

DEREK RAPIER
County Administrator
(928) 865-2072

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
P.O. BOX 908
253 5TH STREET
CLIFTON, AZ 85533

DAVID GOMEZ
District 1

RON CAMPBELL
District 2

RICHARD LUNT
District 3

MEETING NOTICE and AGENDA

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes §38-431, et. seq.
and amendments thereto, the

GREENLEE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

also sitting as Board of Directors for

GREENLEE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES DISTRICT

and

GREENLEE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

hereby gives notice that a

Regular Meeting

will be held on Tuesday, September 21, 2021 – 8:00 a.m.

**Zoom Video Conferencing. To join the meeting enter the following URL into your
browser:**

Join Zoom Meeting

**[https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82328467999?pwd=Vmhsb1Z3TnQzbzIDdHIJUK9kUVA5
QT09](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82328467999?pwd=Vmhsb1Z3TnQzbzIDdHIJUK9kUVA5QT09)**

Meeting ID: 823 2846 7999

Passcode: 410890

**Board of Supervisors Meeting Room, 2nd floor Courthouse Annex, 253 5th Street,
Clifton, Arizona**

AGENDA

- 1.) Call to Order
 - A. Pledge of Allegiance
 - B. Call to the Public

- 2.) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES DISTRICT – the Board of Supervisors will convene as the Board of Directors of the Greenlee County Public Health Services District and will reconvene as the Board of Supervisors following consideration of these items:
 - A. Consent Agenda
 1. Clerk of the Board: Consideration of approval of Public Health Services District expense warrants in excess of \$1,000.00

- 3.) Johann Cathcart, County Assessor
 - A. Discussion/Action regarding approval to change previous approved GIS Tech Position (full-time) to two part time positions, GIS Specialist and Appraiser

- 4.) CSA Presentation: The County Supervisors Association of Arizona Report to the Greenlee County Board of Supervisors Craig Sullivan, will brief the County Board of Supervisors in regard to the activities of the County Supervisors Association, including a discussion of the recent legislative session.
- 5.) Derek Rapier, County Administrator
 - A. Information Only – Discussion of Submitted Legislative Proposals for the CSA Legislative Summit.
- 6.) Derek Rapier, County Administrator
 - A. County and State budget and legislative issues
 - B. Calendar and Events
- 7.) Consent Agenda
 - A. Clerk of the Board: Consideration of approval of minutes to previous meetings: 9-8-2021
 - B. Clerk of the Board: Consideration of approval of expense warrants in excess of \$1,000.00 – Voucher 5006; 5007
 - C. Chief Finance Officer: Consideration of approval of General Fund loans in the amount of \$2,692.28 to be reimbursed upon receipt of funds: Fund 133 - \$859.56; Fund 146 - \$428.92; Fund 159 – \$51.42; Fund 169 – \$1352.38
 - D. County Administrator: Consideration of approval of Steve Ahmann, Frank Downs, Sabrina Dumas, Dean Lunt, Tom Powers, Leon Reynolds and Sam Lunt to the Greenlee County Extension Advisory Board for terms expiring 6/30/2023. Megan Kelly and Jeff Menges for terms expiring 6/30/2022.
 - E. County Economic Development: Consideration of approval of the Employee Transaction Form: E. Gonzalez, Rural Development Coordinator
- 8.) Supervisors Reports
- 9.) Adjournment

All agenda items are for discussion and/or action as deemed necessary. The Board reserves the right to consider any matter out of order. The Board may retire into Executive Session for any of the purposes that are allowed by law, including but not limited to legal advice and/or personnel matters; as authorized by A.R.S. §38-431.et.seq. Persons with a disability may request accommodation for special assistance by contacting Bianca Figueroa at 928-865-2072 (TDD 928-865-2632). Requests should be made as soon as possible to allow time for arrangement of the accommodation.

**GREENLEE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA INFORMATION FORM**



MEETING DATE: 9/21/2021
DEPARTMENT: Assessor

REQUESTED BY: Joann Cathcart
TELEPHONE #: 928-865-5302

1. Insert brief description of proposal and requested Board action:

Approval to:
Change previously approved GIS Tech Position (full-time) to two part-time positions:
1. GIS Specialist part-time
2. Appraiser part-time

2. Continued from meeting of: _____
Discussed in meeting of: _____

3. Publication requirements:

Does this require publication in the official county newspaper? Yes No
This department to cause publication Clerk of the Board to cause publication

4. Financial Impact:

Expenditure: Is this a budgeted expense? Yes No Project Code #: _____

Fund _____ \$ _____ Actual Not to exceed
Fund _____ \$ _____ Actual Not to exceed

If not budgeted, how will this expense be funded? _____

Grants/Contracts:

Federal State Other _____
CFDA # (Federal grants only) _____ State # _____
Fund _____ \$ _____
Matching funds required? Yes No Fund _____ \$ _____

5. Legal Review: Does this item require County Attorney review and approval as to form and within powers granted under the laws of the State of Arizona to the Greenlee County Board of Supervisors?

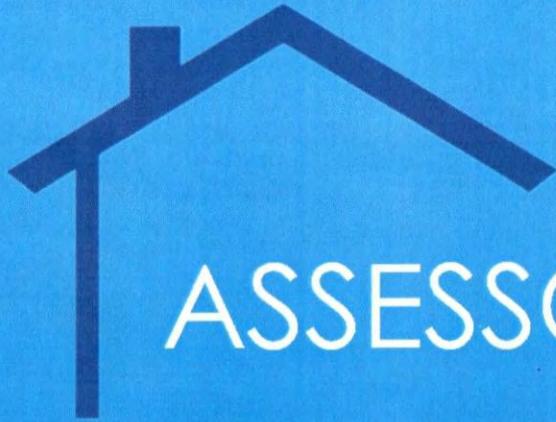
Yes No

Date of County Attorney approval: _____

6. Board of Supervisors action taken:

Approved Amended Disapproved Tabled

Original backup documentation must accompany this form!



ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

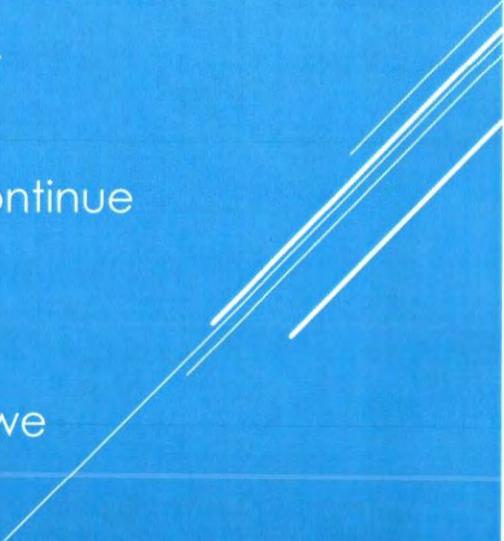
Staffing



BRIEF HISTORY

- ◆ Needed to backfill my position once I took office as the Assessor.
- ◆ Received Board's approval for full-time GIS Specialist position.
- ◆ Applicants did not meet minimum requirements for the position.
- ◆ Changed GIS **Specialist** to GIS **Technician**.
- ◆ Received Board's approval for GIS Technician.
- ◆ When advertising for a GIS Technician, received highly qualified applicant. In fact, qualifies for original GIS **Specialist** posting.

CANDIDATE OVERVIEW

- ◆ Candidate has a degree in GIS and currently works for another Arizona county.
 - ◆ Candidate has a drone license and is an experienced ap writer.
 - ◆ Due to his experience and knowledge in ArcGIS and 911 software, training would be minimal.
 - ◆ Candidate is looking for a part-time remote position and would continue working for the other county.
 - ◆ I would not normally consider changing the position, but the candidate brings to our county exceptional skills and knowledge, we would not get otherwise.
- 



- ◆ NG9-1-1 is a major component of the GIS Specialist's position.
- ◆ Accurate and reliable GIS data is now at the heart of every current and future NG9-1-1 deployment, and the management of this data becomes a mission-critical element of its success.
- ◆ Our office has made great strides in the county NG9-1-1 data. Addressing points are now at a 98% accuracy rate compared to the previous 65% accuracy rate. Also, our office was a significant player in the addition of text to 911.

- ◆ Our next step is a fish bone analysis of our address points and road centerlines to compare for accuracy.
- ◆ This is a lengthy but critical component necessary for changing from tabular data to spatial data which is required for the transition to NG9-1-1.
- ◆ The candidate's first project in our office would be to complete the required fish bone analysis of our address points and road centerlines and correct any inaccuracies.



PROPOSAL

- ◆ I am very excited about the possibilities with this candidate for our office and the county.
- ◆ I am requesting we change the full-time GIS Technician position into two positions:
 1. Part-time GIS Specialist
 2. Part-time Appraiser

This is a BUDGETED request in fact, it will be UNDERBUDGET.



Budgeted full-time GIS Specialist		\$62,965.67
Part-time GIS Specialist	\$29,908.70	
Part-time Appraiser	<u>\$19,879.71</u>	
Total combined part-time		<u>\$49,788.41</u>
Wage Saving		\$13,177.26
Benefit Saving		<u>\$30,174.24</u>
Total Saving		\$43,351.50

I recommend we hire candidate, Bailey Hesson
as a part-time GIS Specialist

and

Advertise for a part-time appraiser.

RECOMMENDATION

**GREENLEE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA INFORMATION FORM**



MEETING DATE: _____
DEPARTMENT: _____

REQUESTED BY: _____
TELEPHONE #: _____

1. Insert brief description of proposal and requested Board action:

**2. Continued from meeting of: _____
Discussed in meeting of: _____**

3. Publication requirements:

Does this require publication in the official county newspaper? Yes No
This department to cause publication Clerk of the Board to cause publication

4. Financial Impact:

Expenditure: Is this a budgeted expense? Yes No Project Code #: _____
Fund _____ \$ _____ Actual Not to exceed
Fund _____ \$ _____ Actual Not to exceed
If not budgeted, how will this expense be funded? _____

Grants/Contracts:

Federal State Other _____
CFDA # (Federal grants only) _____ State # _____
Fund _____ \$ _____
Matching funds required? Yes No Fund _____ \$ _____

5. Legal Review: Does this item require County Attorney review and approval as to form and within powers granted under the laws of the State of Arizona to the Greenlee County Board of Supervisors?

Yes No

Date of County Attorney approval: _____

6. Board of Supervisors action taken:

Approved Amended Disapproved Tabled

Original backup documentation must accompany this form!



County Supervisors
A S S O C I A T I O N
of arizona

2022
CSA Legislative Proposals
for Consideration

DRAFT



County Supervisors A S S O C I A T I O N o f a r i z o n a

2022 CSA Legislative Summit Policy Proposals Under Consideration

Table of Contents

County Policy Proposals One Page Summary

County Authority Modifications

1. Pathologist Assistant Duties
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Yavapai County Submitted Proposal](#)
2. Establish Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Sensitive Use Areas
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Yavapai County Submitted Proposal](#)

Contract & Court Modifications

3. Procurement Contract Modifications
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Yavapai County Submitted Proposal](#)
4. Right to Peremptory Challenge
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Mohave County Submitted Proposal](#)
5. Court System Financial Responsibility
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Santa Cruz County Submitted Proposal](#)

Community College Cost Relief

6. Out of County Tuition Formula
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Greenlee & Apache Counties Submitted Proposal](#)

Economic Development Tax Incentive

7. Economic Development Programs
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Yuma County Submitted Proposal](#)

2022 CSA Legislative Summit Policy Proposals Under Consideration Table of Contents

Planning & Zoning

8. County Improvement District Modifications
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Mohave County Submitted Proposal](#)
9. Junk Vehicle Zoning Enforcement
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Yavapai County Submitted Proposal](#)
10. Mining Exemptions **Pending Proposal**
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Santa Cruz County Submitted Proposal](#)

Previously Adopted Proposals

11. Short-Term Vacation Rental Property Tax Parity
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Coconino County Submitted Proposal](#)
12. Support Smart Highway Corridors (**Resolution**)
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Coconino County Submitted Proposal](#)
13. Juvenile Dependency Representation Resources
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Mohave County Submitted Proposal](#)
14. Improvement District Boards
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Navajo County Submitted Proposal](#)
15. Rural Counties Transient Lodging Tax
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Santa Cruz County Submitted Proposal](#)
16. Gas Tax Increase Referral
 - [CSA Proposal Summary](#)
 - [Santa Cruz County Submitted Proposal](#)

2022 CSA Coalition Priorities for Consideration

CSA will deliberate and develop policy statements and advocacy strategies regarding the following priority issues.

