

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

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

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

Convened 3:21 p.m.

Recessed

Reconvened

Adjourned 5:29 p.m.

Members Present

Mr. Bolding
Mr. Coleman
Mrs. Norgaard
Ms. Otondo
Mr. Thorpe
Mr. Lawrence, Vice-Chairman
Mr. Boyer, Chairman

Members Absent

Request to Speak

Report – Attachment 1

Presentations

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Attachments (Handouts)</u>
Dr. Paul Tighe	Mingus Union High School District	2, 3, 4

Committee Action

<u>Bill</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Attachments (Summaries, Amendments, Roll Call)</u>
HB2080	DPA S/E	4-3-0-0	5, 6, 7
HB2181	DPA	6-0-0-1	8, 9, 10
HB2303	DP	5-2-0-0	11, 12
HB2424	DP	7-0-0-0	13, 14
HB2479	DPA	7-0-0-0	15, 16, 17
HB2483	DP	5-2-0-0	18, 19
HB2518	HELD		


Jackie O'Donnell, Chairman Assistant
February 5, 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 Education (2/4/2015)

HB2181, schools; omnibus statutory repeals

Testified in support:

Ron Passarelli, representing self

Support:

Janice Palmer, AZ School Boards Assn; Eileen Jackson, representing self; Julia Winn Bacon, representing self; Larry Wallen, representing self; Dee Puff, representing self; Barbara Underwood, representing self; Jeremy Plumb, representing self; Charles Essigs, Director of Government Relations, Arizona Association Of School Business Officials; Elizabeth Hatch, Mesa Public Schools; Geoff Esposito, Arizona School Boards Association; Mark Lane, representing self; doreen zannis, representing self; Meghaen Dell'Artino, Education Finance Reform Group

Neutral:

Aiden Fleming, Arizona Department Of Education

Oppose:

Susan Hicks, representing self; Shelly Sundaram, representing self; April Pinger, representing self; Brenden Sundaram, representing self

All Comments:

Eileen Jackson, Self: Schools need relief from excessive administrative work in these times of massive budget cuts; conversion to ACCRS and AzMerit; Julia Winn Bacon, Self: Being a school board member I am fully aware of the significant administrative burdens placed on traditional districts. Removing some of them will give greater local control and will help with our ability to run efficient operations.; Larry Wallen, Self: Removing administrative burdens and giving traditional school districts additional flexibility and local control is a welcome change. Thanks.; Dee Puff, Self: It would be helpful to remove these administrative burdens and provide traditional school districts additional flexibility. That would leave more time for the important work of educating our students.; Barbara Underwood, Self: We welcome traditional school districts flexibility and local control by removing administrative burdens.; doreen zannis, Self: As a volunteer with Support Our SchoolsAz, local control is a value; allowing those elected by the community to govern in the best interest of their school community.; Ron Passarelli, Self: In Favor of the Proposed Amendment that leaves 15-342.01 intact. The SFB supports the Bill ONLY if so amended; Aiden Fleming, Arizona Department Of Education: The amendment addresses ADE's concerns.

HB2479, schools; financial revisions

Support:

Charles Essigs, Director of Government Relations, Arizona Association Of School Business Officials; Tim Carter, Yavapai County School Superintendent, representing self; Janice Palmer, AZ School Boards Assn; Meghaen

Dell'Artino, EDUCATIONAL FINANCIAL REFORM GROUP; doreen zannis, representing self; Ken Quartermain, representing self

Oppose:

Susan Hicks, representing self; Shelly Sundaram, representing self; April Pinger, representing self; Brenden Sundaram, representing self

All Comments:

doreen zannis, Self: As a volunteer with Support Our SchoolsAz, local control and equity are values. State mandates can be a financial hardship and decrease efficiency. Allowing accountability at a local level to drive this type of decision-making is a sound practice.

HB2483, school tax credit; classroom expenses

Testified in support:

Meghaen Dell'Artino, EDUCATIONAL FINANCIAL REFORM GROUP

Testified as neutral:

Janice Palmer, AZ School Boards Assn

Support:

Olga Tarro, representing self; Sydney Hay, A Plus, Every Child Can Learn; Susan Hicks, representing self; Shelly Sundaram, representing self; Anita Christy, representing self; April Pinger, representing self; Patti Coutre, representing self; Brenden Sundaram, representing self; Kelly McManus, STAND FOR CHILDREN; Ken Quartermain, representing self

Neutral:

Geoff Esposito, Arizona School Boards Association

Oppose:

doreen zannis, representing self; Jennifer Loreda, Arizona Education Association

All Comments:

Olga Tarro, Self: Pls review def of classroom expenses. Past legislators have directed 4 pages of requirements and 9 question checklist that tax credit must meet and sadly most are OUTSIDE of classroom items. I emailed Rep Livingston specifics/links 2/3/15 8:55am.; Geoff Esposito, Arizona School Boards Association: Open to a discussion on tightening the definition; Susan Hicks, Self: Great opportunity for the classrooms.; Anita Christy, Self: Don't we want as much money going to the classroom as possible? This helps us do that.; Janice Palmer, AZ School Boards Assn: willing to discuss tightening the definition; doreen zannis, Self: As a volunteer w/Support Our SchoolsAz, equitable, stable & sufficient funding for public education is a value. This funding source is inequitable community to community, unstable year to year and thus, insufficient to predictably educate students.

HB2518, temporary kindergarten teachers; certification

Support:

Robert Klassen, representing self; Kelly McManus, STAND FOR CHILDREN; Janice Palmer, AZ School Boards Assn; doreen zannis, representing self; Jennifer Loreda, Arizona Education Association

Neutral:

Susan Hicks, representing self; Jake Hoffman, SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS ALLIANCE; Aiden Fleming, Arizona Department Of Education

All Comments:

Jake Hoffman, SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS ALLIANCE: School Board Members Alliance is neutral on H.B. 2518. We believe certificated teachers are highly capable of providing world-class instruction to kinder students no matter their endorsement; however we understand the desire for specialized training; doreen zannis, Self: As a volunteer w/ Support Our SchoolsAz, local control & equity between public charter & district schools are values. Teacher certification requirements should be the same for all Az public schools w/ local governance responsible & accountable.

HB2080, school boards; vacancies; board appointments

Testified as opposed:

Tim Carter, Yavapai County School Superintendent, representing self

Support:

Victor Petersen, representing self; Aaron Turley, representing self; Mickie Niland, representing self; Susan Hicks, representing self; Patrick OMalley, representing self; Julie Smith, representing self; Emilena Turley, Council Member, representing self; April Pinger, representing self; Sandi Bartlett, representing self; Jim Kresse, representing self; Jake Hoffman, SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS ALLIANCE; Barbara Yates, representing self; Shelly Sundaram, representing self; Jason Mick, representing self; Anita Christy, representing self; Sally Low, representing self; Dawn Brimhall, representing self; Sydney Hay, A Plus, Every Child Can Learn; Brenden Sundaram, representing self

Oppose:

Barry Aarons, ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS; Jeramy Plumb, representing self; Dr. Donald Covery, representing self; Charles Essigs, Director of Government Relations, Arizona Association Of School Business Officials; Geoff Esposito, Arizona School Boards Association; Kristine Morris, representing self; Linda Thomas, representing self; Risha VanderWay, representing self; Sarah Ells, representing self; Larry Wallen, representing self; Barry Williams, representing self; Paul Tighe, representing self; Ann O'Brien, representing self; Claire Place, representing self; Michael Sweedo, representing self; Stephanie Parra, representing self; Anne & Alfonso Velosa, representing self; Mary McKell, representing self; Linda O'Dell, representing self; Dee Puff, representing self; Janice Palmer, AZ School Boards Assn; Traci Sawyer-Sinkbeil, representing self; Patti Coutre, representing self; Mike Williams, VERDE VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT CONSTORIUM; Jennifer Loreda, Arizona Education Association; Katie Miller, representing self

