ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-second Legislature – First Regular Session

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Report of Regular Meeting
Wednesday, February 4, 2015
House Hearing Room 1 -- 2:00 p.m.

Convened 3:19 p.m.
Recessed
Reconvened
Adjourned 6:25 p.m.

Members Present	**Members Absent**
Mr. Allen J	
Mr. Bowers	
Mr. Cardenas	
Mr. Clark	
Mr. Gray	
Ms. Mach	
Mr. Meyer	
Mr. Petersen	
Mr. Rivero	
Mr. Sherwood	
Mr. Stevens	
Mrs. Ugenti	
Mr. Leach, Vice-Chairman	
Mr. Olson, Chairman	

Request to Speak
Report – Attachment 1

Presentations

Name	**Organization**	**Attachments** (Handouts)
Department of Education	Joint Legislative Budget Committee	2
Department of Corrections	Joint Legislative Budget Committee	3, 4

Committee Action

Bill	**Action**	**Vote**	**Attachments** (Summaries, Amendments, Roll Call)
HB2185	DPA	11-0-0-3	5, 6, 7
HB2207	WITHDRAWN		

Riley Weber, Chairman Assistant
February 4, 2015

(Original attachments on file in the Office of the Chief Clerk; video archives available at http://www.azleg.gov)

Information Registered on the Request to Speak System

House Appropriations (2/4/2015)

HB2185, alternative teacher development program; appropriation

Support:

Helen Heiden, Arizona Chamber Of Commerce And Industry; Jay Kaprosy, TEACH FOR AMERICA; Lindsay Wheeler, representing self; Wendy Briggs, TEACH FOR AMERICA

HB2207, schools; parking fees

Support:

Marcus Dell'Artino, CHANDLER UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO 80; Janice Palmer, AZ School Boards Assn

Attachment 1

Department of Education

February 3 & 4, 2015

Appropriations Committee Hearings

JLBC

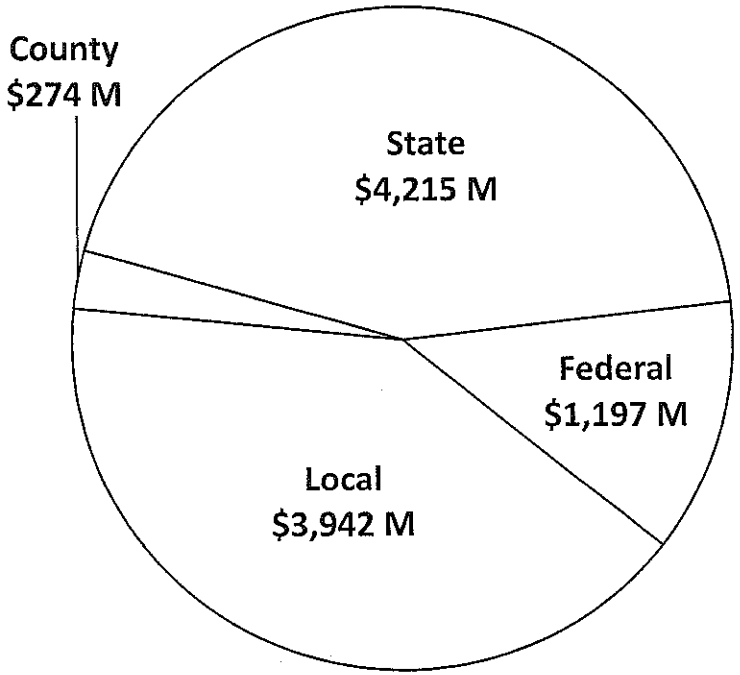
Attachment 2

Department of Education
- Total FY 2016 Baseline Funding

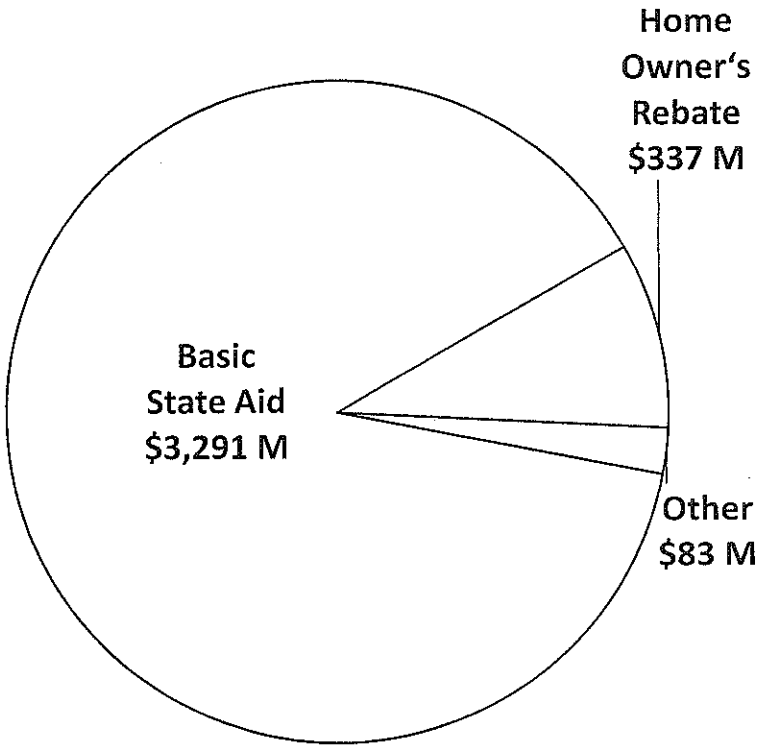
	$ in M
General Fund	$3,989.6
Permanent State School Fund	47.4
Student Success Fund	21.5
Proposition 301 Fund (appropriated)	7.0
Teacher Certification Fund & Other	2.7
Appropriated Funds	$4,068.2
Federal Funds	$1,074.4
Proposition 301 - Classroom Site Fund	391.0
Proposition 301 - Other	99.9
Instructional Improvement Fund (Gaming $)	49.6
Other Non-Appropriated Funds	18.0
Total Resources	$5,701.1

JLBC

Department of Education
- Total Resources Versus ADE Appropriation



Total Resources - $9.6 B
(FY '14 Actuals)



ADE Only - $3.7 B
(FY '14 Actuals)

JLBC

JLBC Baseline K-12 Spending Estimates

- JLBC Adds $181 M versus $85 M for Executive for $96 M Difference in FY 16

	GF $ in M Above Prior Year *	
	JLBC	Executive
'15 Shortfall	24	0
Student Growth (1.4% v. 0.7%)	82	55
Higher Average Cost Per Pupil	23	0
Charter Conversions	(25)	(25)
Full Inflation (1.59% v. 1.57%)	87	85
Property Tax New Construction (1.7% v. 2.5%)	(37)	(55)
Property Tax Assessment Ratio Reduction	26	26
One-Time JTED Performance Pay	(0.5)	0
Other	1.5	(1)
Total	**181**	**85**

JLBC

* Excludes dollar impact of K-12 inflation "reset" ruling, which would add another $337 M.

Department of Education

- Executive Assumes No FY 15 Shortfall, Less Enrollment Growth and More Property Tax Savings

- JLBC backfills $24 M formula shortfall for FY 15
  - $17 M for higher than budgeted FY 15 ADM growth
  - $7 M for 1% cap growth
- JLBC assumes 1.4% ADM growth versus 0.66% for Executive
  - FY 14 ADM growth was 1.4% ("All Attending ADM")
  - Statewide population grew 1.3% - 1.5% in FY 14
  - FY 16 growth could be higher if economy expands
- Executive assumes higher property tax savings from new construction and lower Homeowner's Rebate costs than JLBC
  - Executive assumes 2.5% property tax growth from new construction versus 1.7% for JLBC (FY 15 = 2.0%)

JLBC

Department of Education

- Baseline Assumes $23 M for Higher Average Cost Per Pupil

- Charter and special education students typically receive more formula funding per pupil than other students
- Charter and special education enrollment is growing faster than "regular" enrollment
- Average per pupil costs increase annually as a result
- $23 M estimate includes $12 M for charters and $11 M for special education
- Executive does not specifically budget higher cost per pupil - appears to include in enrollment growth number

JLBC

Department of Education

- Executive Policy Issues Would Decrease Baseline Spending by $(109) M

Policy Issue	$ (millions)
Additional Base Level Increase ($54 per pupil)	74
District Non-Classroom Reduction	(113)
Charter Non-Classroom Reduction	(10)
Student Success Fund Repeal	(22)*
Limit 1% Cap to $1 M per County	(20)
Cap Homeowner's Rebate @ 44%	(18)
District Sponsored Charter School Phase Out	0**
Total	**(109)**

* Executive would use savings to create new fund in School Facilities Board.

** Executive estimates at $(346,300) for FY 16.

JLBC

Department of Education

- Executive Reduces Non-Classroom Spending Through $(113) M Reduction in District Additional Assistance

K-12 Spending By Function Versus U.S. Average (FY14)

Source: Arizona Auditor General

Function	Arizona %	U.S. %
Classroom (Instruction)	53.8	61.2
Administration	10.0	10.7
Plant Operations	12.3	9.5
Food Service	5.3	3.9
Transportation	4.9	4.2
Student Support	7.7	5.6
Instruction Support	6.0	4.9
Subtotal	46.2	38.8
Total	100.0	100.0

JLBC

Each district would certify that cut came from non-classroom spending.