- Engage all legislation and proposals adversely impacting county authorities and resources
- Prevent additional state cost shifts to counties
- Eliminate mandated payments to ADJC: \$8.5 M
- Increase Investment in Transportation
- Increase Investment in Broadband Infrastructure Funding
- Courts Funding Issues
 - Probation Pay Increases
- Flexibility Language

2022 County Submitted Legislative Proposals

County Authority Modifications

1. **Pathologist Assistant Duties:** Grants the County Medical Examiner the authority to authorize a pathologist assistant to perform autopsies under the supervision of a licensed physician. (Yavapai County)
2. **Establish Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Sensitive Use Areas:** Allow rural counties to establish areas that require the use of permits and reasonable restrictions on the number, times, and methods of OHV use due to mitigate impacts. (Yavapai County)

Contract & Court Modifications

3. **Procurement Contract Modifications:** Specifies that any company that enters a contract with a public entity in Arizona then following are deemed to be included in the contract: 1) the company is not engaged in a boycott of goods or services from Israel; 2) the notification for the cancellation of public contracts; and 3) the contractor or subcontractor is complying with employment eligibility requirements through the e-verify program. (Yavapai County)

4. **Right to Peremptory Challenge:** Makes the ability to use peremptory challenges a statutory right during a criminal or civil jury selection process and not allow administrative orders override court rules. (Mohave County)
5. **Court System Financial Responsibility:** Place the financial responsibility for the Court system on the State of Arizona, who directly mandates the Courts. (Santa Cruz County)

Community College Cost Relief

6. **Out of County Tuition Formula:** Modify how the Fulltime Student Equivalent tuition formula for counties without an organized Community College District. (Greenlee & Apache Counties)

Economic Development Tax Incentive

7. **Economic Development Programs:** Establishes criteria to allow a county, city or town to create an economic development improvement program that allows for the reclassification of real and personal property within the project to be calculated as a class six property. (Yuma County)

Planning & Zoning

8. **County Improvement District Modifications:** Specifies to form a County Improvement District both the majority of persons owning real property and the owners of 51% of real property; creates an 18-month timeline to collect signatures; and allows for electronic petition documents and signatures. (Mohave County)
9. **Junk Vehicle Zoning Enforcement:** Modifies a counties ability to require remediation of junk vehicles from private property that constitute a hazard to public health and safety. (Yavapai County)
10. **Mining Exemptions:** Mitigate community impacts due to aggregate mining and road construction. **Under Consideration.** (Santa Cruz County)

Previously Adopted Proposals

11. **Short-Term Vacation Rental Property Tax Parity:** Create equity and uniformity in how short-term vacation rental properties are classified in relationship to traditional hotels and the transient lodging industry by partnering with AACo to introduce and support a bill similar to [SB 1490](#). (Coconino County)
12. **Support Smart Highway Corridors (Resolution):** Support state funding, leveraging of federal resources, regional and tribal partnerships to complete critical first mile conduit and middle mile infrastructure needs; fiber optic installation along I-19, I-17, and I-40; and middle mile infrastructure north of I-40. (Coconino County)
13. **Juvenile Dependency Representation Resources:** Allocate state General Funds to counties experiencing an increased costs for providing mandated attorney services for indigent defendants in juvenile dependency matters. (Mohave County)
14. **Improvement District Boards:** Authorize the county board of supervisors to create and empower an elected board of directors for a county recreation improvement district. (Navajo County)
15. **Rural Counties Transient Lodging Tax:** Enable counties, with a population of fewer than 500,000 persons, to levy a tax on transient lodging in unincorporated areas of the county for economic development and tourism. (Santa Cruz County)
16. **Gas Tax Increase Referral:** Refer to the ballot an increase to the state gasoline tax to pay for road building and maintenance between \$0.01 to \$0.10 per gallon of gasoline. (Santa Cruz County)

County Medical Examiner Powers and Duties Modification *Yavapai County*

Summary:

Allow the medical examiner (ME) or alternate ME to authorize pathologists' assistants to perform autopsies under the supervision of a licensed physician who is board certified in forensic pathology, pursuant to procedures adopted by the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner.

Background:

A *forensic pathologist* means a physician who has successfully completed a pathology residency and a forensic fellowship or has extensive experience performing forensic autopsies in an official capacity. A *ME* means a forensic pathologist who performs or directs the conduct of death investigations. An *alternate ME* means a physician who has training and competence in the principles of death investigation and who performs or directs the conduct of death investigations.¹

The state does not require certification or define pathologists' assistant (PA) in statute. The American Association of Pathologists' Assistants states that PA are:

Academically and practically trained to provide accurate and timely processing of a variety of laboratory specimens, including comprehensive macroscopic examination and evaluation of all surgical pathological specimens. Pathologists' Assistants also perform postmortem examinations including prosection, assisting the Pathologist with rendering the provisional anatomic diagnosis, composing the clinical history, recording the macroscopic anatomic findings, and submitting tissue sections for microscopic examination.

Pathologists' Assistants often are responsible for the organization and efficient and effective operation of the surgical pathology suite and the anatomic pathology service. This may comprise personnel management including supervising accessioners, lab aides, grossing technicians, and transcriptionists in the surgical pathology suite and autopsy technicians/morgue assistants in the autopsy room; writing and reviewing surgical pathology and autopsy procedures; inventory control; laboratory operations such as quality assurance, quality control, accreditation inspection preparation, and budgeting; and in the academic setting, supervision of learners (e.g., pathologists' assistant students, medical students, post-sophomore fellows, and residents)²

The Mayo Clinic College of Medicine and Science notes that PA are "highly trained health professionals may perform forensic and hospital autopsies, while others conduct surgery on specimens for diagnoses."³

The board of supervisors of each county may appoint a *forensic pathologist* to the position of *ME*. If the board of supervisors determines that the appointment of a *ME* is not practicable, the board of supervisors must designate one or more *alternate ME* who need not be residents of the county. An *alternate ME* must perform the duties of a *ME* except all autopsies must be performed by a *forensic pathologist*.⁴