All Comments:

Mickie Niland, Self: I believe this change in the law lets each member of the existing governing board have equal input into the appointment process. This will prohibit Maricopa County from allowing a district superintendent to have a voice in choosing their own "boss".; Susan Hicks, Self: Local control is needed.; Patrick OMalley, Self: The current system ignores the will of the voters as much as possible. Time for a more accountable system.; Julie Smith, Self: I am a governing board member in Gilbert Public Schools. The current system of appointment gives two of the three votes from paid employees of the school district for a name to forward to the county superintendent.; Jim Kresse, Self: People who are accountable to the local community should make these decisions.; Jake Hoffman, SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS ALLIANCE: The School Board Members Alliance supports H.B. 2080 as a sensible approach to restore local control in vacancy appointments & ensure that locally elected school boards have the ability to provide a voice to the constituents with which they represent; Kristine Morris, Self: The current process works effectively and efficiently. The changes proposed by this bill will create problems where none exist.; Jason Mick, Self: I support HB2080. School control should be local.; Linda Thomas, Self: Current law allows for a district governing board to submit up to 3 names to the county school superintendent for consideration of appointment. This system works and helps ensure impartiality and appropriate local control.; Larry Wallen, Self: Leave the appointment of school Board members in the hands of the community and county. Boards recommending three candidates builds unity in the members and the new candidate. County Supt does a good job in following the process. This is local.; Anita Christy, Self: I have seen abuse in Gila County by its school superintendent, ignoring the school board and voters, in 2010 and 2012. She wasted tax dollars convening "committees" to appoint people who either didn't campaign, or came in virtually dead last.; Barry Williams, Self: The proposed amendment is not a statewide solution to this perceived statewide concern. Insuring the districts receive formal communication of current statute coupled with the transparent processes being followed is best for all concerned.; Sally Low, Self: Schools should be run by the voters....who pays the bills?; Paul Tighe, Self: Current law allows for a district governing board to submit up to 3 names to the county school superintendent for consideration of appointment. This legislation is unnecessary.; Ann O'Brien, Self: There is already a law regarding vacant governing board positions where 3 names are submitted. This change does not provide an improvement to the system.; Claire Place, Self: The current system is working well and provides boards the ability to work cohesively to find viable candidates from the community. We have had no issues in our district with the current appointment process. The law does not need to be changed.; Michael Sweedo, Self: System works fine now. Quit micro managing.; Anne & Alfonso Velosa, Self: The current system is working well and provides boards the ability to work cohesively to find viable candidates from the community. Our district is successful with the current appointment process. The law does not need to be changed.; Mary McKell, Self: The system in place at this time offers the greatest amount of diversity to school boards and does not limit possible applicants.; Linda O'Dell, Self: Oppose Amendment to HB 2080; Dee Puff, Self: Our law allows a school board to submit 3 names to the county supt. That provides a board with the opportunity to suggest names of folks who can add to the cohesiveness of the body as it acts in the best interests of our students. NO change needed.; Traci Sawyer-Sinkbeil, Self: Traci Sawyer-Sinkbeil, board member. Current law allows for a district governing board to submit up to 3 names to the county school superintendent for consideration of appointment – leave it where it should be. It upholds the intention of the boards.; Patti Coutre, Self: As a school board member, I don't support the proposed bill simply because it counteract the intention of boards working as a cohesive unit. As it is now, boards are allowed to submit up to 3 names to the county superintendent. No need for a change; Katie Miller, Self: Too many boards can become biased and if the board is allowed to choose new members you will get more of the same. Needs to be left with the County Superintendent to appoint new board members to fill a vacancy.

HB2424, schools; regional service centers

Support:

Linda Lee Arzoumanian, Ed.D., representing self; Barry Aarons, ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS; Tom Powers, representing self; Dr. Donald Covery, representing self; Charles Essigs, Director of Government Relations, Arizona Association Of School Business Officials; Risha VanderWay, representing self; Barry Williams, representing self; Linda O'Dell, representing self; Tim Carter, Yavapai County School Superintendent, representing self; Trey Williams, AZ ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES; Janice Palmer, AZ School Boards Assn; doreen zannis, representing self; Jacqueline Price, representing self

Oppose:

Susan Hicks, representing self; Jake Hoffman, SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS ALLIANCE; Shelly Sundaram, representing self; Anita Christy, representing self; April Pinger, representing self; Dawn Brimhall, representing self; Brenden Sundaram, representing self

All Comments:

Linda Lee Arzoumanian, Ed.D., Self: As the need to support our schools becomes greater, it is important for educational leaders to come together and provide efficient and effective resources to our schools. Regional centers is a great way to provide collaborative services for K-12.; Tom Powers, Self: Leets County School Superintendent assist more students and teachers.; Jake Hoffman, SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS ALLIANCE: The School Board Members Alliance opposes H.B. 2424 as it is unnecessary and creates an additional level of educational bureaucracy simply for the purposes of having it. It is a solution in need of a problem.; Anita Christy, Self: \$25 m in Race to the Top money was no bargain. It brought us Common Core, and \$387 m in implementation costs, plus SLDS, P-20, and we are losing our focus on academics. We should eliminate duplication of bureaucracy, not find "make work" for it.; doreen zannis, Self: As a volunteer with Support Our SchoolsAz, collaboratively doing what is right for the children of Az is a value. Efficiently serving educators outside metro-Phx is a sound step towards every child receiving the education they deserve and need.; Jacqueline Price, Self: La Paz County- School Superintendent

HB2303, schools; start and end dates

Testified in support:

Russell Smoldon, representing self

Testified as opposed:

Janice Palmer, AZ School Boards Assn; Paul Tighe, representing self; Mark Barnes, AZ SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS ASSOC

Support:

Emilena Turley, Council Member, representing self; James Candland, representing self; Susan Hicks, representing self; Patrick OMalley, representing self; Julie Smith, representing self; April Pinger, representing self; Sandi Bartlett, representing self; Jim Kresse, representing self; Shelly Sundaram, representing self; Jason Mick, representing self; Karen Winfield, representing self; Dawn Brimhall, representing self; Michele Clendenen, representing self; Brenden Sundaram, representing self

Neutral:

Aiden Fleming, Arizona Department Of Education

Oppose:

Jeremy Plumb, representing self; Dr. Donald Covery, representing self; Charles Essigs, Director of Government Relations, Arizona Association Of School Business Officials; Tom Woodrow, representing self; Geoff Esposito, Arizona School Boards Association; Alicia Klassen, representing self; Mark Lane, representing self; Linda Thomas, representing self; Risha VanderWay, representing self; Larry Wallen, representing self; Sarah Ells, representing self; Sandi Nielson, representing self; Joe Wright, representing self; Noemi Cabrales, representing self; Barry Williams, representing self; Ann O'Brien, representing self; Claire Place, representing self; Michael Sweedo, representing self; Stephanie Parra, representing self; Anne & Alfonso Velosa, representing self; Mary McKell, representing self; Karl Gaardsmoe, representing self; Linda O'Dell, representing self; Quinn Kellis, Ed.D., representing self; Kristine Morris, representing self; Michelle Hirsch, representing self; Tim Carter, Yavapai County School Superintendent, representing self; Dee Puff, representing self; Patti Coutre, representing self; Traci Sawyer-Sinkbeil, representing self; Jennifer Loreda, Arizona Education Association; Katie Miller, representing self

All Comments:

Jeremy Plumb, Self: Successful operation of a school district demands flexibility based on the needs of the community it serves. HB2303 takes this authority away from the local board, who best knows the needs and desires of their communities. I encourage a "NO" vote.; Susan Hicks, Self: Keep the kids out of the heat -- start later!; Patrick OMalley, Self: Utilities are typically the second largest cost for a school district in the desert.; Julie Smith, Self: I am a governing board member of the Gilbert Public School district. Electricity is the second highest cost only to personnel. Schools are starting the year in the summers to compete however the cost of electricity is driving the cost to run school; Mark Lane, Self: I'm a school board member for PVUSD and last year, we conducted a survey for calendars. One had a start date after 9/1, received the lowest and approval. Tests are conducted in April having less weeks of instruction. This should remain a local decision; Jason Mick, Self: I support HB2303.; Linda Thomas, Self: The flexibility to set schedules is a critical to making our schools responsive to the needs of our communities. Taking this authority away from local boards is an excessive overreach by state government. I am a school board member.; Larry Wallen, Self: The flexibility to set school schedules should be made by the local Governing Board after consulting with their community. This is local control that accounts for differences in weather, economics, parental needs, etc. Support local control.; Sandi Nielson, Self: I am a school board member. Please vote NO on this. We have 200 days in our calendar. Leave Flexibility to local districts. Taking this authority away is an excessive overreach by state government! Please vote NO!!!; Joe Wright, Self: Please do not mandate at the state level something that should clearly be a local decision based on local needs and considerations.; Noemi Cabrales, Self: I am a school board member and believe this should remain a local decision; Barry Williams, Self: The calendaring process needs to remain a local decision meeting the needs of each community.; Paul Tighe, Self: The flexibility to set schedules is a critical to making our schools responsive to the needs of our communities. Taking this authority away from local boards is an excessive overreach by state government.; Ann O'Brien, Self: It is important for school districts to have the local authority and flexibility to set calendars that meet their students' and community's needs. It is disappointing that school calendars are a priority for AZ Legislators instead of the budget.; Claire Place, Self: Maintaining control over our school year calendar affects our ability to meet the requirements of our energy efficiency and solar power usage agreements. This is an issue of local control by school boards and would be detrimental to our district.; Michael Sweedo, Self: Quit micromanaging. Unless you intend to run ALL schools!; Stephanie Parra, Self: The flexibility to set schedules is a critical to making our schools responsive to the needs of our communities. Taking this authority away from local boards is an excessive overreach by state government.; Dawn Brimhall, Self: In the first week of school, kids are typically kept inside and from recess because

of excessive heat warnings. Teachers then lose out on valuable planning time, right at the beginning of the year.;

Anne & Alfonso Velosa, Self: The flexibility to set schedules is a critical to making our schools responsive to the needs of our communities. Taking this authority away from local boards is an excessive overreach by state government.;

Mary McKell, Self: Decisions about the start and end of the school year should be made by the districts who know the needs of their parents.;

Karl Gaardsmoe, Self: Former Governing Board member and parent with student in school. Ask yourself....how is this in the best interest of the student's academic success? I see no evidence that would suggest that it positively impacts outcomes.;

Quinn Kellis, Ed.D., Self: In order to best compete on national exams such as the AP, ACT, SAT, PSAT (Flynn Foundation qualifier), students in Arizona have about one month of additional instruction. A later start date will further limit college entrance opportunities.;

Kristine Morris, Self: The flexibility to set schedules is a critical to making our schools responsive to the needs of our communities. Taking this authority away from local boards is an excessive overreach by state government.;

Michelle Hirsch, Self: As a second term, elected school board member, please consider my position against HB2303. This bill undermines the valued principle of local control of school districts, and disregards the time our community has spent on setting the calendars.;

Dee Puff, Self: As a Board member I strongly believe in the need for districts, especially rural ones like ours, to retain the flexibility to set start and end dates for schools that best serve our students and our community. This is a local control issue.;

Patti Coutre, Self: This would take away from local control of the school board. The board members represent their communities and understand the community needs and should have flexibility in choosing start and end dates of the school year to best fit their needs.;

Traci Sawyer-Sinkbeil, Self: Traci Sawyer-Sinkbeil, Community member and board member. The flexibility to set schedules is a critical to making our schools responsive to the needs of our communities. Leave this authority with local boards.;

Aiden Fleming, Arizona Department Of Education: Superintendent Douglas is a proponent of local control and believes this restricts schools in determining their own start and end date.;

Katie Miller, Self: Please do not remove local control over school start and stop dates. They need to remain under local board control to work with local traditions and needs especially in rural area.

**Budgetary Trend Data of a
Typical AZ District**
AZ House Education Committee

 Dr. Paul Tighe, Superintendent
Mingus Union High School District
Cottonwood, AZ
February 4, 2015 

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 **Introduction**

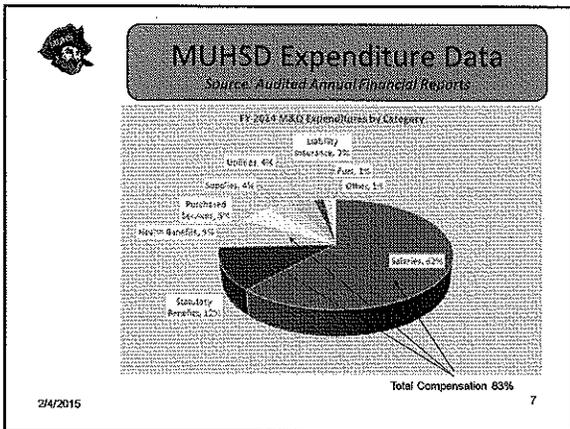
- The data in this presentation represent excerpts from several presentations given to the Governing Board of the Mingus UHS District

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 **Context**

- Mingus Union High School District is located in Cottonwood.
- Its population of about 1,250 students is very stable, with a ten-year average ADM showing 0.2% growth.

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MUHSD Comparisons
Source: AZ Auditor General's Website

	2011	2012	2013	2013	2012
Classroom dollars	55.0	58.0	59.6	54.8	61.2
Administration	11.5	10.1	10.8	10.0	10.7
Plant operations	13.6	13.1	11.9	12.3	9.5
Food service	3.7	5.1	2.5	5.3	3.9
Transportation	3.7	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.2
Student support	8.1	7.6	8.3	5.1	5.6
Instruction support	3.6	3.5	2.1	6.0	5.0
Student/teacher ratio	20.8	20.1	21.2	18.3	-
Average teacher salary	\$41,902	\$42,996	\$43,082	\$45,264	-
Prop. 505 to salary	\$806	\$5,849	\$7,205	\$3,784	-
Average experience	8.6	8.6	9.3	10.9	-

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Base Support Level per ADM

Fiscal Year	Actual BSL	Inflation
2007-08	\$3,226.88	
2008-09	\$3,203.65*	\$3,291.42
2009-10	\$3,201.89	\$3,357.25
2010-11	\$3,267.72	\$3,397.54
2011-12	\$3,267.72	\$3,428.11
2012-13	\$3,267.72	\$3,496.68
2013-14	\$3,326.54	\$3,559.62
2014-15	\$3,373.11	\$3,609.45

*Adjusted for mid-year cuts

2/4/2015

2008-09 Funding Cuts

Through formulas applied by ADE, MUHSD's specific portions of the \$133 million cuts included the following:

M&O Budget	\$142,465
Building Renewal*	<u>\$126,115</u>
Total 2008-09	\$268,600

*Building renewal amount is 6-year average; 2007 funding level was \$161,654



2009-10 Funding Cuts

M&O Budget	\$241,337
Building Renewal*	<u>\$126,115</u>
Total 2009-10	\$367,452

*Building renewal amount is 6-year average; 2007 funding level was \$161,654



2010-11 Funding Cuts

M&O Budget	\$209,753
Building Renewal*	<u>\$126,115</u>
Total 2010-11	\$335,868

*Building renewal amount is 6-year average; 2007 funding level was \$161,654



2011-12 Funding Cuts

M&O Budget	\$256,834
Soft Capital	\$254,728
Unrestricted Capital	\$178,476
Building Renewal	\$126,115

Total 2011-12 \$816,153

This does not include loss of revenue to the Classroom Site Fund (301).