Department of Education

- Executive Would Cap Homeowner's Rebate at 44%

- The State currently pays 43.6% of each homeowner's K-12 Qualifying Tax Rate (QTR) taxes through the Homeowner's Rebate
- Laws 2011, 2nd SS, Chapter 1 requires DOR to adjust the rebate percentage annually through FY 17 to offset the homeowner impact of lower assessment ratios on commercial and agricultural property
- Under current law, the rebate will increase to approximately 46% in FY 16 and 48% in FY 17 at estimated new cost of $21.6 M in FY 16 and $37.3 M in FY 17
- Executive would cap rebate at 44% starting in FY 16 for estimated savings of $18.0 M in FY 16 and $37.3 M in FY 17

JLBC

Department of Education

- Executive Would Limit "1% Cap" Funding to $1 M per County

- State Constitution caps combined homeowner primary property taxes (not just school taxes) at 1% of a home's full cash value ($1,000 per year on $100,000 home).
- Under current practice, the state pays any taxes owed above the 1% cap up to total school tax rate.
- State cost of 1% cap increased from estimated $11 M in FY 14 to estimated $28 M in FY 15 due to rising local property tax rates.
- Executive would cap state cost at $1 M per county starting in FY16, saving an estimated $20 M.

JLBC

Department of Education/School Facilities Board

- Executive Establishes "Arizona Public School Achievement District" and "Access Our Best Public Schools" Fund

- New district is intended to "expand the impact of our best schools"
- New SFB fund receives $23.9 M
  - $21.5 M redirected from FY 15 ADE Performance Funding appropriation
  - $2.4 M from FY14 carry forward
  - Remaining $900K transferred to ADE administration
- Fund mainly guarantees bond financing for charter schools
- Application requirements:
  - High academic progress
  - Verifiable enrollment demand
  - 50% in low income communities

JLBC

Department of Education

- Executive Includes Other Policy Initiatives

- Reduces Charter Additional Assistance by $(10.3) M
  - Represents 3.5% reduction in CAA
  - Intended to reduce non-classroom spending
  - Each charter school certifies that it took cut in non-classroom expenditures
- Phases Out District Sponsored Charter Schools (DSCS)
  - 12 schools permitted to operate DSCS after FY 15
  - Executive would freeze their per pupil funding until their non-charter per pupil funding reached same level
  - Estimated $(346,300) savings for FY 16

Department of Education

- Baseline & Executive Maintain Current Assessment Funding

- State Board of Education adopted "Common Core" standards in December 2010 (no statutory mandate)
- Now known as "Arizona's College and Career Ready Standards" (ACCRS)
- Existing AIMS test not aligned to ACCRS
- New "aligned" test to be used starting in FY 15
- Estimated cost is $21 per pupil for computer based and $31 per pupil for paper test/ $19 M total
- Would require estimated $1.1 M in FY 15 above current funding
- Actual state cost will depend on number of students taking paper test and amount of available federal and other funding

JLBC

Department of Education

- Baseline and Executive Reduce Funding for Automation

- FY 15 budget includes $12 M for new "Education Learning and Accountability System" (ELAS) funded through ADOA
  - $10.4 M GF
  - $1.6 M OF from $6 per FTSE fee (CC's and U's)
- FY 16 Baseline reduces GF by $(5) M for $7.0 M in continued funding
  - $5.4 M GF
  - $1.6 M OF from $6 per FTSE fee
- Executive reduces GF by $(5.75) M for $6.25 M in continued funding

JLBC

Status of K-12 Inflation Litigation

- In '09 – '13, State did not fully inflate K-12 formula
- AZ Supreme Court has ruled that full inflation is required
- In response, State fully inflated in '14 and '15, but made no retroactive adjustments
- Case returned to Superior Court to determine whether other adjustments are required

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What Is Potential Cost of K-12 Litigation?

- Superior Court concurred with plaintiffs' request to reset the formula for foregone inflation
  - "Reset" would cost $337 M in '16
- The Superior Court is now considering back payments
  - Back payments could cost $250 M annually for 5 years
- Resolution could take a year – depends on appeals

Department of Education

- Website links

- JLBC Baseline –

  Department of Education

- Executive Budget –

  Department of Education

JLBC

Arizona Department of Corrections

February 3 - 4, 2015

Appropriations Committee Hearings

JLBC

Attachment 3

Arizona Department of Corrections

- Total FY 2016 Baseline Funding

	$ in M
General Fund	$1,004.4
Corrections Fund	27.5
Prison Construction & Operations Fund	13.7
Other Appropriated Funds	3.9
State Non-Appropriated Funds	50.9
Federal Non-Appropriated Funds	9.0
Total Resources	$1,109.4

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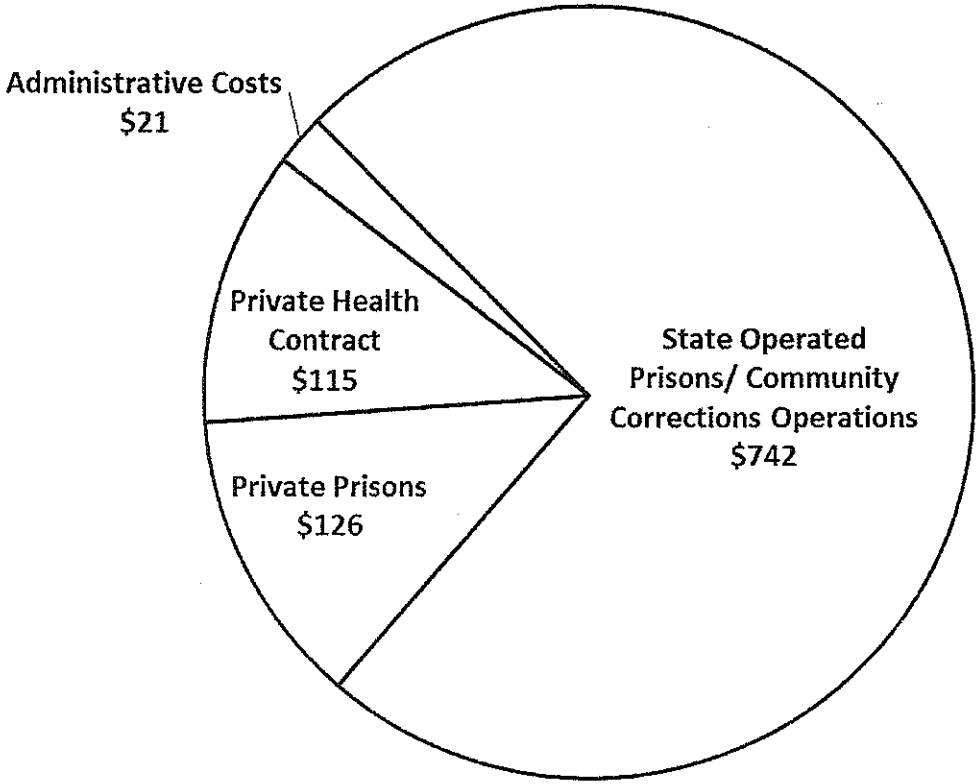
Department of Corrections
- General Fund by Agency Function

$ in Millions



- State Operated Prisons:
  35,827 beds in 10 sites
- Private Prisons:
  7,538 beds in 6 sites

'16 General Fund = $1,004.4 M

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Arizona Department of Corrections

- Comparison of Major GF Funding Changes

	$ in M JLBC	Exec
❑ Annualize 500 medium private beds (Jan. '15)	$ 7.2	$ 7.2
❑ Annualize 500 maximum public beds (Dec. '14)	0.3	0.1
❑ New Population Growth		
• '15 and '16 Population- Medical & Food Costs	0	7.4
• Authorizing 3,000 New Contracted Male Medium Beds	0	5.3
❑ Inmate Health Care Contracted Services		
• Lawsuit Settlement	0	8.8
• ADC Initiated Scope Changes & '14 Growth	0	5.0
• Prospective 3% Inflation Adjustment	0	4.2
❑ CORP Employer Rate Adjustment	0	13.5
❑ Leap Year Contract Costs	0	0.9
	$ 7.5	$ 52.4