¹ Arizona Revised Statute § [11-591](#)

² [What is a PA? - American Association of Pathologists' Assistants \(AAPA\) \(pathassist.org\)](#)

³ [Mayo Clinic college of Medicine and Science – Pathologists' Assistant](#)

⁴ Arizona Revised Statute § [11-592](#)

The county *ME* or *alternate ME* must direct a death investigation and on a determination that the circumstances of the death provide jurisdiction. The county *ME* or *alternate ME* may: 1) assign to a medical death investigator or other qualified personnel all aspects of a death investigation except the performance of autopsies; 2) authorize forensic pathologists to perform examinations and autopsies; 3) authorize medical students or residents and fellows in pathology training to perform autopsies under the supervision of a licensed physician who is board certified in forensic pathology, pursuant to procedures adopted by the county *ME* or *alternate ME*; and 4) delegate any power, duty or function whether ministerial or discretionary vested in the *ME* or *alternate ME* to a person meeting the qualifications prescribed and who is employed by or who has contracted with the county to provide *death investigation* services. A *death investigation* means the investigation directed by a county *ME* or *alternate ME* into the circumstances surrounding a death occurring. The *ME* or *alternate ME* must be responsible for the official acts of the person designated and must act under the name and authority of the *ME* or *alternate ME*.⁵

The county *ME* or *alternate ME* must conduct a death investigation to determine whether or not the public interest requires an external examination, autopsy, or other special investigation. In the determination of the need for an autopsy, the county *ME* or *alternate ME* may consider the request for an autopsy made by private persons or public officials. If the county attorney or a superior court judge of the county where the death occurred requests an autopsy, the county *ME* must perform the autopsy, or, in the case of an *alternate ME*, an autopsy must be performed by a *forensic pathologist*.⁶

In 2001, the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Improvement Act became law to help states to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.⁷ The Justice for All Act of 2004 added a general forensic backlog reduction component to the Coverdell program.⁸

The Arizona's Sunrise Review (Sunrise) process established in 1985 provides a mechanism for both health professionals and nonhealth professions to request regulation and, for health professions, expansion in scope of practice to be reviewed by the Senate and House Health Committees of Reference prior to introduction of legislation. In 2018, the Sunrise process was modified and the process for an applicant to submit a written report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives must be submitted by November 1, instead of September 1.^{9,10}

Current law limits when regulation may be imposed on an unregulated health profession to the purpose of protecting the public interest if there is evidence that the unregulated practice clearly harms or endangers public health and safety, the public can expect to benefit from an assurance of professional ability, and the public cannot be protected by other means.¹¹

This proposal seeks to allow the *ME* or *alternate ME* to authorize "pathologists' assistants" to perform autopsies under the supervision of a licensed physician who is board certified in forensic pathology, pursuant to procedures adopted by the county *ME* or *alternate ME*.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no associated cost for this proposal, but there may be increased efficiencies in workload.

⁵ Arizona Revised Statutes §§ [11-591](#) and [11-594](#)

⁶ Arizona Revised Statute § [11-597](#)

⁷ [Public Law 106-561](#)

⁸ [Public Law 108-405](#)

⁹ Established by Laws 1985, Chapter 352, and expanded by [Laws 2008, Chapter 132](#) and [Laws 2018, Chapter 209](#)

¹⁰ [Handbook on Arizona's Sunset and Sunrise Review 2019-2020](#)

¹¹ Arizona Revised Statute § [32-3103](#)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 – October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Form Overview: *The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.*

Submitting County: Yavapai

Background:

The following proposal is an update to **A.R.S. § 11-594(B)(2). Powers and Duties of County Medical Examiner**. Proposed legislative change/addition is in **blue**.

B. The county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner may:

1. Assign to a medical death investigator or other qualified personnel all aspects of a death investigation except the performance of autopsies.
2. Authorize forensic pathologists to perform examinations and autopsies. The medical examiner or alternate medical examiner may authorize **PATHOLOGISTS' ASSISTANTS**, medical students or residents and fellows in pathology training to perform autopsies under the supervision of a licensed physician who is board certified in forensic pathology, pursuant to procedures adopted by the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner. Authorization and the amount to be paid by the county for pathology services are subject to approval of the board of supervisors.

Considerations:

It is widely recognized throughout the country, and particularly in the state of Arizona, that forensic science services are in high demand, have continual backlog issues, and severe staffing shortages. This is particularly the case with Medical Examiners and Forensic Pathologists. Twenty years ago, the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Improvement Act became Public Law 106-561, designed to help states to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes. In addition, the Justice for All Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-405, section 311(b) (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3797k) added a general forensic backlog reduction component to the Coverdell program.

Currently, A.R.S. § 11-594(B)(2) allows Medical Students, Residents and Fellows in Pathology training to perform autopsies under the supervision of a Forensic Pathologist; however, it does not include Pathologists' Assistants in the list of practice providers that can perform autopsies even though they are widely recognized throughout the field of pathology as autopsy practitioners and are the professionals that teach residents and fellows in pathology who ironically can perform autopsies under A.R.S. § 11-594(B)(2). This proposed legislative change reflects the current status of the profession and allows

those who are recognized as autopsy practitioners and those that teach residents and fellows in pathology to perform autopsies. This change would require that Pathologists Assistants perform autopsies under the supervision of a licensed physician who is board certified in forensic pathology, pursuant to procedures adopted by the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner.

Recommended Solution: This proposed statutory amendment to A.R.S. § 11-594(B)(2) would add “Pathologists’ Assistants” to the list of practitioners that can perform autopsies. This practice is endorsed by the American Association of Pathologists’ Assistants (AAPA) and the certifying body for Pathologists’ Assistants – the American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP).

Pathologists’ Assistants serve a valuable role in pathology, similar to Physician’s Assistants and Nurse Practitioners in clinical medical practices. The training, education, and experience of the Pathologists’ Assistant is at least equivalent to and, in some respects, more advanced than the clinical Physician Assistant. Clinical PA’s are recognized as practice providers by the state medical board, and similarly Pathologists’ Assistants should be given the same consideration.