*Building renewal amount is 6-year average; 2007 funding level was \$161,654



2012-13 Funding Cuts

M&O Budget	\$358,913
Soft Capital	\$210,947
Unrestricted Capital	\$108,324
Building Renewal*	\$126,115

Total 2012-13 \$804,299

This does not include loss of revenue to the Classroom Site Fund (301).

*Building renewal amount is 6-year average; 2007 funding level was \$161,654



2013-14 Funding Cuts

M&O Budget	\$381,351
District Additional Assistance	\$341,868
Building Renewal*	\$126,115

Total 2013-14 \$849,334

This does not include loss of revenue to the Classroom Site Fund (301).

*Building renewal amount is 6-year average; 2007 funding level was \$161,654



2014-15 Funding Cuts

M&O Budget	\$387,358
District Additional Assistance	\$414,321
Building Renewal*	\$126,115
Total 2014-15	\$927,794

*Building renewal amount is 6-year average; 2007 funding level was \$161,654



Summary of Funding Cuts

FY 2008-09	\$268,600
FY 2009-10	\$367,452
FY 2010-11	\$335,868
FY 2011-12	\$816,153
FY 2012-13	\$804,299
FY 2013-14	\$849,334
FY 2014-15	\$927,794
TOTAL	\$4,369,501



Summary of Capital Cuts

FY 2008-09	\$126,115
FY 2009-10	\$126,115
FY 2010-11	\$126,115
FY 2011-12	\$559,319
FY 2012-13	\$445,386
FY 2013-14	\$467,983
FY 2014-15	\$540,436
TOTAL	\$2,391,469



FY 2015 Budget Picture*

Fund	Fiscal Year				Change	
	2008	2013	2014	2015	From 2014	From 2008
M & O	\$7,247K	\$6,716K	\$6,928K	\$6,878K	\$(50K)	\$(369K)
Unrest. Capital	\$ 357K	\$ 186K	\$188K	\$178K	\$(10K)	\$(179K)
Soft Capital	\$ 340K	\$ 43K	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$(340K)
Total	\$7,945K	\$6,946K	\$7,116K	\$7,056K	\$(60K)	\$(889K)

* Changes represent dollar amounts not adjusted for inflation

Thank you for your time today
and your service to AZ!



Contact Info:
Dr. Paul Tighe
Mingus Union High School District
928-634-8640
ptighe@muhs.com

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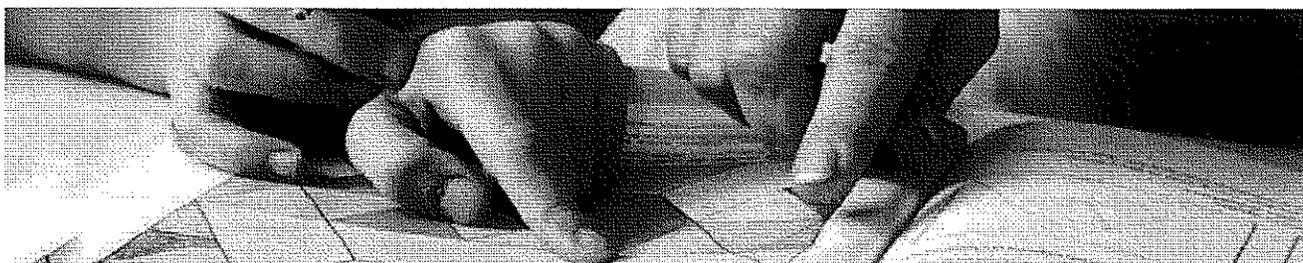
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Attachment 3

WHERE ARIZONA STUDENTS LEARN AND WHAT IS SPENT ON THEM

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January 21, 2015 / Lisa Irish/Arizona Education News Service / [Funding](#)

Arizona's K-12 students have remained around a million for the past 10 years, and where they attend school has shifted only slightly over that time, according to the [Arizona Superintendent of Public Instruction's](#) recently released [Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2013-2014](#).

[The report](#) provides general statistical information about the type and number of public schools in the state, how they are funded and the students who attend them.

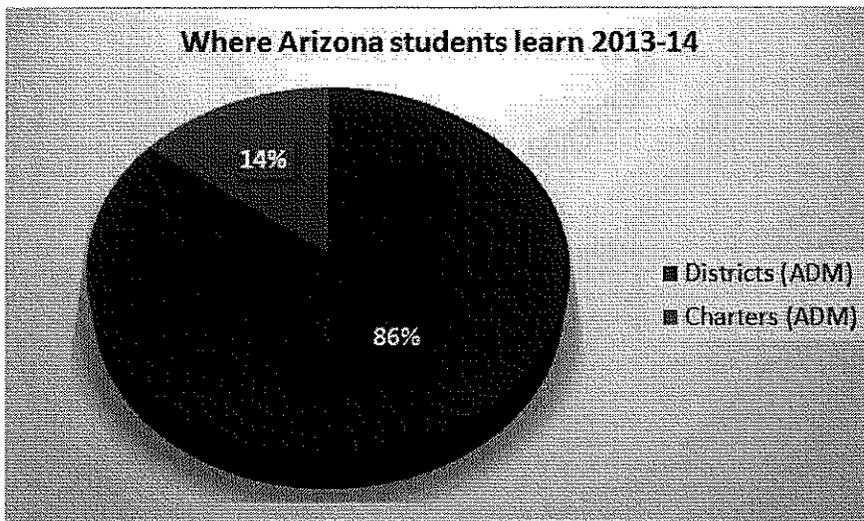


It also provides [financial and statistical information](#) for every school district and charter school in Arizona and shows differences in they spend their money.

Of the 1,041,275 million Arizona K-12 students who attended public school in 2013-14, 891,154, or 85.58 percent, went to public district schools, while 150,120, or 14.41 percent, went to charter schools.

Students are more likely to attend charter school as elementary students than high school students, and fewer high school students attend charter schools than district schools.

Of the 341,650 Arizona high school students, 297,991, or 87.22 percent, attend public district schools, while 43,660, or 12.77 percent, go to charter schools.

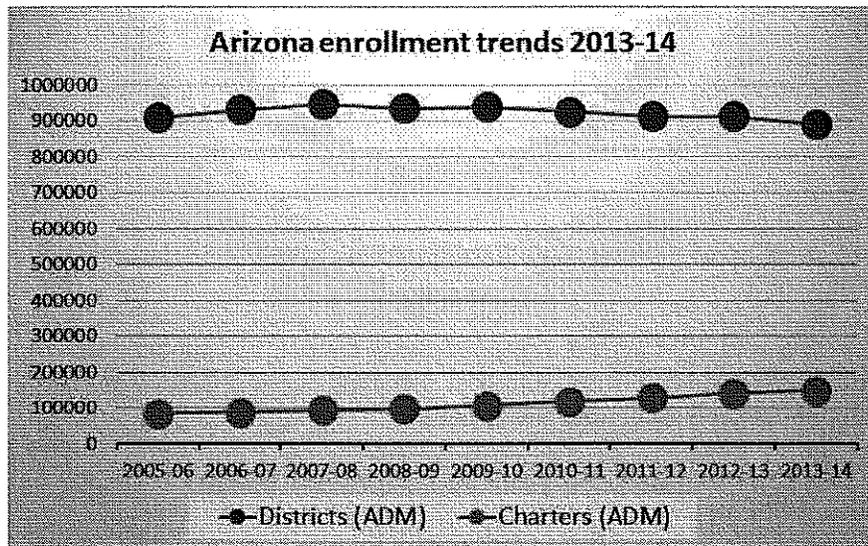


Among the 695,449 Arizona elementary students, 588,989, or 84.69 percent, go to district schools, while 106,460, or 15.30 percent, attend charter schools.