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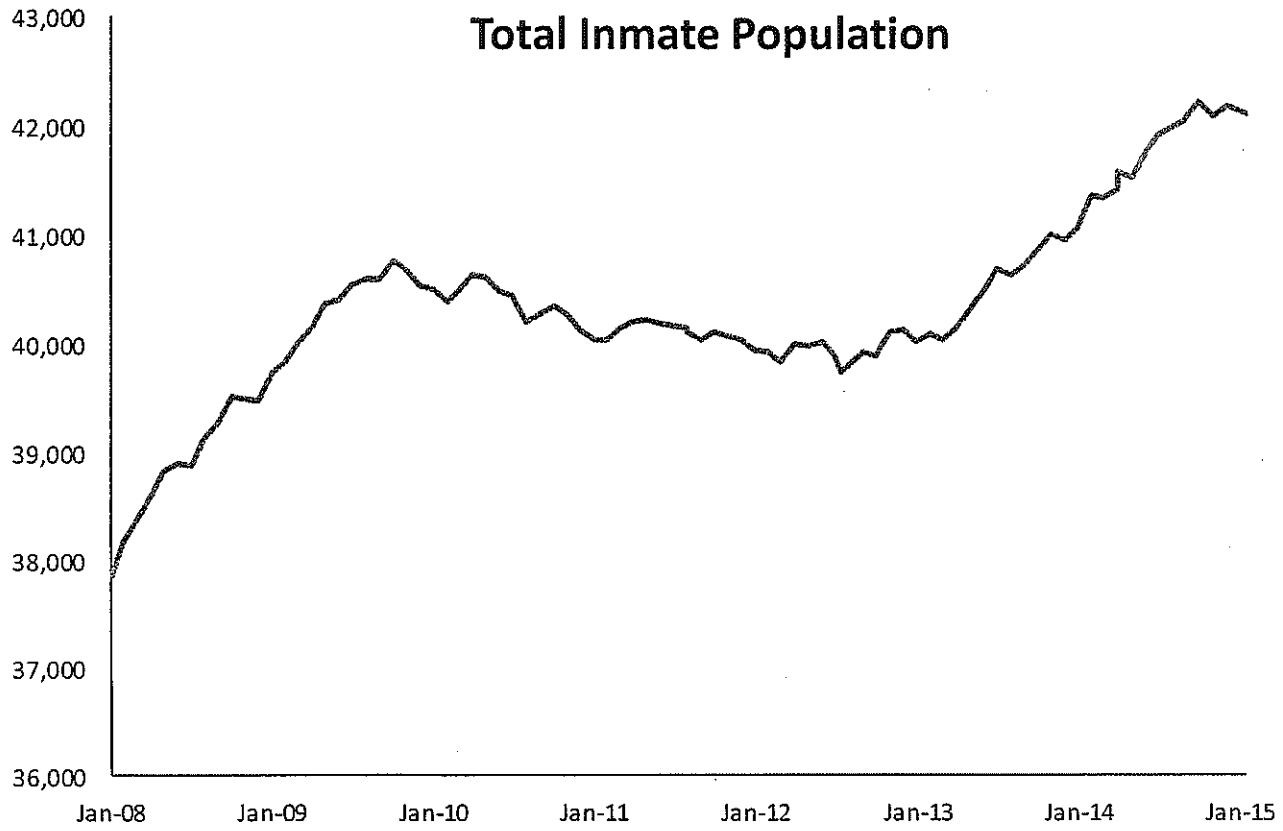
ADC Population Growth

- Grew by 809 in '13, and 1,087 in '14



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ADC Population Growth

- Growth Expected to Continue

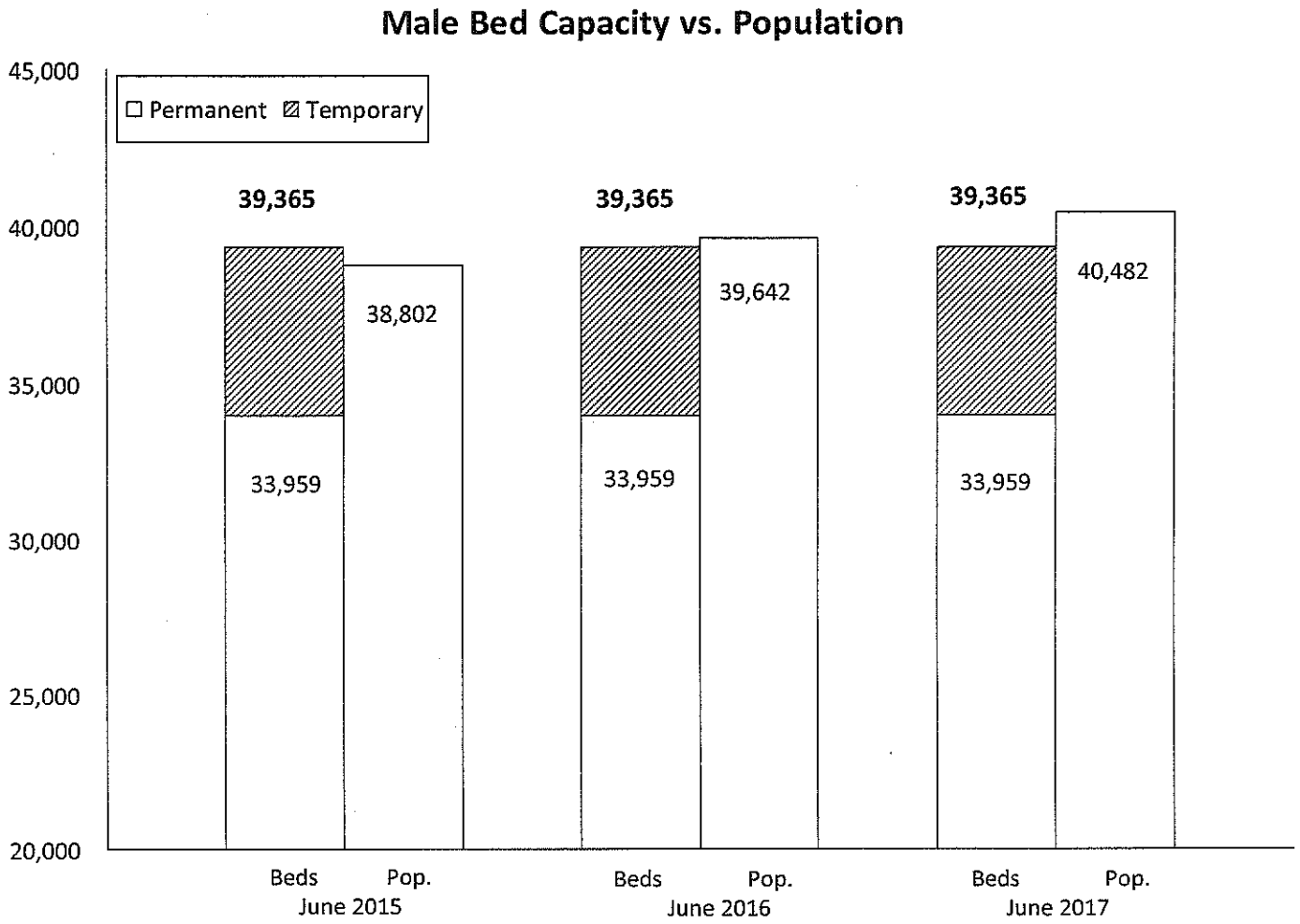
- JLBC and Executive project annual growth of 960 prisoners.
  - 554 is from male medium custody inmates

- ADC has flexibility in establishing or decommissioning beds (or shifting between inmate classifications).

- Temporary beds in use ranged from 4,880 to 5,824 during June 2011 to June 2014.

JLBC

Male Beds Expected to Exceed Bed Level in '16
- ADC Could Potentially Adjust Temporary Beds



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ADC Bed Surplus/Shortfall

- Executive Funds Growth to Address Male Bed Shortfall

June 2016 Total Male Bed (Shortfall)/Surplus		
Classification Level		
	June 15	**June 16**
Minimum	82	(136)
Medium	(5)	(559)
Close	(42)	(59)
Maximum	528	477
Total	**563**	**(277)**

- The Executive recommends authorizing the Dept. to issue RFP for up to 3,000 male medium security beds; FY 2016 cost would be $5.3 million.
- The beds would open in 3 phases: 1,000 each in April 2016, January 2017, and January 2018.

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Arizona Department of Corrections

- Executive Funds Prior and Prospective Health Care Increases

- March 4, 2013: ADC begins contract with Corizon: $10.10 per diem at state operated prisons.
- Summer 2014: ADC adjusts per diem to $10.42 for change to pill distribution policy and extension of mental health resources.
- Proposing increase to $10.51 for additional staffing at Tucson inpatient care facility.
- September 2014: ADC settled class action lawsuit on inmate health and mental care.
- Executive funds $13.8 million for these changes and prior-year caseload growth.
- Executive also proposes $4.2 million for 3% inflation adjustment effective July 2015.

Arizona Department of Corrections

- Other Issues

- Retirement Adjustment
  - Fields lawsuit on contributions requires increased funding.
  - Executive funds $13.0 million.
- AIMS Replacement
  - Executive recommends $8.0 million Non-GF monies for final year of a 3-year project to replace the inmate management system.
  - JLBC recommends deferring final payment to FY '17 based on current progress.