Pathologists’ Assistant are specially trained in pathology practices. Their duties routinely include processing a variety of laboratory specimens, examination and evaluation of surgical pathology specimens (i.e. tumors and other large specimens that result from surgical operations), performance of autopsies, as well as laboratory supervision and management. Pathologists’ Assistants regularly teach medical students, pathology residents, and pathology fellows while they are in their respective training programs.

Pathologists’ Assistants would play a crucial role in Arizona, where many counties have difficulty hiring qualified Medical Examiners or establishing effective autopsy services in a cost-effective manner.

It does not make sense in today’s practice that Pathologists Assistants are not able to perform autopsies when those they train are. This legislative change of two words and a comma would allow Pathologists Assistants to perform autopsies under the supervision of a licensed physician who is board certified in forensic pathology, pursuant to procedures adopted by the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner.

Other Potential Remedies: In the current wording of the statutes, there are no *permanent* remedies to the Forensic Pathologist shortage. The use of medical students or pathology residents and fellows is presently inadequate. Students, residents, and fellows already have large primary workloads and are not able to allot sufficient effort and resources to Medical Examiner work. And, they are generally considered transient employees as they are moving on in their careers. Pathologists’ Assistants, on the other hand, are specializing in Medical Examiner work and would much more likely be employees that would be in a *permanent* position, available to contribute full-time effort to Medical Examiner work.

Fiscal Impact: This proposal would have a positive fiscal impact on the Medical Examiner system for Arizona counties.

- It would allow counties to hire and staff Pathologists' Assistants who have the training and certification to perform autopsies, at a fraction of the cost of hiring physicians (typically one-half to one-third the cost of a forensic pathologist physician).
- Smaller counties that cannot afford the full-time services of a Forensic Pathologist could hire a Pathologists' Assistant to perform autopsies, under the supervision of another Medical Examiner or Forensic Pathologist on a full-time, contractual, or part-time basis.
- For example, the current staffing configuration at the Yavapai County Medical Examiner's Office (one forensic pathologist and one pathologists' assistant) has the potential to eliminate the budget line item of \$2,500 to \$5,000 per week for professional staffing coverage and pathologist relief services, and provides a daily office presence of another pathology practitioner. Additional cost savings could be realized if the Pathologist Assistant was able to perform autopsies under A.R.S. § 11-594(B)(2).
- Hiring of Pathologists' Assistants in less populated counties could allow one forensic pathologist to cover multiple counties, thus providing a full-time presence of effective pathology services while such counties could share the cost of one Medical Examiner physician.

Stakeholders: In unwavering support of the initiative and proposed change are:

- American Association of Pathologists' Assistants (AAPA.org)
- American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP.org)
- College of American Pathologists (CAP.org).
- Maricopa County Medical Examiner
- Pima County Medical Examiner
- Mohave County Medical Examiner
- Cochise County Medical Examiner
- Santa Cruz County Medical Examiner
- Graham County Medical Examiner
- La Paz County Medical Examiner
- Navajo County Medical Examiner
- Apache County Medical Examiner
- Gila County Medical Examiner

Support is gaining ground in the National Association of Medical Examiners (theNAME.org), where a number of offices have already hired Pathologists' Assistants (Detroit Medical Examiner, some rural Michigan Counties, New Mexico Medical Examiner). Yavapai County Medical Examiner has recently hired a Pathologists' Assistant in anticipation of addressing the increased forensic pathology workload as the county continues to grow.

Primary Contact:

Name: Jeffrey S. Nine, M.D. - Yavapai County Medical Examiner

Phone: 928-771-3163

E-mail: jeffrey.nine@yavapai.us

Establish Off-Highway Vehicle Sensitive Use Areas *Yavapai County*

Summary:

Allows rural counties to establish areas that require the use of permits and reasonable restrictions on the number, times, and methods of Off-Highway Vehicles (OHV) use due to mitigate impacts.

Background:

All-terrain vehicles classified as an OHV are intended primarily for use over unimproved terrain and they customarily weigh 2,500 pounds or less and are 80 inches or less in width. Arizona residents must display a valid OHV user decal, issued by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to operate on public and state trust lands.¹

Prior to 2018, a person was able to operate an OHV without displaying an Arizona OHV user decal if they reside in another state and the OHV displays the decal from the person's place of residency. The state authorized the Arizona Game and Fish Department to sell non-resident OHV decals.²

The Director of the ADOT in cooperation with the Director of the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) and the Arizona State Parks Board (Board) sets the OHV decal fee. The current resident OHV fee is \$25 a year.³ Statute prescribes how the fees are distributed, 30 percent of the funds collected go into the state's Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) and the remaining 70 percent is deposited into the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (Fund).⁴

The Fund consists of monies appropriated by the legislature, monies from OHV decal fees, monies from 0.55% of the total taxes on motor vehicle fuel and federal grants, and private gifts. The monies in the Fund are split as follows:

- 60 percent to the Board for grants and agreements, trail construction, development and maintenance, signage, and maps.
- 35 percent to the AZGFD for law enforcement, education, and outreach.
- 5 percent to the Arizona State Land Department (AZ Land) for mitigation and signage.⁵

The County Board of Supervisors is vested with the statutory authority to make and enforce ordinances, that are not in conflict with state law, to regulate OHVs operated within the county on public lands that generate air pollution, do not have lawful authority, or are on private lands without consent of the lawful owner.⁶ Statute also allows local authorities to exercise reasonable police power for streets and highways under its jurisdiction including designating routes on certain streets and highways for off-highway vehicle operators to gain access to or from a trail.⁷

¹ [A.R.S. § 28-101, Arizona State Parks OHV Registration, Arizona Department of Transportation OHV Registration](#)

² [Laws 2018, Chapter 184](#)

³ [Arizona Game and Fish Off-Highway Vehicle Questions](#)

⁴ [A.R.S. § 28-1177, Service Arizona Off-Highway Vehicle Decal Registration](#)

⁵ [A.R.S. § 28-1176](#)

⁶ [A.R.S. § 11-251](#)

⁷ [A.R.S. § 28-627](#)

Individuals wishing to operate an OHV on the 9.3 million acres of State Trust Land must first purchase a permit and agree to the terms and conditions set forth by the Arizona State Land Department⁸

