport services using their own fire department.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

By allowing Cities to provide emergency medical transport services themselves, the quality of the service can be improved. The local government will have effective control over this important public safety function and have the ability to integrate the function into their public safety infrastructure. Local government will also be able to effectively integrate the EMS transportation function into mutual aid agreements and emergency management function without the artificial barriers inherent in the current CON system.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The ability to make local decisions about EMS transportation will provide opportunities for local governments to evaluate costs. Efficiencies can be achieved and costs recovered resulting in a lessening of the need for general fund dollars for public safety. Local governments providing these services will result in a managed costs and cost recovery.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

The State should see a reduction in the need to monitor and adjudicate disputes between ambulance providers. This will be a cost reduction. The Auditor General in his report suggested that the CON process was not cost efficient or needed.

RESOLUTION #19

E. Contact Information

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Proposed

RESOLUTION #20

Urges the State legislature to adopt enabling legislation authorizing cities and towns to form municipal library special taxing districts and to opt out of county library district taxes.

Submitted by: Town of Oro Valley, City of Phoenix, Town of Marana, City of Kingman, City of Peoria

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The creation and continued operation of municipal libraries is a fundamental and important function of local governments. A municipality is in many respects defined by the nature and quality of its intellectual activity, and the existence of vibrant and well stocked libraries provides a valuable cultural and educational resource for all members of the local community to enjoy while fostering and furthering their primary, secondary, or continuing education.

The challenge to Arizona municipalities who desire to create unique community libraries lies in the current restrictions placed upon cities and towns by state law relating to the creation of library districts. Currently, state law favors the creation of library districts at the county level and authorizes counties to impose secondary property taxes for the funding of libraries. While cities and towns have limited ability to impose their own library property tax under state law, they do not have the corresponding ability to opt out of the library property tax. This results in unwarranted double taxation for the residents of those cities and towns who elect to own and operate their own libraries either as a part of, or independently of, any county library system. While the residents of the cities and towns are subject to double taxation for library services, they benefit only from their own municipal library. Thus, residents of cities and towns who operate their own libraries are unfairly subsidizing county library systems that provide them no tangible benefit.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The ability to form a municipal library special taxing district that is completely independent from a county library district and the ability to subject its residents to only one instance of taxation in order to fund such a library district is of primary importance to cities and towns. Currently, 85 of the 90 cities and towns in Arizona pay 50% or more of the costs of municipal library operations. Out of those eighty-five cities, 43 cities or towns pay 90% or more of the cost. This is in addition to the taxes that residents pay to the county library system, **a double taxation.**

The continued existence of first-quality library facilities is in keeping with municipalities' desires to attract and maintain high-wage employers that bring a well educated and active population to cities and towns. Such a population in turn stimulates the local and statewide economies.

C. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Arizona cities and towns desire to attract high-wage employers and a wealth of other highly educated and involved residents. In addition to educated and involved residents, those with limited education, language skills and/or access to technology or the internet, take advantage of municipal libraries as outstanding educational and cultural resources. Libraries also help to create a stronger economy by providing resources for those underemployed or unemployed to find employment. It is in the best interests of the residents of cities and towns across Arizona to be able to continue the existence of their superior and unique library facilities without the unwarranted onus of double taxation of their residents that is result of the current legislative scheme that unfairly forces municipal taxpayers to subsidize county library systems.

D. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The existence of high quality library facilities within cities and towns can certainly be expected to have a positive fiscal impact on the community. Libraries are in a unique position to bring various facets of a community together which in turn improves the quality of life for residents. This substantial quality of life enhancer can be expected to be an important tool in attracting and retaining clean industry, as well as an educated and literate population base generally. All of this adds up to a more productive and active community, which is a positive economic factor.

Allowing cities and towns to form municipal library special taxing districts and to permit their residents to avoid the double taxation inherent in the current county system will provide municipalities with the flexibility to opt out of the county districts and to create their own unique library facilities.