JLBC

Arizona Department of Corrections

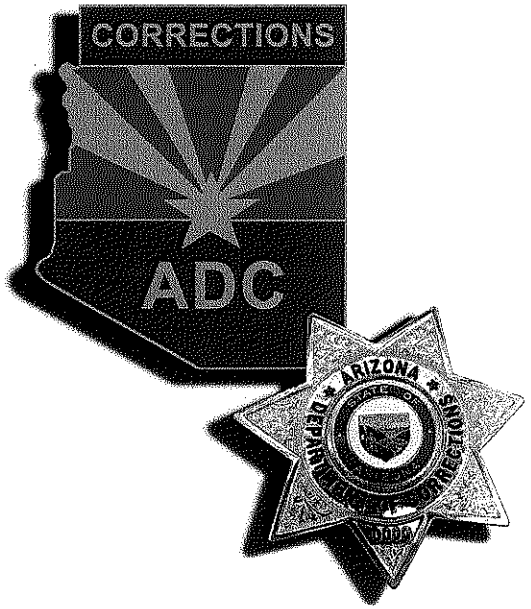
- Website Links

- JLBC Baseline –

  Arizona Department of Corrections

- Executive Budget –

  Arizona Department of Corrections



Arizona Department of Corrections

House Appropriations Committee Briefing

Charles L. Ryan, Director
February 4, 2015

Attachment 4

ADC Facilities by Security Level/Mission

DUI = DUI
GP = General Population
M = Medical
MH = Mental Health
PC = Protective Custody
SO = Sex Offenders
R = Reception

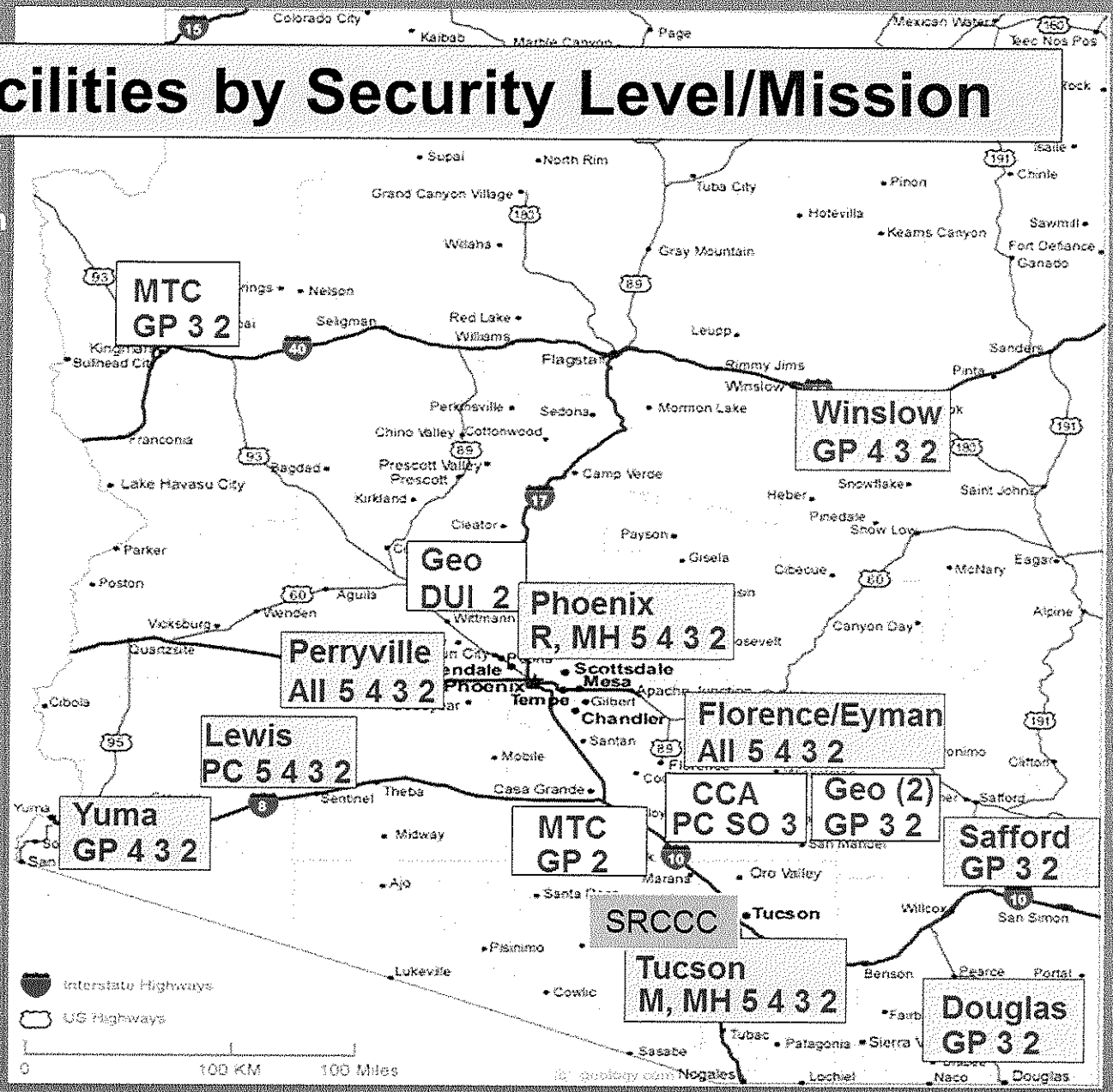
Physical Security Levels
5 = Highest (maximum)
4 = High (close)
3 = Moderate (medium)
2 = Low (minimum)

ADC Owned & Operated Non-Corridor Prison

ADC Owned & Operated Corridor Prison

ADC Contracted Private Prison Corridor Facility with Placement Restrictions

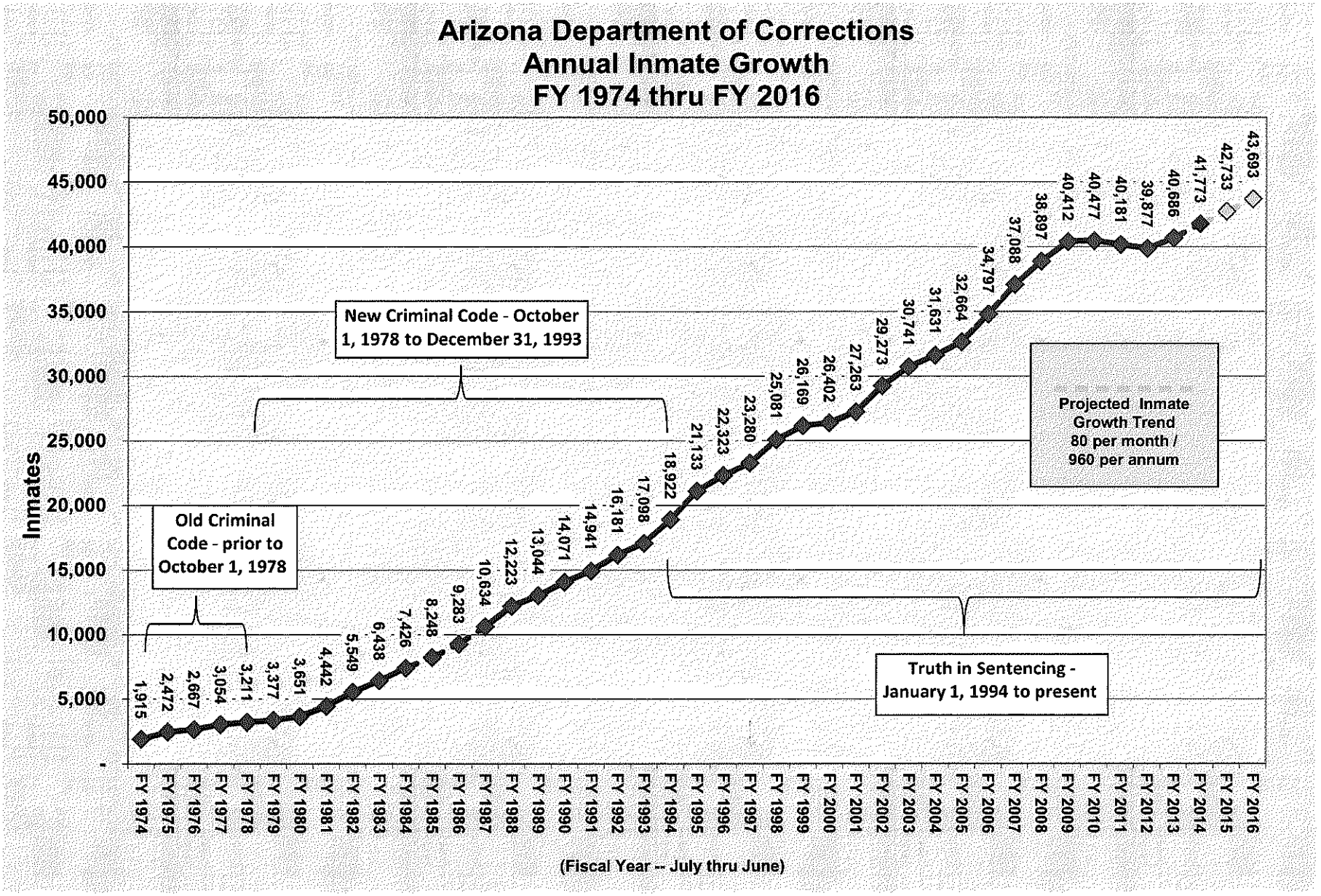
ADC Southern Region Community Corrections Center