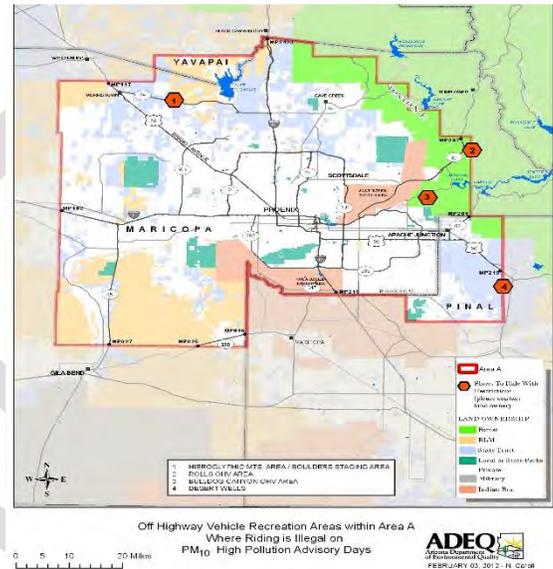
The Arizona OHV Vehicle Guide estimates that OHV recreation has more than a \$4 billion economic impact in Arizona that can provide low impact access to outdoor recreation that is accessible to people with disabilities when the laws are obeyed. Noise from an OHV can impact the enjoyment of back-country recreationists and off-trail use while illegal on Arizona public lands when not heeded causes soil erosion, damage to fish and wildlife habitat, and has created.⁹

Figure 1 - OHV Recreation Areas in Area A

A person operating an OHV is prohibited from driving:

1. with reckless disregard for the safety of persons or property;
2. traveling off an existing road, trail, or route that causes damage to wildlife habitat, riparian areas, or other cultural or natural resources;
3. on roads, trails, or routes that are closed based on rules or regulations by a government entity or by posting if the land is land; or
4. over unimproved roads, trails, routes or areas unless driving on roads, trails, routes or areas where such driving is allowed by rule or regulation.¹⁰

The use of an OHV is restricted to official roads on days with high pollution advisory days in the Phoenix Metro areas and parts of Pinal County.¹¹ The state limited use of OHV's due to portions of the state not meeting Federal Air Quality Standards within the Clean Air Act.¹²



AZGFD provides an online OHV safety course to learn about the rules and regulations for operating an OHV safely, all riders are encouraged to complete training and receive certification, but it is not required.¹³ In Oregon OHV riders are required to complete an education course and certification card prior to operating an OHV on public lands.¹⁴

The proposal seeks to amend portions of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 28 - and Title 49 to allow rural counties the ability to designate OHV sensitive use areas and limit the use of OHV's in those areas with the issuance of permits that allow for reasonable restrictions on the number, times, and methods of OHV use.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no anticipated fiscal impact to the state or county general funds.

⁸ [Arizona State Land Department – Recreational Permit Form](#)

⁹ [Arizona OHV Guide - OHV Laws and Places to Ride](#)

¹⁰ [A.R.S. § 28-1174](#)

¹¹ [Area A - OHV Riding Illegal on PM10 High Pollution Advisory Days](#)

¹² [A.R.S. § 49-457.03](#)

¹³ Arizona Game and Fish Department – [Off-Highway Vehicle Safety Education](#), The Arizona OHV Safety Course [website](#)

¹⁴ State of Oregon – [Online ATV Safety Education Course](#)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 – October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Form Overview: *The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.*

Submitting County:

Yavapai County

Background: *Describe the problem or issue you are trying to address.*

Unregulated use of Off-Highway Vehicles (OHV's) is creating substantial environmental problems in rural counties. OHV's generate unmanaged recreation, natural resource damage (such as excessive amounts of dust and noise, OHV's disturbance of the natural environment of the landscape, destroy native vegetation, and degrade and destroy fish and wildlife habitat), rangeland (for example small county-wide cattle ranchers) impacts, waste dumping, dangerous individuals. Most forest roads in the area were constructed for rangeland, hunting and forest exploration. These native surface roads were constructed for a low level of use. Residents and recreators alike are concerned about maintenance, increased use levels, roadside vegetation mortality, speed, reckless driving; especially related to off-highway vehicles OHV's which has grown exponentially across Yavapai County. Presently there is no forest service permit required for either customers or OHV rental businesses. The Forest does not currently have any limitations on the number of OHV's that can operate except in the Sedona Soldier Pass area and often does not have posted speed limits on the Forest Roads. The state regulates the use of motor vehicles and OHV's on open roads, including forest roads. In addition, the Red Rock Ranger District does not currently have OHV patrol and maintenance staff.

Recommended Solution: *How does the legislative proposal solve the problem or issue? Please include any existing statutes that will be affected by the proposed changes.*

Add provisions to ARS titles 28 and/or 49 to allow rural counties to designate OHV sensitive use areas, and to reasonably limit the use of OHV's in those areas through the issuance of permits, and reasonable restrictions on the number, times, and methods of OHV use.

Other Potential Remedies: *Describe any administrative remedies available to solve the problem.*

At this time rural counties have limited capacity to regulate OHV use.

Fiscal Impact: *Describe any potential positive or negative fiscal impacts of the legislative solution to the state or county budgets.*

Unlikely to impact state budgets. Some minor county budget impacts for rural counties that choose to implement OHV regulations.

Stakeholders: *Please provide a list of affected stakeholders who may support or oppose the proposed legislative solution and the reason for their position.*

Possibly Support -

- Public Lands Council
- Small Cattle Ranchers
- Arizona Cattleman's Association
- County-wide Equestrian Organizations
- County-wide Hiking Associations/Clubs
- Many Trail Bike Users

National, State, and local environmental advocacy groups (Sierra Club, etc.)

Local residents affected by OHV noise, dust

AZ Dept. of Game and Fish

AZ Dept of Environmental Quality

US Forest Service

US Bureau of Land Management

US National Park Service

OHV rental businesses

Possibly Oppose -

- AZ Dept of Environmental Quality
- US Forest Service
- US Bureau of Land Management
- US National Park Service
- OHV manufacturers
- OHV rental businesses
- OHV users
- Local businesses dependent on sales from OHV users

Primary Contact: *Please provide a primary for the proposal (name, phone, email).*

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Procurement Contract Modifications *Yavapai County*

Summary:

Specifies that any company that enters a contract with a public entity in Arizona then following are deemed to be included in the contract: 1) the company is not engaged in a boycott of goods or services from Israel; 2) the notification for the cancelation of public contracts; and 3) the contractor or subcontractor is complying with employment eligibility requirements through the e-verify program.