E. Fiscal Impact to the State

The creation of independent municipal library districts should have no effect whatsoever upon state government appropriations. Over time, the existence of an educated and involved community can be expected to generate positive economic results for not only the state, but also local jurisdictions. Exceptional cultural and educational amenities such as a dynamic and unique municipal library can be a major drawing card for municipalities throughout the state in the attraction of positive economic engines such as research and development companies of the type that our state desires to attract.

F. Contact Information

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RESOLUTION #21

Urges the Legislature to modify state liquor laws to enhance the ability of municipalities to address community-related problems associated with liquor establishments, such as requiring the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control and the State Liquor Board give greater consideration to city recommendations on proposed liquor licenses.

Submitted by: City of Prescott, Town of Prescott Valley, City of Bullhead City

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

This resolution proposes to modify state liquor laws to improve the ability of municipalities to address public safety and quality of life concerns associated with problem liquor establishments, primarily through the State Liquor Department and Board. Some examples are as follows:

- 1) Allow cities to request a hearing of the State Liquor Board at the time of renewal for existing licenses when sufficient reason exists to request the Board to not renew the license; and/or
- 2) Create a 12-month provisional permit for licenses when a municipality recommends denial of a license but the Board grants approval; and/or
- 3) Modify the definition of licensed premises to include parking lots of bars and liquor stores; and/or
- 4) Hold license applicants accountable to commitments made during the application process.
- 5) Modify the membership of the State Liquor Board to include a municipal law enforcement representative.
- 6) Give careful consideration to a municipality’s concerns regarding the owner/manager, particularly when factual research demonstrates poor past performance.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Poorly managed liquor establishments pose considerable problems for law enforcement and surrounding neighborhoods, such as crime, noise violations and parking issues. Reforms to liquor laws increasing the consideration of impacts to neighborhoods would greatly enhance the ability of municipalities to protect public safety and quality of life in these neighborhoods. Legislation addressing problem liquor establishments and changes to Arizona liquor laws have been an ongoing challenge for cities and towns. Cities and towns should have the ability to plan their communities as they believe best, including the location and operation of liquor establishments. The proposed provisions allow cities to have a greater role in the liquor licensing process for liquor establishments to ensure that are addressed.

C. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Legislation addressing problem liquor establishments and changes to Arizona liquor laws have been an ongoing challenge for cities and towns. Cities and towns should have the ability to plan their communities as they believe best, including the location and operation of liquor establishments. The proposed provisions allow cities to have a greater role in the liquor licensing process for liquor establishments to ensure that are addressed.

D. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

These provisions should result in fewer police calls for liquor establishment-related incidents, reducing the need for law enforcement resources and increased costs to cities and towns.

RESOLUTION #21

E. Fiscal Impact to the State

Anticipated costs to the State would be minimal, primarily one time administrative implementation costs by the State Liquor Department and Board.

F. Contact Information

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Proposed

RESOLUTION #22

Urges the Arizona State Legislature not to sweep municipal impact fees into the state budget and urges the Arizona State Legislature not to impose a moratorium on the application of new building codes to approved plat or plans or on future collection of municipal impact fees.

Submitted by: Town of Oro Valley, City of Sierra Vista, City of Kingman, City of Apache Junction, Town of Marana, Town of Queen Creek

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The State of Arizona, like the rest of the nation, faces a severe economic crisis that has devastated the ability of governments at all levels to provide the same levels of services and programs that have traditionally been funded. Declining revenues necessitate reexamination of all government operations to ensure the continuation of vital and essential government operations while at the same time ensuring compliance with budget statutes that require spending only in accordance with expected revenues.