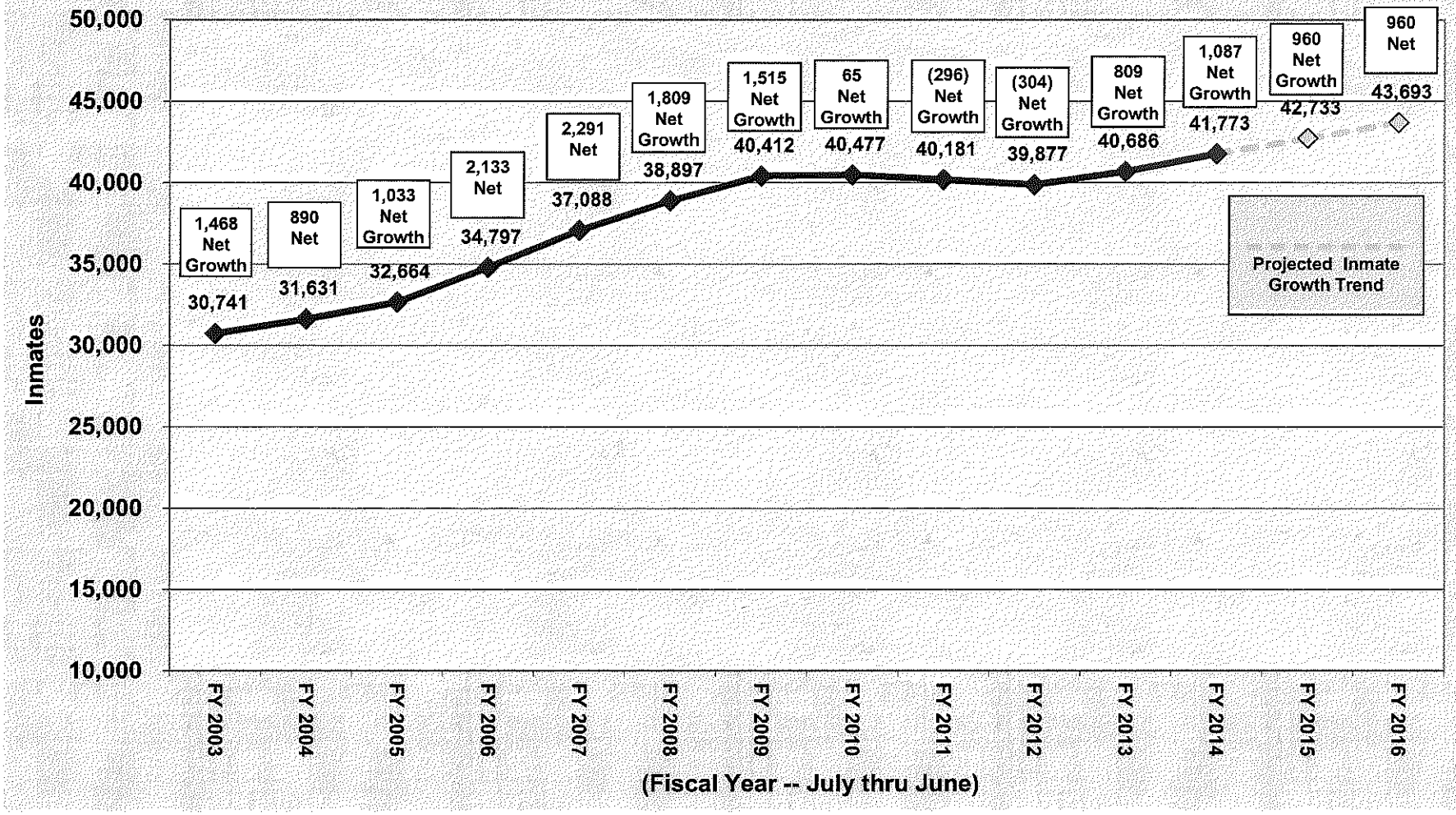
Date Prepared: January 16, 2014

ADC INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY & COMMITTED POPULATION for the MONTH ENDING JANUARY 31, 2015													
Rated Beds + Temporary Beds = Operating Capacity (R+T=OC)	Operating Capacity								Total Operating Capacity Beds (A-H)	Special Use Beds	Inmate Population in Operating Beds	Inmate Population in Special Beds	Total Inside Inmate Population
	MAX Beds		CLOSE Beds		MED Beds		MIN Beds						
	Rated (A)	Temp. (B)	Rated (C)	Temp. (D)	Rated (E)	Temp. (F)	Rated (G)	Temp. (H)					
Arizona State Prison													
Douglas	0	0	0	0	803	124	1,122	293	2,342	89	2,253	77	2,330
Eyman	1,536	312	400	80	1,992	967	0	0	5,287	280	4,607	212	4,819
Florence	496	20	578	0	1,144	501	1,222	176	4,137	122	3,943	87	4,030
Lewis	500	0	2,004	0	1,900	676	700	76	5,856	275	5,398	273	5,671
Perryville (Female)	204	72	514	0	1,152	0	2,332	0	4,274	52	3,893	30	3,923
Phoenix*	282	137	90	0	150	0	30	31	720	11	626	6	632
Safford	0	0	0	0	250	60	1,203	256	1,769	55	1,701	45	1,746
Tucson	36	0	1,073	30	1,886	535	1,610	0	5,170	305	4,800	249	5,049
Winslow	0	0	400	0	400	0	826	216	1,842	51	1,787	33	1,820
Yuma	0	0	800	0	2,050	0	1,500	80	4,430	175	4,307	144	4,451
Total Rated Beds	3,054		5,859		11,727		10,545		31,185				
Total Temporary Beds		541		110		2,863		1,128	4,642				
ASPC Total									**35,827**	**1,415**	**33,315**	**1,156**	**34,471**
Contracted In-State Private Prisons													
Central AZ Correc. Facility (GEO)	0	0	0	0	1,000	280	0	0	1,280	40	1,262	13	1,275
Florence-West (GEO)	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	150	750	25	691	7	698
Phoenix-West (GEO)	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	100	500	19	485	5	490
Kingman (MTC)	0	0	0	0	1,400	108	2,000	0	3,508	153	3,299	145	3,444
Marana (MTC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500	7	465	4	469
Red Rock-SO (CCA)	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0	631	0	631
Red Rock-PC (CCA)	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	0	360	0	174	0	174
Red Rock-Det (CCA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	8	8
Total Rated Beds	0		0		3,400		3,500	0	6,900				
Total Temporary Beds		0		0		388		250	638				
In-State Private Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,400**	**388**	**3,500**	**250**	**7,538**	**300**	**7,007**	**182**	**7,189**
ALL TOTAL	**3,054**	**541**	**5,859**	**110**	**15,127**	**3,251**	**14,045**	**1,378**	**43,365**	**1,715**	**40,322**	**1,338**	**41,660**
Out to Court / Out to Medical													**410**
TOTAL PRISON INMATE POPULATION													**42,070**
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION OFFENDERS													**5,714**
ADC TOTAL													**47,784**

Total Operating Capacity: 43,365
Rated Beds: 38,085 (87.8%)
Temporary Beds: 5,280 (12.2%)

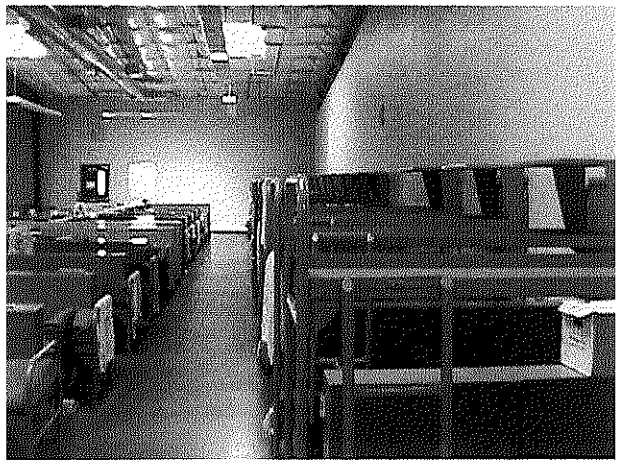

Arizona Department of Corrections
Annual Inmate Growth
FY 1974 thru FY 2016
Inmates
50,000
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
-
Old Criminal Code - prior to October 1, 1978
New Criminal Code - October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1993
Truth in Sentencing - January 1, 1994 to present
Projected Inmate Growth Trend 80 per month / 960 per annum
1,915
2,472
2,667
3,054
3,211
3,377
3,651
4,442
5,549
6,438
7,426
8,248
9,283
10,634
12,223
13,044
14,071
14,941
16,181
17,098
18,922
21,133
22,323
23,280
25,081
26,169
26,402
27,263
29,273
30,741
31,631
32,664
34,797
37,088
38,897
40,412
40,477
40,181
39,877
40,686
41,773
42,733
43,693
FY 1974
FY 1975
FY 1976
FY 1977
FY 1978
FY 1979
FY 1980
FY 1981
FY 1982
FY 1983
FY 1984
FY 1985
FY 1986
FY 1987
FY 1988
FY 1989
FY 1990
FY 1991
FY 1992
FY 1993
FY 1994
FY 1995
FY 1996
FY 1997
FY 1998
FY 1999
FY 2000
FY 2001
FY 2002
FY 2003
FY 2004
FY 2005
FY 2006
FY 2007
FY 2008
FY 2009
FY 2010
FY 2011
FY 2012
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2015
FY 2016
(Fiscal Year -- July thru June)