Background:

In 2016, the Arizona Legislature (Legislature) prohibited a public entity from agreeing to a contract with a company for services, supplies, information technology, or construction unless the contract includes a written certification that the company is not currently engaged in and agrees for the duration of the contract to not engage in, a boycott of Israel.¹

The law was challenged in *Mikkel Jordahl v. State of Arizona* due to a change in the contract terms to provide legal services to inmates in the Coconino County Jail District. The plaintiff Mikkel Jordahl engages in personal boycott of Israel. In 2016, as part of a contract, he was provided a certification to not engage in a boycott of Israel and signed under protest. In 2017, Mr. Jordahl refused to sign the certification, and this law firm was not paid for services, Mr. Jordahl filed a lawsuit arguing that his First Amendment rights were being deprived and requested injunctive relief.^{2,3}

The district court granted a motion for a preliminary injunction, but in 2019 while an appeal was pending the Legislature amended the statute to exempt Mr. Jordahl's law firm by limiting the prohibition to contracts with a value of \$100,000 or more and for-profit companies with at least 10 fulltime employees.⁴ According to the National Conference of State Legislatures there are 27 states that have adopted measures that prohibit entities of the state from entering into a contract with or investing in companies that boycott Israel.⁵

State law also requires notice in contracts related to the authority of the state or political subdivisions to cancel a contract within three years of execution. If a person significantly involved in the creation of the contract on behalf of the state or its political subdivisions, is at any time while contract is in effect, an employee or consultant of any other party to the contract regarding the contract subject matter.⁶ Statute also requires notification to be included in every contract. In a 2008 Attorney General Opinion, it was noted that an individual *may become a consultant to the same party without subjecting the contract to cancellation so long as he or she does not work on the contract's subject matter.*⁷

¹ [Laws 2016, Chapter 46](#)

² [Mikkel Jordahl v. Mark Brnovich, et al. \(No. CV-17-08263-PCT-DJH\)](#), [Mikkel Jordahl v. Mark Brnovich, et al. D.C. No 3:17-cv-08263-DJH](#)

³ [42 United States Code § 1983](#)

⁴ [Laws 2019, Chapter 94](#)

⁵ National Conference of State Legislatures – [Policies Drive Public Pension Divestment](#) (7/9/2019)

⁶ [A.R.S. § 38-511 \(A\)](#)

⁷ [Attorney General Opinion No. I08-010](#)

The Legal Arizona Workers Act became effective January 1, 2008, businesses in Arizona have been prohibited from knowingly hiring unauthorized alien defined as *an alien who does not have the legal right or authorization under federal law to work in the United States as described in 8 United States Code section 1324a(h)(3)*.⁸ Employers are also required to use the E-Verify system available from the Department of Homeland Security to verify the identity and employment eligibility of newly hired employees and prescribes penalties for employers who knowingly hire an unauthorized alien.⁹

Effective October 1, 2008, government entities in Arizona are required to ensure all contracts include warrants of compliance with federal immigration laws and E-Verify requirements. A breach of the warranty by a contractor or subcontractor is considered a material breach of the contract that is subject to penalties up to and including termination of the contract.¹⁰

The proposal notes that depending on the type of contract the ability to negotiate state-specific provisions into a contract such as merchant credit card contracts or Electronic Fund Transfers may not allow modifications. This proposal seeks to modify the statute to instead of providing written notice or certification it would make notice of compliance of all contracts by operation of law for the following: 1) the company is not engaged in a boycott of goods or services from Israel; 2) the notification for the cancelation of public contracts; and 3) the contractor or subcontractor is complying with employment eligibility requirements through the e-verify program.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no cost associated with this proposal for the state or governmental entities.

⁸ [A.R.S. § 23-211 \(11\)](#)

⁹ [A.R.S. Title 23, Chapter 2, Form I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification \(E-Verify\)](#)

¹⁰ [A.R.S. § 41-4401](#)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 – October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Form Overview: *The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.*

Submitting County: County of Yavapai

Background: *Describe the problem or issue you are trying to address.*

The Arizona state legislature requires 3 Arizona law specific provisions be included in all County/political subdivision contracts regardless of whether an agreement stems from a procurement contract from a competitive bidding process or whether the other party is an Arizona employer. The State of Arizona could withhold shared revenues pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-194.01, if we do not include these provisions in all contracts. Therefore, civil deputies across the State spend an inordinate amount of time trying to negotiate that the Arizona law specific provisions are included in all contracts. Many times, counties cannot get the provisions inserted into contracts, particularly contracts of adherence such as credit card merchant contracts, Electronic Funds Transfer agreements, grants, and countless other agreements and Federal contracts. I presume municipalities/cities experience the same thing.

Recommended Solution: *How does the legislative proposal solve the problem or issue? Please include any existing statutes that will be affected by the proposed changes.*

The minor changes proposed to 3 statutes as outlined below, if adopted, would make them a part of all contracts by operation of law.

A.R.S. § 35-393.01

A. **IF A** public entity ~~may not enter~~ **ENTERS** into a contract with a value of \$100,000 or more with a company to acquire or dispose of services, supplies, information technology or construction, ~~unless~~ the contract **IS DEEMED TO** include a ~~written certification~~ **WARRANTY** that the company is not currently engaged in, and agrees for the duration of the contract to not engage in, a boycott of goods or services from Israel.

A.R.S. § 38-511

F. Notice of this section shall be **DEEMED TO BE** included in every contract to which the state, its political subdivisions, or any of the departments or agencies of either is a party.

A.R.S. § 41-4401

A. After September 30, 2008, a government entity shall not award a contract to any contractor or subcontractor that fails to comply with § 23-214, subsection A. Every government entity shall ensure that every government entity contractor and subcontractor complies with the federal immigration laws and regulations that relate to their employees and § 23-214, subsection A. Every ~~government entity shall require that every~~ government entity contract **SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE** all of the following provisions:

1. That each contractor and subcontractor warrants their compliance with all federal immigration laws and regulations that relate to their employees and their compliance with § 23-214, subsection A.
2. That a breach of a warranty under paragraph 1 shall be deemed a material breach of the contract that is subject to penalties up to and including termination of the contract.
3. That the government entity retains the legal right to inspect the papers of any contractor or subcontractor employee who works on the contract to ensure that the contractor or subcontractor is complying with the warranty under paragraph 1.