The challenge is to ensure that funding decisions made in the short term do not have unwarranted or uncorrectable consequences in the future. Currently state law requires that municipalities impose development fees in a manner so as to bear a reasonable relationship to the additional service burden imposed upon municipal infrastructures by new development. These funds are required to be accounted for separately from general fund revenues and only used for capital improvements associated with new growth. These fees represent an important source of municipal debt payment monies and if they were no longer available, that could endanger Arizona cities' and towns' bond contracts. This resolution urges the Arizona State Legislature to dismiss both the idea of a moratorium on development impact fees thereby preventing existing residents from subsidizing new growth through higher taxes or reduced services and the notion of sweeping previously paid impact fees into the state budget, thus depriving local communities of the infrastructure that these fees were paid to construct.

In addition, this resolution urges the Arizona State Legislature to dismiss a proposed moratorium on the application of new building codes to plats and plans, as such a moratorium would affect the ability of municipalities to apply environmentally friendly and innovative codes to administratively approved plans thereby undermining the efforts of municipalities to protect groundwater supplies and to promote energy conservation.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The effect of a moratorium on development impact fee collection or the application of new building codes to plats or plans, effectively takes away the rights of local municipalities to control growth in their individual communities. In the case of development impact fees, a moratorium would also shift the cost of new growth to existing taxpayers and result in high taxes or inferior service. In communities in which impact fees are already pledged for debt service payments or repayments to developers for provided infrastructure a moratorium could mean defaulting on loans, closing of public facilities and the elimination of positions.

C. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The Town of Oro Valley collects development impact fees for seven different services that range from water, to police, to transportation. These fees serve as an additional revenue stream to help accomplish projects related to new growth. Each of these fees was developed following State guidelines and is being used accordingly. If a moratorium were to be enacted, it would mean that the Town would have to use general fund monies to pay

RESOLUTION #22

debt service on several large growth-related transportation expansions, and several other transportation projects would not be started. This is the same for the other categories of impact fees as well.

The Town of Oro Valley is also interested in pursuing new building codes that relate to graywater, solar harvesting, and solar hot water codes. If a moratorium on the imposition of new building codes were to be enacted the Town's efforts to preserve groundwater supplies and promote energy conservation would be impossible. The Town of Oro Valley believes it is in the best interest for the health, safety and welfare of the residents and the State of Arizona to oppose efforts of the Arizona Legislature to sweep municipal impact fees into the state budget and to oppose the imposition of a moratorium on the application of new building codes to plats or plans or the future collection of municipal impact fees.

D. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The sweeping of development impact fee funds into the state budget or a moratorium on new building codes or the collection of municipal impact fees restricts or delays necessary infrastructure projects, threatens scarce groundwater supplies, reduces municipal self-determination, eliminates jobs and reduces economic recovery.

E. Fiscal Impact to the State

The sweeping of municipal impact fee funds into the state budget would represent a one-time contribution to the state's budget but would do little to cover the budget deficit. In addition, such an action would immediately garner legal challenges by Arizona cities and towns, resulting in a higher cost to taxpayers as the case are litigated. A moratorium on municipal impact fee collection or the imposition of new building codes has no positive fiscal impact on the state's budget whatsoever but represents a grave fiscal impact to municipalities.

F. Contact Information

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RESOLUTION #23

Support strengthening of laws that would prevent county governments from placing fees, taxes and contributions in excess of current constitutional and statutory authority in development agreements that will impede future annexation into incorporated cities and towns.

Submitted by: Town of Marana, City of Sierra Vista

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Private land owners enter into development agreements for properties located in unincorporated areas across our state. Counties ability to levy taxes and impose fees is strictly limited by Arizona Constitution and statute. Counties cannot create new legal terms of art within development agreements to circumvent these limitations. Taxes, fees and other financial obligations created within these development agreements can dampen, if not halt, economic viability of projects across the state. Agreements such as these that are written to survive annexation can actually discourage property owners, for financial reasons, from assenting to annexation into cities and towns.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