Student overwhelmingly received their instruction on one of Arizona’s 1,924 public district and charter school campuses.

In 2013-14, about 14,178 Arizona students, or 1.36 percent, took all their classes online through a district or charter sponsored online program, up slightly from last year’s 1.35 percent.

Ninety-five percent of those digital learners take classes through online charter schools, the same amount as last year.

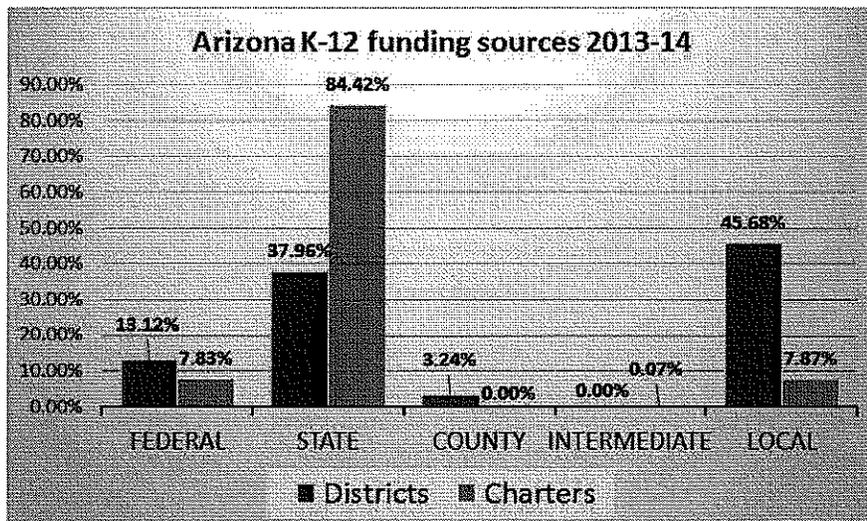


While the number of students going to charter schools has slowly increased from 8.51 percent 10 years ago to 14.41 percent now, the rate of growth has slowed to 1.04 percent, down from a 10-year-high of 1.17 percent in 2009-10.

These figures, called average daily membership, represent the full-time and part-time students attending classes during the first 100 days of school. In Arizona, district and charter schools are funded according to their average daily membership.

Funding for district and charter schools differs by source, with local and state money contributing most to district schools, while state and federal traditionally provide most money for charters.

But in 2013-14 for the first time in 10 years, charter schools received more funding from local sources than federal sources.



“Charters are probably getting more income now from fees and donations,” explained Chuck Essigs, director of governmental relations for Arizona Association of School Business Officials.

State revenues come from Arizona’s general fund and are generated through sales tax, personal and corporate income taxes and state trust land revenue. Local funds are derived through the state funding formula and voter-approved bonds and overrides.

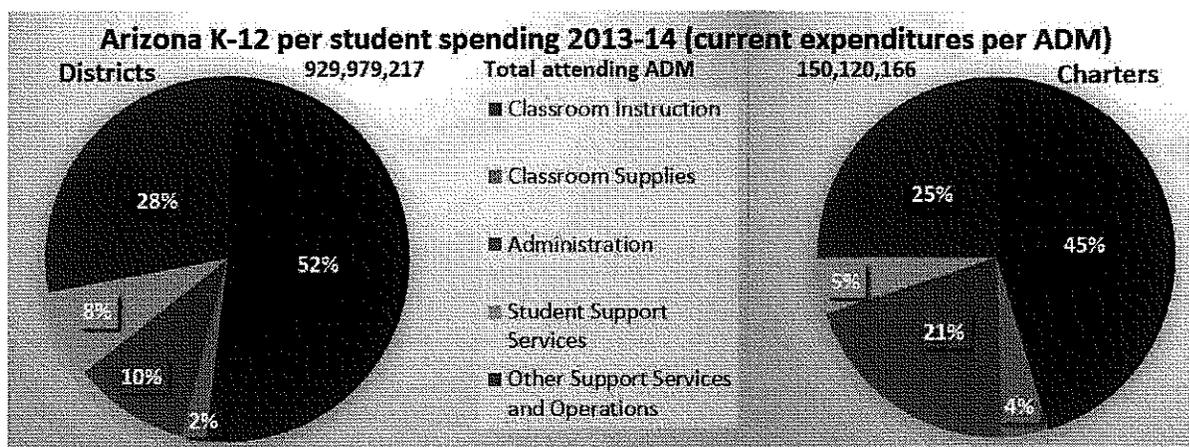
Federal money includes funds for school nutrition, Head Start, teacher and principal training, language instruction for English Language Learners, special education, vocational education, Title I funds, grants and other educational support.

In 2013-14, state revenues provided 84.42 percent, the overwhelming majority, of charter school total revenues of \$1,207,181,668. Local funding accounted for 7.87 percent, federal funding for 7.83 percent and intermediate funding for 0.07 percent.

For district schools, local revenues provided 45.68 percent, the largest amount of funding of total district revenues of \$8,420,633,934. State funding contributed 37.96 percent, federal funding added 13.12 percent and county funding accounted for 3.24 percent.

Further into the report are fiscal year breakdowns of 2014 current expenditures for districts and charters per Average Daily Membership that provide a more complete picture of district spending, because district numbers include all elementary, high school, unified, JTED and accommodation districts.

District schools total expenditures were \$564 more per ADM than charters, or \$7,493 per student for districts and \$6,929 for charters. The total attending ADM for districts was 929,979,217, and for charters it was 150,120,166.



District schools spent \$3,888 per ADM on classroom instruction, which was more than the \$3,138 that charters spent. This includes all expenditures related to activities dealing directly with the interaction between teachers and students, excluding classroom supplies.

Charter schools spent \$1,420 per ADM on administration, nearly twice the \$774 that district schools did. This includes salaries for principals, assistant principals and other administrators, and all other expenditures pertaining to administering policy for the operation of the district or charter, business operations, and all other central support services.

Charters spent \$286 per ADM on classroom supplies, more than the districts' \$162. This includes all supply and textbook expenditures related to regular and special education classroom instruction, excluding library books and supplies.

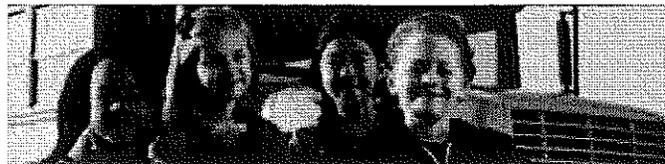
District schools spent \$576 per ADM on student support services, which is significantly more than the \$343 that charters did. This includes expenditures for services such as social work, guidance, health, psychological, speech, audiology and other therapies.

Districts spent \$2,093 per ADM on other support services and operations, more than the \$1,741 that charters spent. This includes expenditures for instructional staff support, media services, and non-instructional services such as food services, plant and maintenance support, transportation and community services operations.

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State of Arizona
School Facilities Board

HB 2181 Schools: Omnibus Statutory Repeals

School Facilities Board Concerns:

The proposed Boyer Amendment alleviates the SFB's concerns because it will leave ARS §15-342.01 intact. The SFB supports the Boyer Amendment. The following explains the SFB's concerns with HB2181 as introduced.

The SFB primary concern is with the provision to repeal §15-342.01 School Districts: roof inspection protocol. This provision was passed into Law in the aftermath of two catastrophic roof collapses at schools caused by over-loading by replacement air conditioning units that did not have clearance from a registered structural engineer that the additional loading could be supported by the existing roof structure. The school districts involved, and the State of Arizona, were lucky that these collapses did not occur while the spaces under those roofs were occupied by students and teachers.