Arizona Department of Corrections
Annual Inmate Growth
FY 2003 thru FY 2016



Minimum Custody

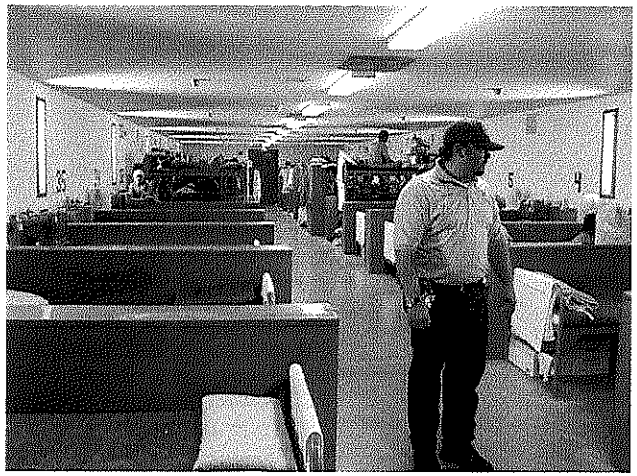
- **Minimum Custody** – Low risk inmates; permitted to work outside the secured perimeter of a facility; may participate in community work crews and do not require controlled movement within the facility where they are housed.
  - About 74% of inmates in minimum custody have been sentenced to non-violent crimes. A majority of the minimum custody inmates are sentenced to Class 4, 5 & 6 felonies including Drug Offenses, DUI, Forgery, Theft, and Burglary.
  - Average length of sentence is 4.5 years.
  - 0.7% have security threat group affiliations.
  - History of institutional violence: 17 violent disciplines per every 100 inmates.

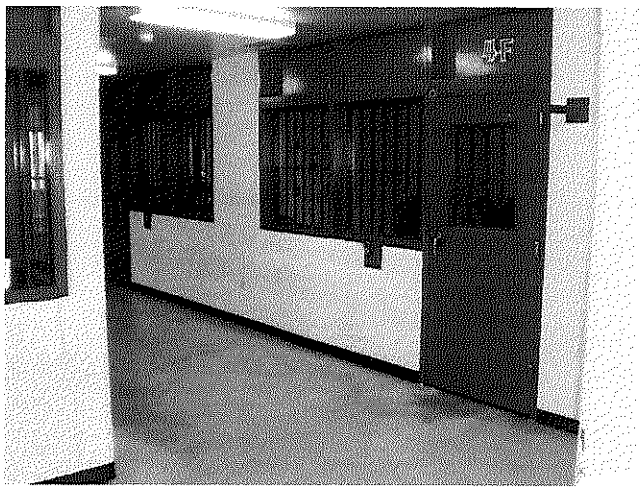


Statistics are based on inmates housed in state beds only.

Medium Custody

- **Medium Custody** – Inmates representing a moderate risk to public and staff. May not work outside the secured perimeter of a facility unless under armed supervision and require limited controlled movement within the facility where they are housed.
  - About 67% of inmates in medium custody have been sentenced to violent crimes including Assaults, Sex Offenses, Robbery, and Weapons.
  - About 33% have been sentenced for Drug Offenses, DUI, Forgery, Theft, and Burglary.
  - Average length of sentence is 11.5 years.
  - 6.9% have security threat group affiliations.
  - History of institutional violence: 65 violent disciplines per every 100 inmates.

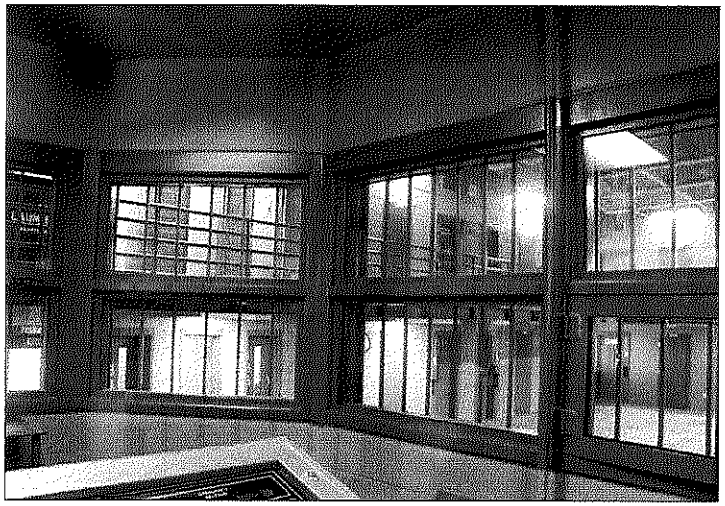


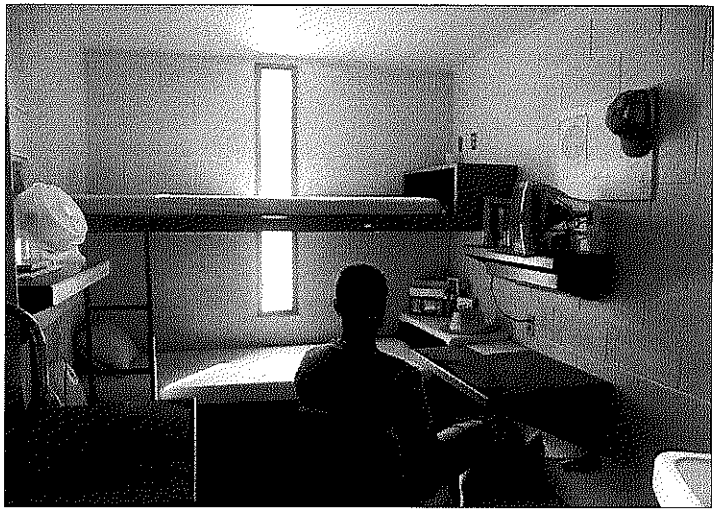


Statistics are based on inmates housed in state beds only.

Close Custody

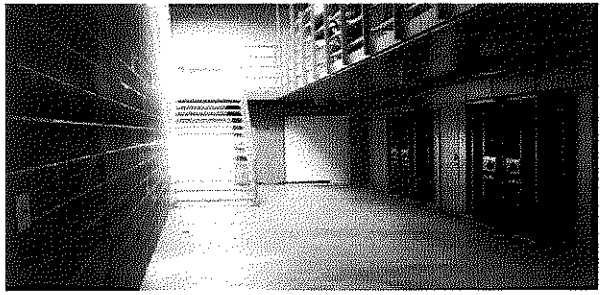
- **Close Custody –** Inmates representing a high risk to public and staff; double-bunked; and require controlled movement within the facility:
  - About 70% of inmates in close custody have been sentenced to violent crimes including Assaults, Robbery, Kidnapping, Murder, and Weapons.
  - About 30% have been sentenced for Drug Offenses, Theft, and Burglary.
  - Average length of sentence is 11.86 years.
  - 28.0% have security threat group affiliations.
  - History of institutional violence: 210 violent disciplines per 100 inmates.