County islands and service delivery in unincorporated areas are issues of statewide concern. County islands, in particular, create confusion for municipalities and residents alike when providing or seeking critical services such as public safety. Artificial financial barriers to annexation are a tremendous disservice to the citizens of Arizona. Development agreements that avoid the uniformity requirements for taxation or the legal requirements for fee imposition create pockets of confusion for business owners, poor service delivery for residents or even worse stagnant, faltering developments in the heart of our cities and towns.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Eliminating barriers to annexation within development agreements will improve revenues to cities and towns. It will also improve service delivery and consolidate the cost of providing those services. Finally, it will reduce financial barriers to economic development of impacted properties across our state.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

While there is no immediate cost of this policy, the opportunity to encourage economic development will ultimately result in increased revenue to our state.

E. Contact Information

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RESOLUTION #24

Urges the Governor and the State Legislature to develop and pass legislation that allows greater flexibility in annexing county islands within counties.

Submitted by: City of Sierra Vista, City of Apache Junction, Town of Marana, City of Yuma

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Over the past 30 years, the State Legislature has made changes in annexation law to respond to actions by local governments that have had unintended, and often negative, consequences. In 1980, the Legislature disallowed “strip” annexation by communities wanting to annex only highly lucrative commercial properties. That same legislation also changed the law further to disallow the creation of county islands, recognizing that having such islands completely surrounded by an incorporated city or town is not good public policy. Other steps have been taken within state law to improve the process, but more are needed, one in particular.

Although new county islands can no longer be created, unfortunately a number of cities and towns in Arizona still have such areas within their incorporated city limits. The islands are governed by the laws of their respective county, which is a branch of local government largely designed to provide rural services and a one-size-fits-all approach to planning and growth management. Depending on the individual county/city, disparities between county and city regulations allow such things as: greater quantity of junk cars; less enforcement of property maintenance; a lower standard of road maintenance; overall higher response times for emergency services; no municipal refuse collection; and a host of other differences. In many cases, these service and/or enforcement differences are taking place literally across the street from areas with the same density and neighborhood type. In the case of Sierra Vista, there are areas adjacent to county islands that have noticeable reductions in property values in comparison to other similar areas of town.

It is time to correct this one last significant problem in annexation law and allow a rural city or town more flexibility to extend urban services to these urban islands. This could include: allowing a city to shrink an island annexation area once the process has started if there is not enough interest to proceed with the entire area; removing the tie to assessed valuation in the process; allowing property owners with multiple properties within an annexation area to have a vote for each property; requiring property owners to sign a petition to opt out of a county island annexation rather than opt in, to address those areas with high out-of-town owners; or any combination of these methods. The ideas would be discussed with legislators to determine the most viable.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Consistent service delivery to a community’s residents insures that all areas of a city or town are appropriately managed. Counties, by design, are funded to provide a rural level of service. But such a service level within the middle of an urban area can, and has, led to problems that bleed over into incorporated cities. Lower property values because of little or no neighborhood enforcement; higher crime because of fewer sheriff deputies available at any given time and high response times; no bus service provided to lower income areas that are in the middle of a community – these are just a few examples of how county islands can negatively impact a municipality.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

If legislation moves forward that allows greater flexibility in annexing county islands, it would be up to cities and towns themselves to determine timing on annexing these areas if they choose. Those communities that

RESOLUTION #24

choose to move forward will need to extend their services to newly annexed areas. Those costs would be different for each community. But nothing in the legislation should require a city or town from annexing county islands if they feel they cannot provide services. It should be noted that counties currently providing services to these islands, if annexed, would save some money not doing so in the future.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

There is no fiscal impact to the state when it comes to which local government provides local services. Minor adjustments in state-shared revenues would be made based on any population changes, but it would be a reshuffling of the total allocation, not an increase in state revenues to local government.

E. Contact Information

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Proposed

RESOLUTION #25

Amend Title 16, Chapter 3, Article 3, Signature Requirements, to clarify the steps to be taken by the City Clerk's Office upon submission of nomination petitions by candidates.