This is a grave safety issue. While this provision does admittedly add some cost to any equipment replacement project, it is money well spent, if it prevents future catastrophic structural collapse.

Please refer to the following photographs of one of the structural failures that occurred in 2009 that were the motivation for the legislation creating this provision, §15-342.01.

Kyrene ESD# 28
C. I. Waggoner School | CTDS id: 07-04-28-142
1050 E. Carver Road, Tempe, AZ 85284

Roof Collapse as seen from floor level | photo taken 11:46am 3/26/2009



Kyrene ESD#28
C. I. Waggoner School | CTDS id: 07-04-28-142
1050 E. Carver Road, Tempe, AZ 85284

Roof Collapse as seen from roof level | photo taken 11:46am 3/26/2009



Kyrene ESD# 28
C. I. Wagoner School | CTDS id: 07-04-28-142
1050 E. Carver Road, Tempe, AZ 85284

View of Collapsed Roof Section & Roof-top HVAC Unit | from roof level





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HB 2080

school boards; vacancies; board appointments
Sponsors: Representatives Petersen, Boyer, Mitchell, et al.

FAILED Committee on Education

X Committee on Education

Caucus and COW

House Engrossed

OVERVIEW

HB 2080 transfers appointment authority of vacated school district governing board seats from the county school superintendent to the school district governing board.

Summary of the Proposed Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2080

The proposed strike-everything amendment to HB 2080 modifies the process by which a vacancy on a school district governing board is filled.

HISTORY

A.R.S. § 15-302 outlines the powers and duties of a county school superintendent (superintendent). Current law authorizes a superintendent to appoint members to fill vacancies on any school district governing boards under their jurisdiction. Within 30 days after notification of a vacancy, the board may submit up to three names to the superintendent for consideration of an appointment to fill the vacancy. The superintendent may choose one of these names, choose a different candidate or call for a special election to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired portion of the former member's term.

A school district governing board consists of either three or five members elected to staggered four-year terms. Any person who is a registered voter in Arizona and has been a resident of the school district for at least one year immediately preceding the day of election is eligible for election to the governing board. However, no employee, or spouse of an employee, of the school district may hold the office of governing board member (A.R.S. § 15-421).

PROVISIONS

1. Requires a school district governing board, within 30 days after notification of a board vacancy, to present a list of names to the public at a regular or special meeting.
 - a. Directs the governing board to allow and receive public testimony on the list of names at the meeting.
2. Requires each member of the governing board, within 30 days of the meeting, to submit one name to the county school superintendent to consider for appointment to a vacant seat.
3. Requires a county school superintendent to appoint a new board member from the final list of names submitted by the board, if the superintendent chooses to forego a special election.

Attachment 5

Analyst Initials AW

February 2, 2015

PROPOSED
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AMENDMENTS TO H.B. 2080
(Reference to printed bill)

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert:

2 "Section 1. Section 15-302, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
3 read:

4 15-302. Powers and duties

5 A. The county school superintendent shall:

6 1. Distribute all laws, reports, circulars, instructions and forms
7 that he may receive for the use of school officers.

8 2. Record all official acts.

9 3. Appoint governing board members of school districts to fill all
10 vacancies, but the term of the appointment shall be until the next regular
11 election for governing board members, at which time a successor shall be
12 elected to serve the unexpired portion of the term. WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER
13 NOTIFICATION OF A VACANCY, THE SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNING BOARD SHALL PRESENT
14 A LIST OF NAMES TO THE PUBLIC AT THE NEXT REGULAR OR SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING
15 OF THE GOVERNING BOARD. THE GOVERNING BOARD SHALL ALLOW AND RECEIVE PUBLIC
16 TESTIMONY AT THAT MEETING REGARDING THE LIST OF NAMES. Within thirty days
17 after ~~notification of a vacancy~~ THE MEETING, EACH MEMBER OF the school
18 district governing board ~~may~~ SHALL submit ~~up to three names~~ ONE NAME to the
19 county school superintendent for consideration of an appointment to fill the
20 vacancy. IF the county school superintendent ~~is not required to~~ APPOINTS A
21 MEMBER TO FILL A VACANCY, THE SUPERINTENDENT SHALL appoint a governing board
22 member from the list of names submitted by the governing board. The county
23 school superintendent, if he deems it in the best interest of th
24 may call a special election to fill the vacancies. If an election is called,

Attachment 6
Adopted # of Verbals _____
Failed _____ Withdrawn _____
Not Offered _____ Analysts Initials _____

1 the newly elected member shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired
2 portion of the term.

3 4. Make reports, when directed by the superintendent of public
4 instruction, showing matters relating to schools in his county as may be
5 required on the forms furnished by the superintendent of public instruction.

6 5. Have such powers and perform such duties as otherwise prescribed by
7 law.

8 6. On or before October 1 of each year, make a report to the
9 superintendent of public instruction showing the amount of monies received
10 from state school funds, special school district taxes and other sources, the
11 total expenditures for school purposes and the balance on hand to the credit
12 of each school district at the close of the school year.

13 7. Contract with the board of supervisors for the board of supervisors
14 to conduct all regular school district elections.

15 8. Be responsible, in cooperation with the governing boards and the
16 board of supervisors, for all special school district elections.

17 9. Maintain teacher and administrator certification records of
18 effective dates and expiration dates of teachers' and administrators'
19 certificates in compliance with guidelines prescribed in the uniform system
20 of financial records for those school districts for which the county school
21 superintendent is the fiscal agent. The county school superintendent shall
22 not draw a warrant in payment of a teacher's, substitute teacher's or
23 administrator's salary unless the teacher, substitute teacher or
24 administrator is legally certified during the fiscal year in which the term
25 for payment is demanded.

26 10. Notify a school district three years before the expiration of a
27 revenue control limit override that the school district's budget must be
28 adjusted in the final two years of the override pursuant to section 15-481,
29 subsections P and Q, if the voters do not approve another override.

30 11. In collaboration with the department of education and other state
31 agencies, provide assistance to school districts and charter schools on the

1 use of student data, staff development, curriculum alignment and technology
2 to improve student performance.

3 12. Assist schools in meeting yearly adequate progress goals as defined
4 by criteria established by the state board of education and implemented by
5 the department of education.

6 B. At the request of school districts and charter schools, the county
7 school superintendent may provide discretionary programs in addition to the
8 programs prescribed in subsection A of this section.

9 C. The county school superintendent may provide the services
10 prescribed in subsections A and B of this section in the county or jointly
11 with two or more counties pursuant to title 11, chapter 7, article 3.

12 D. Each county school superintendent may establish an advisory
13 committee to the office of the county school superintendent."

14 Amend title to conform

BOB THORPE

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

ROLL CALL VOTE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BILL NO. HB 2080

DATE February 4, 2015 MOTION: DPA
S/E

	PASS	AYE	NAY	PRESENT	ABSENT
Mr. Bolding			✓		
Mr. Coleman			✓		
Mrs. Norgaard		✓			
Ms. Otondo			✓		
Mr. Thorpe		✓			
Mr. Lawrence, Vice-Chairman		✓			
Mr. Boyer, Chairman		✓			
		4	3	0	0

Jacqui Donnell
 COMMITTEE SECRETARY

APPROVED:

hbk
 PAUL BOYER, Chairman
 JAY LAWRENCE, Vice-Chairman

ATTACHMENT _____



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HB 2181

schools; omnibus statutory repeals

Sponsors: Representative Boyer, Senator Ward: Representative Allen J

X Committee on Education

Caucus and COW

House Engrossed

OVERVIEW

HB 2181 repeals various statutes relating to education.