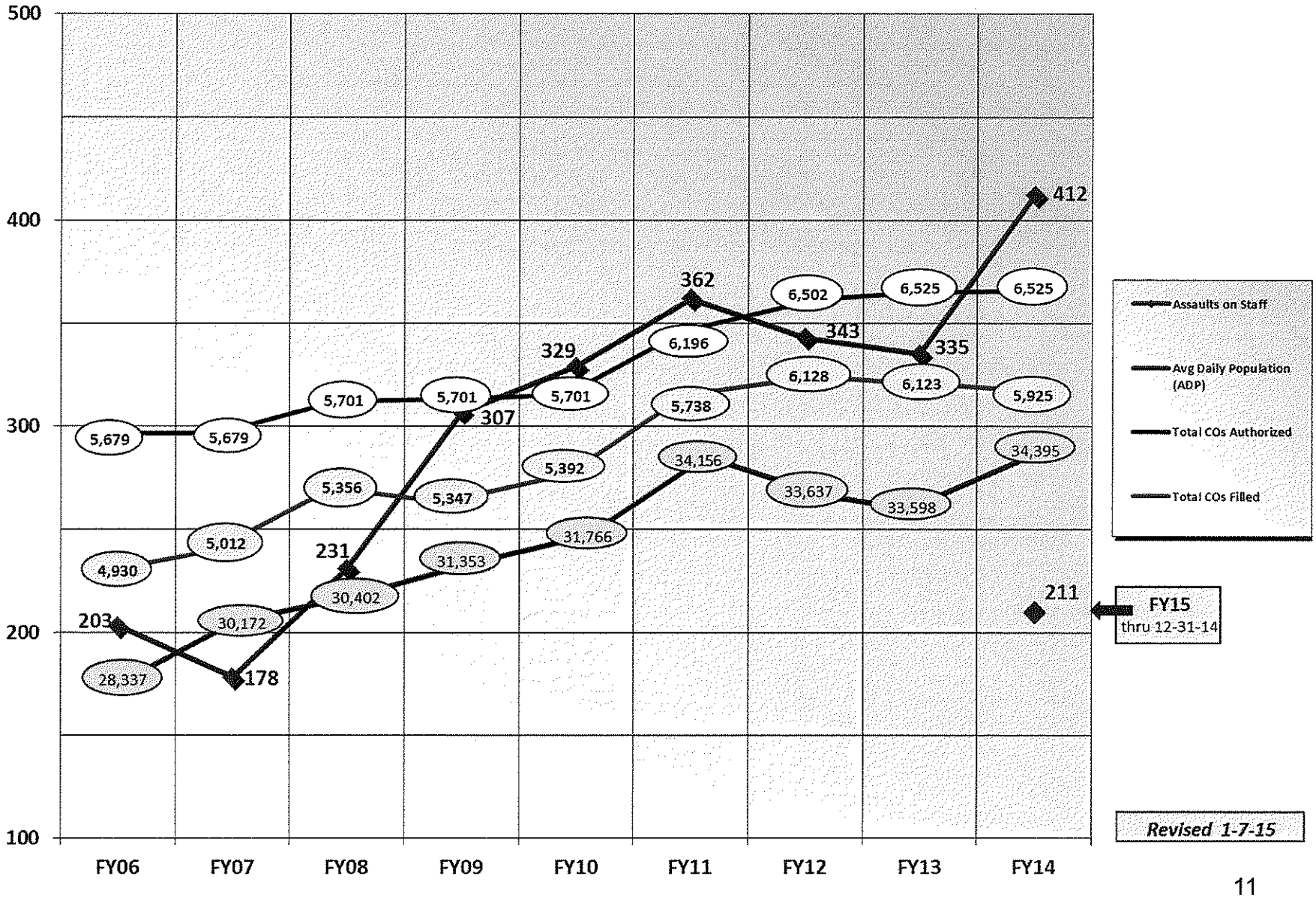


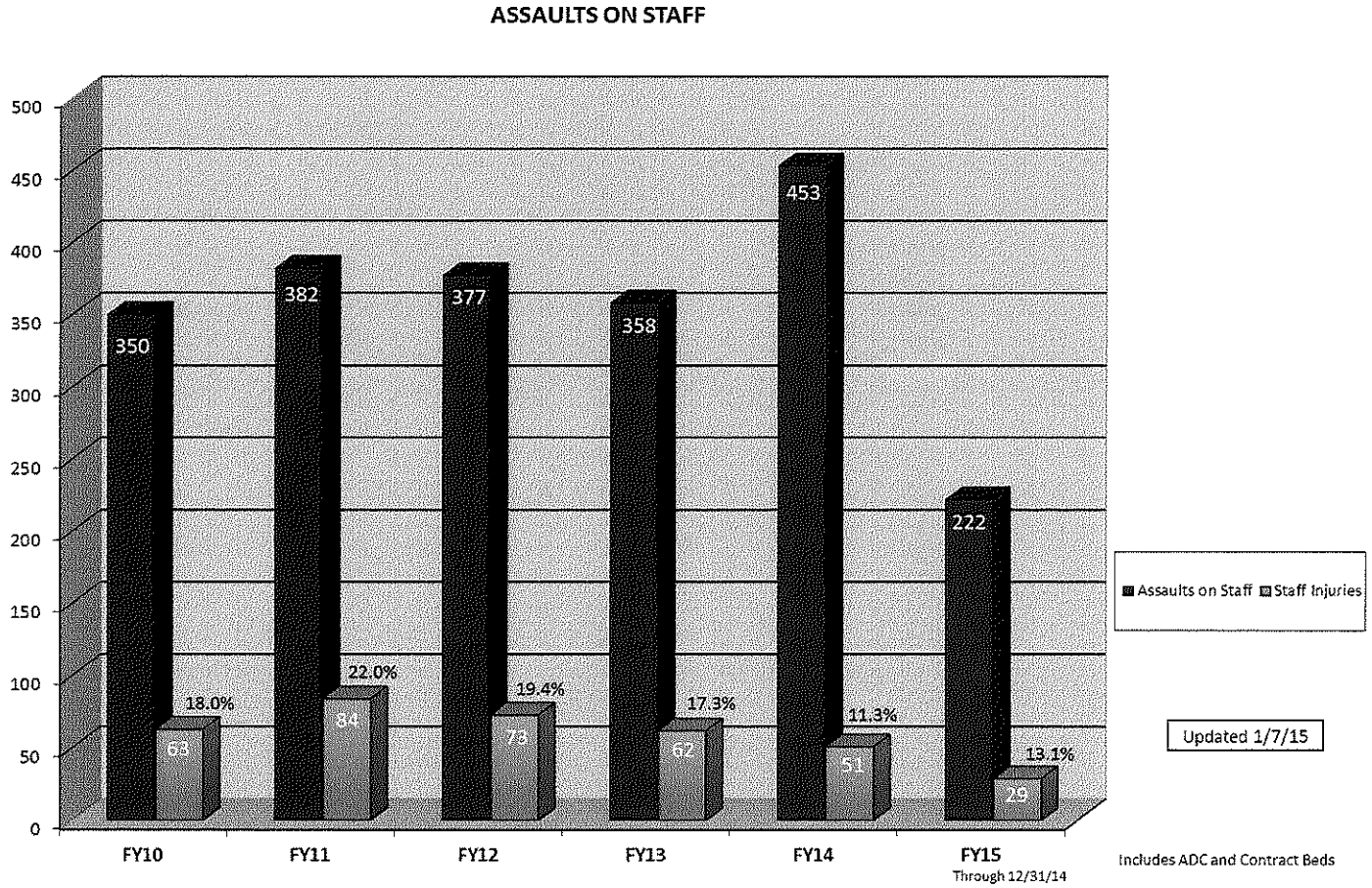
Maximum Custody

- **Maximum Custody –** Pose the highest risk to the public and staff; require housing in a single-cell or double-cell environment; receive self-improvement programming and have limited work opportunities within the secure perimeter; require frequent monitoring and controlled movement within the institution.
  - About 80% of inmates in maximum custody have been sentenced for violent crimes including Assaults, Robbery, Kidnapping, Murder and Weapons.
  - About 20% consist of: Drug Offenses, Theft, and Burglary.
  - Average length of sentence is 15.2 years.
  - 36.7% have security threat group affiliations.
  - History of institutional violence: 368 violent disciplines per 100 inmates.



Incidents of Assaults on ADC Staff
FY06 - FY14
(with FY15 noted)





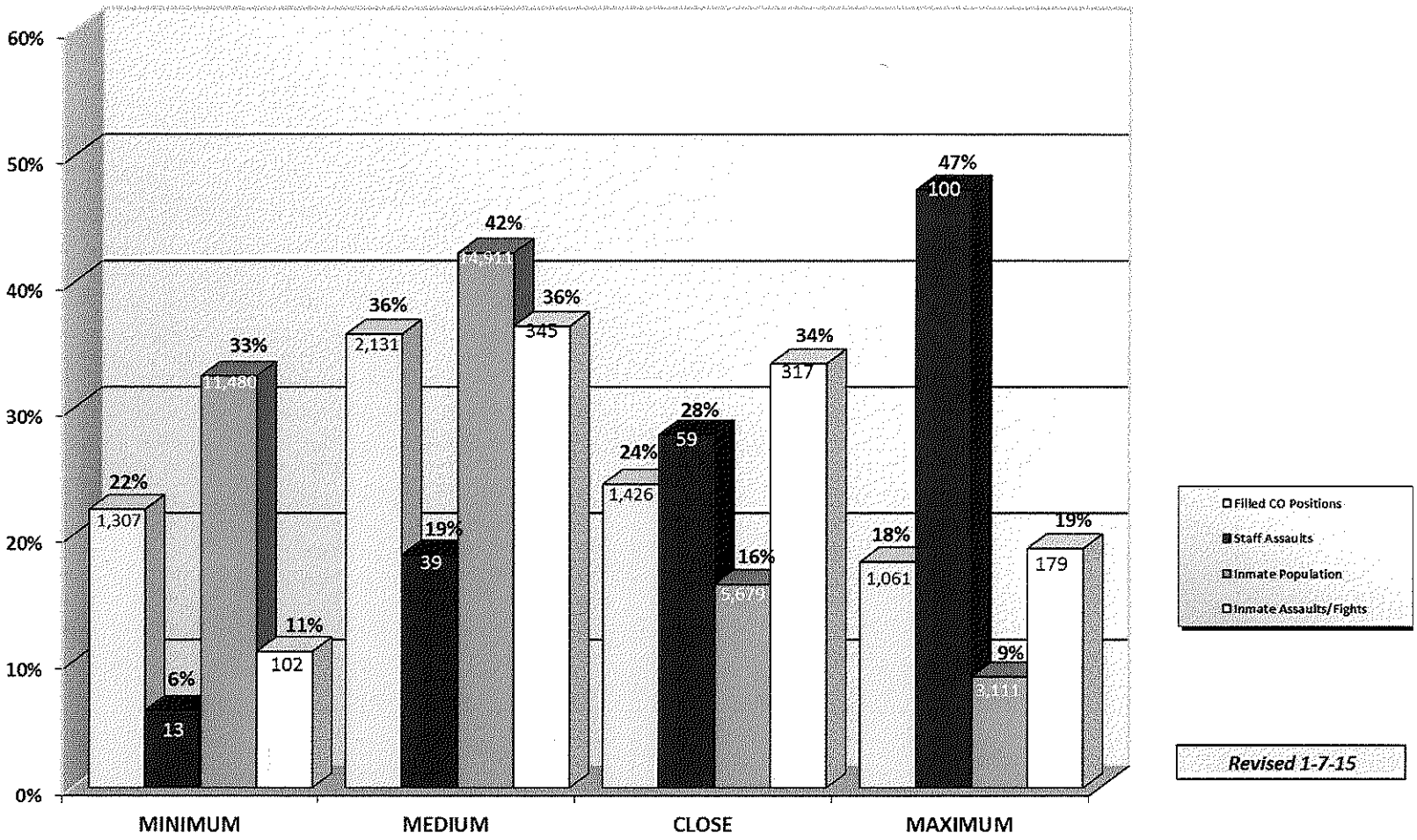
There were a total of 2,142 assaults against staff from FY 2010 – FY 2015 (as of 12/31/2014).