Submitted by: City of Prescott, Town of Prescott Valley

A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

While the Arizona Revised Statutes provides specific steps to be taken by the Secretary of State (City Clerk) when initiative/referendum petitions are filed with their office, the Statutes are void of any such steps on the part of candidate nomination petitions, and the office(s) must rely on case law to determine what, if anything, is to be done when petitions have not be completed properly. Understanding that the city clerk's office is to maintain neutrality in its duties, basic steps are included in this resolution to help alleviate many of the questions raised during the election process and eliminate the need for many of the challenges by electors, which can provide a personal hardship for them, while not impacting such neutrality.

The recommended steps would include the ability of the city clerk to (1) remove signatures that were obtained prior to the date the candidate filed their statement of organization or \$500 Threshold Exemption Statement; and (2) remove signatures that are from a location outside of the city/town. While there are other discrepancies for which challenges may be filed by an elector and determined by the courts, these two steps could be taken without the neutrality of the office being impacted.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The citizens of our municipalities expect basic steps to be taken on the part of the City Clerk's office when candidates submit nomination petitions. Many citizens are under the impression that all signatures are verified on candidate petitions. While these proposed steps would not meet all of the expectations of the citizens with regard to petition verification, which would be cost prohibitive, they would provide an opportunity for obvious names to be stricken.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

While it does place an added burden on the Clerk's Office during the election process, it could also eliminate much of the need for challenges to be filed, and these challenges have a fiscal impact on cities/towns as well. The exact impact would be dependent upon the number of elections and candidates filing for those elections.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

The Secretary of State's office would also have the added burden during the election process, and the impact would again be dependent upon the number of elections and candidates filing for those elections.

E. Contact Information

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Urging the Legislature to amend Titles 16 and 19 to provide for independent agency review of municipal candidate election issues

Submitted by: City of Prescott, Town of Prescott Valley

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A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Municipalities conduct elections on a regular basis. While current election law allows a City Clerk to engage in ministerial duties in order to maintain the City’s posture of fairness, impartiality and neutrality, at times the government is criticized for failing to engage in strict candidate qualification review. Municipalities are accused of bias if a non-ministerial review is conducted or if one is not. In most instances, under Titles 16 and 19, the onus to file an election challenge on non-ministerial matters falls on the electors, and the only avenue for such a challenge is to file a lawsuit. These citizens bear the expense and cost of such legal challenges. In order to provide for challenges that ensure compliance with applicable election laws and candidate qualification laws, and to ensure that the election processes are both fair and lawful, it is recommended that current statutes be amended to provide for independent agency review on candidate issues and challenges. The effect of this resolution will be to provide a neutral avenue which allows review of candidate challenges by an agency not involved in the election process and which allows for an alternative to citizens having to file individual suits and incur out of pocket expenses in order to pursue legal challenges.

B. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The public perception of neutrality and fairness is essential to the election process. When a candidate files a nomination paper, petitions, financial statements or other candidate documents, including a candidate or circulators affidavit, a local government is placed in a situation where its impartiality may be questioned, whether the municipality acts or whether it cannot act as a matter of law. If a municipality does not perform non-ministerial review, it can be accused of bias. Similarly, if it undertakes any non-ministerial review it can be accused of favoring a particular candidate or candidates. For this reason, having these types of issues subject to a complaint driven review process will serve the dual purpose of legal candidacy and ensuring the public perception of election fairness.

C. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

There would be a minimal fiscal impact, mostly associated with staff time and supply of necessary documents to an independent agency for review.

D. Fiscal Impact to the State

Fiscal impact to the State would include staff time for and expenses associated with any review of any candidate election complaints. Intergovernmental agreements providing for mutual election aid could be utilized to lessen or equalize any costs for the entities involved in the review processes.