HISTORY

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.), Title 15, contains laws relating to education. HB 2181 addresses the various responsibilities of specified entities involved in education and makes technical and conforming changes to update A.R.S., Title 15. Each of the following statutes are repealed under this act.

- A.R.S. § 15-102 requires a school district governing board to adopt a policy to promote the involvement of parents and guardians in the schools within the district and describes what must be included in this policy.
- A.R.S. § 15-152 requires a school district governing board to adopt a policy to provide notice to students and employees at least 48 hours before pesticides are applied on school property and describes what must be included in the policy.
- A.R.S. § 15-342.01 requires a school district governing board to develop a roof inspection protocol to be used prior to any repair or replacement of roof mounted equipment.
- A.R.S. § 15-347 requires a school district governing board to consider the cultural traditions of its students when establishing or enforcing rules related to student participation in extracurricular activities. The section also outlines the protocol for what to do if a student's cultural tradition prevents participation in an extracurricular activity.
- A.R.S. § 15-349 requires large school districts to develop a vehicle fleet plan for converting its vehicles to alternative fuels and outlines the required vehicle and fuel specifications.
- A.R.S. §§ 15-351 and 15-352 require schools to create school councils and describes their makeup and responsibilities.
- A.R.S. § 15-353 describes the responsibilities of school principals.
- A.R.S. § 15-354 allows principals to purchase supplies and materials for a school on behalf of the school district and outlines this procedure.
- A.R.S. § 15-505 requires only school employees displaying symptoms of pulmonary disease to submit to tuberculosis tests.
- A.R.S. § 15-705 requires school district governing boards and the State Board to adopt policies regarding participation in extracurricular activities for middle and high school students.

HB 2181

- A.R.S. § 15-706 requires the Department of Education to establish and maintain an environmental education information resource system to assist school districts in developing and implementing environmental education programs.
- A.R.S. § 15-728 allows students and parents to purchase books from a school district governing board at the price paid by the board.
- A.R.S. § 15-891.01 requires a school district to notify the parents of students with disabilities of all schooling options available under the Arizona Scholarships for Pupils with Disabilities Program. The Arizona Scholarships for Pupils with Disabilities Program offers students with disabilities the option to attend any public school of their choice or to receive a scholarship to any private school of their choice (A.R.S. § 15-891).

PROVISIONS

1. Repeals each of the following sections of statute:
 - a. A.R.S. § 15-102
 - b. A.R.S. § 15-152
 - c. A.R.S. § 15-342.01
 - d. A.R.S. § 15-347
 - e. A.R.S. § 15-349
 - f. A.R.S. § 15-351
 - g. A.R.S. § 15-352
 - h. A.R.S. § 15-353
 - i. A.R.S. § 15-354
 - j. A.R.S. § 15-505
 - k. A.R.S. § 15-705
 - l. A.R.S. § 15-706
 - m. A.R.S. § 15-728
 - n. A.R.S. § 15-891.01
2. Makes technical and conforming changes.

PROPOSED
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AMENDMENTS TO H.B. 2181
(Reference to printed bill)

1 Page 1, between lines 1 and 2, insert:

2 "Section 1. Section 15-152, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
3 read:

4 15-152. Pest management at schools: notice

5 A. The governing board of each school district, in consultation with
6 teachers, parents, guardians, administrators, members of the public, a
7 certified applicator, and at least one health professional, shall develop and
8 adopt a policy to provide pupils and employees with at least forty-eight
9 hours' notice before pesticides are applied on school property. The policy
10 shall include at least the following:

11 1. Procedures for providing the notification including:

12 (a) Procedures for oral notification to pupils and employees during a
13 regular school session.

14 ~~(b) Procedures for written notification to parents or guardians during~~
15 ~~a regular school session.~~

16 ~~(c)~~ (b) Procedures for the posting of signs to identify pesticide
17 application areas.

18 2. Procedures for requiring any contracted pest control applicator to
19 provide detailed and sufficient information to the schools for the purpose of
20 completing the posting materials.

21 3. Procedures providing for continuing instruction for pupils who are
22 absent because of pesticide application on school property.

23 B. Each school district shall maintain written recor
24 application notifications. The school district may delega

Attachment 9

Adopted # of Verbals _____
Failed _____ Withdrawn _____
Not Offered _____ Analysts Initials _____

1 control applicator the duty to fill out and post notices required by district
2 policy.

3 C. For purposes of this section "pesticides" does not include
4 nonrestricted use disinfectants, sanitizers or deodorizers regulated by the
5 federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act but includes other
6 pesticides regulated under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide
7 act (P.L. 100-532; 102 Stat. 2654; 7 United States Code section 136)."

8 Renumber to conform

9 Page 1, line 3, strike "15-102, 15-152, 15-342.01,"

10 Page 11, between lines 3 and 4, insert:

11 "Sec. 6. Section 15-874, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

12 15-874. Records; reporting requirements

13 A. Each pupil's immunizations shall be recorded on the school
14 immunization record. The school immunization record shall be a standardized
15 form developed by the department of health services in conjunction with the
16 department of education and provided by the department of health services and
17 shall be a part of the mandatory ~~permanent~~ student record. The records are
18 open to inspection by the department of health services and the local health
19 department.

20 B. Each immunization record shall contain at least the following
21 information:

22 1. The pupil's name and birth date.

23 2. The date of the pupil's admission to the school.

24 3. The type of immunizing agents administered to the pupil.

25 4. The date each dose of immunizing agent is administered to the
26 pupil.

27 5. The established schedule for completion of immunizations if the
28 pupil is admitted to or allowed to continue to attend a school pursuant to
29 section 15-872, subsection E.

30 6. Laboratory evidence of immunity if this evidence is presented as
31 part of a pupil's documentary proof.

1 7. If an exemption from immunization as provided in section 15-873 is
2 submitted to the school administrator, the date the exemption is submitted
3 and the reason for the exemption.

4 8. Additional information prescribed by the director of the department
5 of health services by rule.

6 C. A school shall transfer an immunization record with the mandatory
7 ~~permanent~~ student record and provide at no charge, on request, a copy of the
8 immunization record to the parent or guardian of the pupil.

9 D. By November 30 of each school year, each school district and
10 private school shall complete and file a report with the local health
11 department and the department of health services, using forms provided by the
12 department of health services. The report shall state the number of pupils
13 attending who have completed required immunizations or who have submitted
14 laboratory evidence of immunity, the number of pupils attending with
15 uncompleted required immunizations and the number of pupils attending with an
16 exemption from immunization pursuant to section 15-873."

17 Renumber to conform

18 Page 11, line 5, strike "Section" insert "Sections"; after "15-891.01" insert "and
19 15-1158"; strike "is" insert "are"

20 Strike lines 6 through 45

21 Strike page 12

22 Amend title to conform

PAUL BOYER

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

ROLL CALL VOTE

COMMITTEE ON _____ EDUCATION _____ BILL NO. HB 2181

DATE February 4, 2015 MOTION: DPA

	PASS	AYE	NAY	PRESENT	ABSENT
Mr. Bolding		✓			
Mr. Coleman		✓			
Mrs. Norgaard		✓			
Ms. Otondo		✓			
Mr. Thorpe					✓
Mr. Lawrence, Vice-Chairman		✓			
Mr. Boyer, Chairman		✓			
		6	0	0	1

Jackie O'Donnell
 COMMITTEE SECRETARY

APPROVED:

Paul Boyer
 PAUL BOYER, Chairman
 JAY LAWRENCE, Vice-Chairman

ATTACHMENT _____



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HB 2303

schools; start and end dates

Sponsor: Representative Farnsworth E

X Committee on Education

Caucus and COW

House Engrossed

OVERVIEW

HB 2303 requires district and charter schools to begin the first day of instruction on or after the first Monday of September and end by July 1.