- 362 (17%) resulted in staff injury; this number has decreased each of the last 3 fiscal years.
- 314 criminal assault cases against inmates have been submitted for prosecution since FY 2010.
  - 252 (80%) resulted in conviction or indictment.

Population and Assault-Fight Comparison

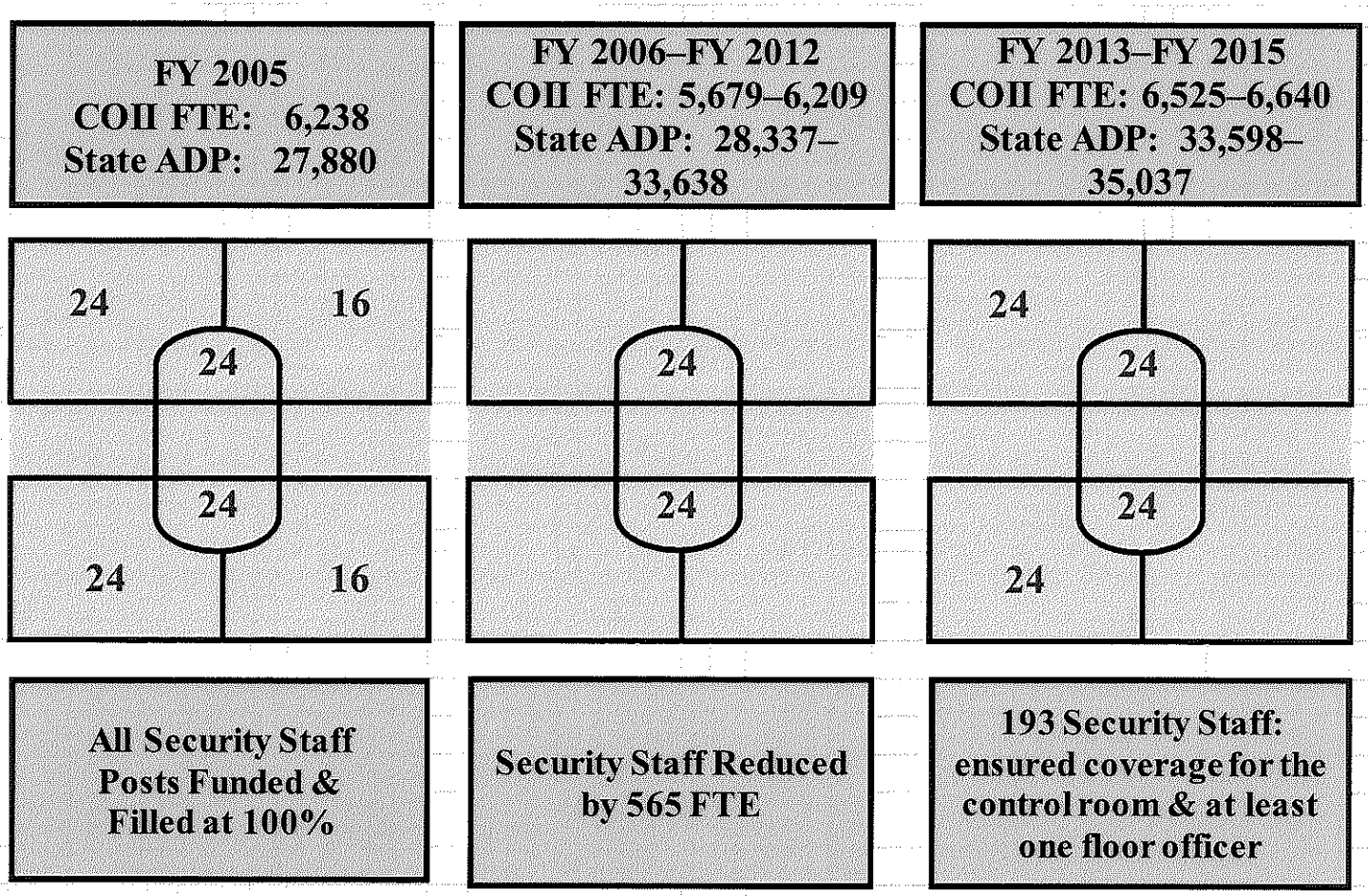
FY 2015

(through 12-31-14)



- The majority of staff assaults (75%) occur in maximum and close custody.
- The majority of inmate assaults/fights (70%) occur in medium and close custody.

ADC Security Post Unit Staffing Example



"24" means post is filled 24 hours/7 days a week
"16" means post is filled 16 hours/7 days a week

Note: In FY 2006, 6.0 COII added for Wildland Fire Crews.

State ADP is the inmate average daily population (ADP) for state run facilities only (does not include ADP for ADC inmates housed in private prisons). The FY 2015 ADP is estimated based on projected population and bed plan.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HB 2185

alternative teacher development program; appropriation
Sponsor: Representative Boyer

DPA	Committee on Education
X	Committee on Appropriations
	Caucus and COW
	House Engrossed

OVERVIEW

HB 2185 appropriates $5 million from the General Fund to the Arizona Department of Education for the Alternative Teacher Development Program and continues the Program through 2020.

HISTORY

A.R.S. § 15-552 requires the Arizona State Board of Education (SBE) to establish an Alternative Teacher Development Program (Program) to identify, train and place highly qualified individuals into low income schools by using a teaching intern certification and a qualified service provider. The service provider is required to meet specific criteria including being a non-profit organization that provides alternative teacher placement and recruitment, servicing only public schools that provide instruction to a majority of low income students, requiring participants to have a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution and requiring all participates to commit to a two-year term of service. The Arizona Department of Education (ADE) is required to submit an annual report on the Program by December 15 and provide copies of the report to the Arizona Secretary of State and the director of the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records (ASLAPR).

SBE awards monies appropriated for the Program to a service provider that meets all of the Program requirements on a matching grant basis. The amount of money awarded to the service provider is equal to the amount raised by the service provider, up to the appropriated amount for the Program. ADE last received an appropriation from the General Fund (GF) for the Program in FY 2008 in the amount of $1 million which was awarded to Teach for America. The FY 2014 budget contained a $500,000 appropriation from the GF to ADE for the Program, which was line-item vetoed by the Governor.

PROVISIONS

1. Removes the requirement for ADE to provide a copy of the Program's annual report to ASLAPR.
2. Continues the Program until July 1, 2020.
3. Appropriates $5 million from the GF to ADE in FY 2016 for the Program.

AMENDMENTS

Attachment 5

Committee on Education

1. Requires 50% of the appropriated monies to be used by the service provider in counties with a population under 1 million persons.

Fifty-second Legislature
First Regular Session

APPROP
H.B. 2185

PROPOSED

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AMENDMENTS TO H.B. 2185

(Reference to printed bill)

Page 2, strike lines 20 through 26

Amend title to conform

JUSTIN OLSON

2185-p1-olson
2/2/15
3:23 PM
H:ajs

Attachment 6

Adopted ✓ # of Verbals _____
Failed _____ Withdrawn _____
Not Offered ____ Analysts Initials ___

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-second Legislature - First Regular Session

ROLL CALL VOTE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS BILL NO. HB 2185

DATE February 4, 2015 MOTION: DPA

	PASS	AYE	NAY	PRESENT	ABSENT
Mr. Allen J		✓			
Mr. Bowers		✓			
Mr. Cardenas					✓
Mr. Clark		✓			
Mr. Gray		✓			
Ms. Mach		✓			
Mr. Meyer		✓			
Mr. Petersen					✓
Mr. Rivero		✓			
Mr. Sherwood		✓			
Mr. Stevens		✓			
Mrs. Ugenti					✓
Mr. Leach, Vice-Chairman		✓			
Mr. Olson, Chairman		✓			
		11	0	0	3

Kiley Wilson
COMMITTEE SECRETARY

APPROVED:

JUSTIN OLSON, Chairman
VINCE LEACH, Vice-Chairman

ATTACHMENT 7