E. Contact Information

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**2010 RESOLUTIONS
SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
September 1, 2009**

	Resolution	Sponsor/Contact	Co-Sponsor(s)	Subcommittee Recommendation	Comments
1	Federal Funding for Ports of Entry	Douglas/Mayor, Dr. Michael Gomez	Benson, Bisbee, Clifton, Duncan, Huachuca City, Nogales, Patagonia, Pima, Safford, Sierra Vista, Thatcher, Tombstone, Willcox, Flagstaff, Kingman and San Luis.		
2	Trust Lands-Offsets/Credits for Rights of Way Purchase	San Luis/Glenn Gimbut	Somerton		
3	Reduce State Trust Land Acquisition Requirements For Transportation and Public Facilities	Lake Havasu City/ Charlie Cassens	Bullhead City, Kingman		
4	Recognize Open Space as a Best Use for Certain Trust Land parcels	Sedona/Alison Zelms	Apache Junction; Bullhead City; Jerome; Oro Valley		
5	Allow Certain State Trust Lands to be Transferred to Cities For Open Space	Scottsdale/Bridget Schwartz-Manock	Fountain Hills		

	Resolution	Sponsor/Contact	Co-Sponsor(s)	Subcommittee Recommendation	Comments
6	Support Heritage Fund	Oro Valley/Tory Schlievert	Queen Creek, Kingman, Bullhead City, Apache Junction, Yuma, Marana		
7	Fully Fund Public Education and Higher Education Programs	Oro Valley/Tory Schlievert	Sierra Vista, Yuma, Marana, Queen Creek		
8	Support Housing Trust Fund	Flagstaff/Jim Wine	Kingman		
9	Fund the Arizona Water Supply Revolving Fund	Flagstaff/Jim Wine	Bullhead City		
10	Protection of Dedicated Funds	Bullhead City/ Rob LaFontaine	Kingman, Lake Havasu City		
11	Redevelopment Areas/Economic Development	Lake Havasu City/ Charlie Cassens	Bullhead City, Kingman		
12	Retain and Enhance Economic Development Tools	Flagstaff/Jim Wine	Kingman, Maricopa		
13	Sustainable Energy Financing District Authority	Flagstaff/Jim Wine	Bullhead City		
14	Implement Emergency Medical Services Access Task Force Recommendations	Sierra Vista/ Mary Jacobs	Bisbee, Eloy, Kingman, Oro Valley		
15	Service Maintenance District and HOA insolvency	Surprise/Michael Celaya	Sierra Vista		
16	Allow Requests for Price Ranges on Fees in RFQ/SOQ's for Professional Services	Prescott/Connie Tucker	Bullhead City, Prescott Valley		

	Resolution	Sponsor/Contact	Co-Sponsor(s)	Subcommittee Recommendation	Comments
17	Additional Fees for Voluminous Public Records Requests	Prescott/Connie Tucker	Bullhead City, Prescott Valley, Yuma		
18	Allow Municipal Websites to Serve as Official Publication/Notification	Yuma/Connie Scoggins	Bullhead City, Sierra Vista		
19	Certificate of Necessity, Local Government Ambulance Service	Yuma/Connie Scoggins	Lake Havasu City, Sierra Vista		
20	Municipal Library Special Taxing Districts	Oro Valley/Tory Schlievert	Kingman, Marana, Peoria, Phoenix		
21	Municipal Input on Liquor Licenses	Prescott/Connie Tucker	Bullhead City, Prescott Valley		
22	Impact Fee and Building Code Protection	Oro Valley/Tory Schlievert	Apache Junction, Kingman, Marana, Queen Creek, Sierra Vista		
23	Reducing Barriers to Annexation – County Fees, Taxes	Marana/Steve Huffman	Sierra Vista		
24	Greater Flexibility in Annexing County Islands	Sierra Vista/Mary Jacobs	Apache Junction, Marana, Yuma		
25	Submission of Nomination Petitions by Candidates	Prescott/Connie Tucker	Prescott Valley		
26	Independent Agency Review of Municipal Candidate Election Issues	Prescott/Connie Tucker	Prescott Valley		