HISTORY

Arizona Revised Statutes § 13-341.01 requires public school instruction to be conducted for a total of 180 days each school year. If a school district governing board approves a different number of school days, the number of minutes of instruction per school year must be equivalent to 180 days.

Start and end dates for district schools and charter schools are not specified in statute. Currently, 13 states establish start and/or finish deadlines for school years, with the rest of the states leaving the dates at the school district's or region's discretion (Education Commission for the States).

PROVISIONS

1. Requires district and charter schools to begin the first day of instruction on or after the first Monday of September and end by July 1.
 - a. Exempts from this requirement, year-round schools, four-day school week educational programs and kindergarten programs offered as a three-day school week.
2. Makes a conforming change.

Attachment 11

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

ROLL CALL VOTE

COMMITTEE ON _____ EDUCATION _____ BILL NO. HB 2303

DATE February 4, 2015 MOTION: DP

	PASS	AYE	NAY	PRESENT	ABSENT
Mr. Bolding			✓		
Mr. Coleman		✓			
Mrs. Norgaard		✓			
Ms. Otondo			✓		
Mr. Thorpe		✓			
Mr. Lawrence, Vice-Chairman		✓			
Mr. Boyer, Chairman		✓			
		5	2	0	0

Jackie O'Donnell
COMMITTEE SECRETARY

APPROVED:
Paul Boyer
PAUL BOYER, Chairman
JAY LAWRENCE, Vice-Chairman

ATTACHMENT _____



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HB 2424

schools; regional service centers
Sponsor: Representative Coleman

X Committee on Education
Caucus and COW
House Engrossed

OVERVIEW

HB 2424 requires county school superintendents to jointly operate regional service centers.

HISTORY

Established in 2009, Race to the Top is a federal competitive grant program that awards monies to states implementing educational reforms. Monies from Race to the Top were awarded in three phases, with Arizona receiving approximately \$25 million of the \$200 million awarded in Phase 3. Arizona's county school superintendents, in collaboration with the Arizona Department of Education and the Governor's Office of Education Innovation, have opened five regional education service and support centers using approximately \$2.5 million of the monies awarded through Race to the Top. The regional service centers are composed of county school superintendents and/or education service agencies and provide regional professional development, support and technical services to implement Arizona's education reform plans.

PROVISIONS

1. Requires county school superintendents to jointly operate regional service centers.
2. Defines terms.

Attachment 13

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

ROLL CALL VOTE

COMMITTEE ON _____ EDUCATION _____ BILL NO. HB 2424

DATE February 4, 2015 MOTION: DP

	PASS	AYE	NAY	PRESENT	ABSENT
Mr. Bolding		✓			
Mr. Coleman		✓			
Mrs. Norgaard		✓			
Ms. Otondo		✓			
Mr. Thorpe		✓			
Mr. Lawrence, Vice-Chairman		✓			
Mr. Boyer, Chairman		✓			
		7	0	0	0

Jackie O'Donnell
COMMITTEE SECRETARY

APPROVED:


PAUL BOYER, Chairman
JAY LAWRENCE, Vice-Chairman

ATTACHMENT _____



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HB 2479

schools; financial revisions

Sponsors: Representative Boyer

X Committee on Education

Caucus and COW

House Engrossed

OVERVIEW

HB 2479 permits county school superintendents to make electronic transfers, modifies posting requirements for revised school district budgets and allows student activities and auxiliary operation fund monies to be deposited with the county treasurer.

HISTORY

Warrants

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 15-304 permits the county school superintendent to draw a warrant on the county treasurer for necessary expenses against a school district's school fund. A warrant permits a school district to fund authorized expenditures despite a lack of sufficient revenue or cash. Warrants are prohibited from being drawn for overexpenditures or expenditures outside of the district's budget.

Insurance Proceeds

Statute requires any monies received from a school district's insurance loss to be deposited with the county treasurer (A.R.S. § 15-1103). Proceeds from insurance losses are authorized to be used to pay outstanding bond indebtedness or, after a notice and hearing, for the construction, acquisition, improvement, repair or furnishing of school buildings.

School District Budgets

School district governing boards are required to publish or mail a copy of a proposed budget at least 10 days prior to a public meeting to adopt the budget (A.R.S. § 15-905). The copy of the proposed budget must be published in a newspaper in general circulation within the school district, posted on the Arizona Department of Education's website or mailed to each household in the district. The Superintendent of Public Instruction reviews each adopted budget and notifies the governing board if the budget is in excess of the general budget limit or unrestricted capital budget limit. A school board that is required to revise a budget in excess of the limit is required to publish the revised budget in the same manner as the original budget and hold a public hearing to adopt the revised budget.

PROVISIONS

1. Permits county school superintendents to make electronic transfers rather than drawing a warrant for authorized school district expenditures.
2. Removes the requirement for a school district to publish or mail a revised copy of a budget that was in excess of the general budget limit prior to holding a meeting to revise the budget.
3. Removes the requirement for a school district to provide notice and conc to applying the proceeds of insurance recoveries to school buildings. Attachment 15

HB 2479

4. Allows student activities monies and auxiliary operations fund monies to be deposited in an account with the county treasurer that is designated as other monies.
5. Permits student activities monies and auxiliary operations fund monies to be disbursed by county warrant for school districts that do not assume accounting responsibilities.
6. Makes technical changes.

PROPOSED

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AMENDMENTS TO H.B. 2479

(Reference to printed bill)

- 1 Page 4, lines 34 and 35, strike "or one hundred thousand dollars, whichever is
- 2 less"
- 3 Page 12, line 18, strike "buildings" insert "PROPERTY"
- 4 Amend title to conform

PAUL BOYER

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Attachment 16

Adopted # of Verbals _____
Failed _____ Withdrawn _____
Not Offered _____ Analysts Initials _____



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HB 2483

school tax credit; classroom expenses

Sponsors: Representatives Livingston; Boyer, Fann, et al.

X Committee on Education

Caucus and COW

House Engrossed

OVERVIEW

HB 2483 permits up to 20% of a school site's undesignated Public School Tax Credit contributions to be used for classroom expenses.

HISTORY

Established by Laws 1997, Chapter 48, the Public School Tax Credit permits individuals to receive a dollar-for-dollar reduction in income tax liability for contributions to public schools. An individual may receive up to a \$200 credit, or a married couple may receive up to a \$400 credit, for contributions to a public school in support of extracurricular activities and character education programs (Arizona Revised Statutes § 43-1089.01). Public School Tax Credit contributions that are not designated for a specific purpose are distributed at the discretion of the school site council or administrator. In Tax Year 2013, the Arizona Department of Revenue reported 253,842 claimants totaling approximately \$50.9 million.

Classroom expenses as defined by the Arizona Auditor General in the Arizona School District Spending Fiscal Year 2013 report include dollars spent on classroom personnel (teachers in classroom and classroom aids), general instructional supplies, instructional aides and activities.

PROVISIONS

1. Allows a school site council or a charter school officer to approve up to 20% of undesignated Public School Tax Credit contributions to be used for classroom expenses.

Attachment 10

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

ROLL CALL VOTE

COMMITTEE ON _____ EDUCATION _____ BILL NO. HB 2483

DATE February 4, 2015 MOTION: DP

	PASS	AYE	NAY	PRESENT	ABSENT
Mr. Bolding			✓		
Mr. Coleman		✓			
Mrs. Norgaard		✓			
Ms. Otondo			✓		
Mr. Thorpe		✓			
Mr. Lawrence, Vice-Chairman		✓			
Mr. Boyer, Chairman		✓			
		5	2	0	0

Jackie O'Donnell
COMMITTEE SECRETARY

APPROVED:

Paul Boyer
PAUL BOYER, Chairman
JAY LAWRENCE, Vice-Chairman

ATTACHMENT _____