**2009 RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
STATUS AS OF 7/20/2009 10:34 AM**

Resolution	Sponsor/Contact	Legislation	League Action	Status
Support Affordable Housing, including maintaining the Housing Trust Fund.	Flagstaff- Jim Wine, Deputy City Manager	Budget	Support Trust Fund as possible without compromising city funds	Swept in 2010 Legislative budget.
Retain existing economic development tools and support new economic development tools.	Flagstaff- Jim Wine, Deputy City Manager	HB2270 HB2363	- Stakeholder meetings on GPLET and Recapture Districts. - Support Recapture districts in Committee. -Ongoing negotiations of GPLET reform.	Stalled in House Stalled in Senate
Modify state liquor laws to help municipalities address community related problems	Prescott –Connie Tucker, Management Analyst	N/A	-Sought bill sponsor	Not Sponsored.
Allow Requests for Prices Ranges on Fees in RFQ/SOQ's	Prescott –Connie Tucker, Management Analyst	SB1306	-Draft bill language -Secure bill sponsor (Sen. Jay Tibshraeny)	Never heard in Committee
Support policies that encourage emergency medical access and physician retention.	Sierra Vista- Robert Blanchard, Councilmember	HB2244	- Support bill in committee	Never heard in Committee
Establish a uniform property tax assessment methodology for affordable housing.	Sedona- Audree Juhlin- Assistant to the Community Development Director.	N/A	-Stakeholder meeting with Association of Counties- strongly opposed to the concept. - Sought bill sponsor	Not Sponsored.
Allow additional fees for substantial public records requests.	Prescott –Connie Tucker, Management Analyst	SB1304 SB1237	-Draft bill language -Several stakeholder meetings with newspaper industry -Secure bill sponsor (Senator Jay Tibshraeny)	Neither bill heard in Committee
Make property damage from graffiti a class 1 misdemeanor.	Phoenix- John Wayne Gonzales, Intergovernmental Liaison	HB2551	- Support Phoenix as needed.	Stalled in Senate
Permit city/county water and wastewater providers to enter into mutual aid agreements with private utility companies in emergency situations.	Phoenix- John Wayne Gonzales, Intergovernmental Liaison	SB1323	-Secure bill sponsor (Sen. Barbara Leff) - Stakeholder meetings	Signed by Governor
Allow municipalities to cap the number of signatures required to run for city council.	Scottsdale- Bridget Schwartz-Manock, Government Relations Director	HB2048	Support Scottsdale as needed.	Signed by Governor
Allow municipalities to publish notices, agendas, reports, etc.	Yuma- Connie Scoggins, Assistant City Attorney	HB2253	-Draft bill language -Extensive stakeholder meetings with newspaper industry.	Never heard in Senate

on their official website rather than in the newspaper.			- Secure bill sponsor (Rep. Russ Jones)	
Support policies that strengthen the viabilities of Arizona's military installations.	Peoria- John Schell, Government Relations Director	Budget		Ongoing. Military installation fund had some money swept, but Governor line-item vetoed other reductions.
Protect and Fund the Byrne/JAG Grant Program	Cottonwood- Diane Joens, Mayor	Federal Budget	- Coordinate with National League of Cities.	\$2.25 Billion in additional funding through federal stimulus.
Comprehensive Immigration Reform	Prescott –Connie Tucker, Management Analyst	Federal	- Coordinate with National League of Cities.	Ongoing
Oppose federally mandates public safety collective bargaining.	League	Federal Bill HR413	- Coordinate with National League of Cities.	Ongoing
Oppose the IRS pension reform rules that eliminate "age plus years of service" formulas.	League	Federal	- Coordinate with National League of Cities.	Rule delayed.