Other Potential Remedies: *Describe any administrative remedies available to solve the problem.*

None known.

Fiscal Impact: *Describe any potential positive or negative fiscal impacts of the legislative solution to the state or county budgets.*

This should provide a positive fiscal impact because incorporating the above proposed legislative changes would create efficiency, government savings, and avoid delays as well as support the legislature's intent to have the clauses automatically included in all contracts.

Stakeholders: *Please provide a list of affected stakeholders who may support or oppose the proposed legislative solution and the reason for their position.*

It is believed that there would be widespread support of the proposed legislative changes by the State of Arizona, its political subdivisions and any department of agency of either, including, but not limited to:

- Counties
- Special Districts
- Cities and Towns
- School Districts

Primary Contact: *Please provide a primary for the proposal (name, phone, email).*

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Right to Peremptory Challenge *Mohave County*

Summary:

Makes the ability to use peremptory challenges a statutory right during a criminal or civil jury selection process and not allow administrative orders to override court rules.

Background:

The Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure allows both parties a specified number of peremptory challenges that allow for the removal of jurors without explanation: a) 10, if the offense charged is punishable by death; six, in all other cases tried in superior court; and c) two in all cases tried in limited jurisdiction courts. The Rules of Criminal Procedure also specify that the court must excuse a prospective juror(s) from service if *there is a reasonable ground to believe that the juror(s) cannot render a fair and impartial verdict.*¹ In a civil trial either party is entitled to four peremptory challenges.²

The Arizona Supreme Court issued several administrative orders to maintain safe court operating procedures during COVID-19 including reducing the number of citizens summoned to jury duty by limiting the number of peremptory strikes for potential jurors per side in all civil and felony cases tried in the superior court, and one peremptory strike per side in all misdemeanor cases and all civil cases tried in limited jurisdiction courts.³

The Task Force on Jury Data Collection, Practices, and Procedures (Task Force) is required to make recommendations regarding limiting the number of peremptory challenges to reduce trail backlog during post-pandemic recovery and evaluate if peremptory challenges systemically reduce the representation of minorities. The Task Force must submit a report of recommendations to the Arizona Judicial Council by October 1, 2021.⁴

On August 24, 2021, the Arizona Supreme Court considered Rule Amendment R-21-0020 that amends rules 18.4 and 18.5 of Rules of Criminal Procedure and Rule 47(e) of the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure by eliminating peremptory challenges in jury selection effective January 1, 2022. In this order the Task Force is requested to consider if the rules should be expanded or modified regarding for-cause challenges to accommodate the removal of peremptory strikes and provides until November 1, 2021, to make revisions to the report of recommendations.⁵

The proposal would make the right to peremptory challenges in criminal and civil jury selection process a statutory right under Arizona Revised Statutes.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no anticipated fiscal impact to state or county budgets.

¹ [Rules of Criminal Procedure VI. Trial 18.4 Challenges, Rules of Criminal Procedure VI. Trial 18.5 Procedure for Jury Selection](#)

² [Rules of Civil Procedure VI. Trials 47 Jury Selection \(e\)](#)

³ Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Order [No. 2021-109 \(V.3\)](#), [Administrative Orders Index](#)

⁴ [Administrative Order No. 2021-35, Task Force on Jury Data Collection Meeting Information](#)

⁵ [Arizona Supreme Court Minutes, Tuesday, August 24, 2021](#)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 - October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Form Overview: The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.

Submitting County: Mohave

Background:

A peremptory challenge is a request by an attorney to remove a potential juror due to a concern that the potential juror would not render a fair and impartial verdict. Peremptory challenges occur during the jury selection process. Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 18.4(c) and Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 47(e) establish the procedure and number of allowed peremptory challenges for criminal and civil cases.

During the COVID -19 pandemic the Supreme Court has issued a series of Administrative Orders that reduced the number of peremptory challenges. The first four of these Administrative Orders (Administrative Orders 2020 -75, 2020 -79, 2020-114, 2020 -143) all justified reducing peremptory challenges in order to decrease the number of potential jurors that were summoned to appear for jury selection. All four of these orders stated that this temporary reduction was to remain in place until December 31, 2020.

Unfortunately, as December 31, 2020, approached, the Court issued a new Administrative Order stating that this temporary reduction was to remain in place until further order. In total, the Court has issued four Administrative Orders (Administrative Orders 2020 -177, 2020 -197, 2021- 52, 2021 -77) that have stated this reduction of peremptory challenges is to remain in place until further notice. The last of these Administrative Orders was issued on May 21, 2021. Communication with staff of the Court has indicated that the Court has no definitive plan to end its overriding of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure.

The State is beginning to move past the risks of the COVID -19 pandemic. With this, the need to reduce the number of potential jurors summoned is also passing. Yet, the Court is keeping the control it seized through emergency declaration. Meanwhile, members of the Court of Appeals have filed a proposed rule change to eliminate all peremptory challenges. Interestingly, the Court of Appeals' proposed rule refers to the Supreme Court 's reduction of peremptory challenges not as a necessary step to protect people from the COVID -19 pandemic, but as an experiment in reducing the number of peremptory challenges.

Notably, the proposed rule acknowledges that peremptory challenges predate the Constitution. The proposed rule also admits that no other state has eliminated peremptory challenges.

The Court of Appeals claims the need to eliminate peremptory challenges is due to attorneys using peremptory challenges solely for unlawful discrimination (i.e. race, gender, religious). This claim is overbroad and inaccurate. Additionally, the law already has built in mechanisms, such as Batson Challenges, to weed out any attempts by lawyers to unlawfully discriminate against jurors. Further, the Court of Appeals argument fails to consider the Judge's role in peremptory challenges. Under the current system, the attorneys and the judge share in the process and responsibility for empaneling a fair and impartial jury. When peremptory challenges are reduced or removed, this burden falls solely to the judge.

Admittedly, there may be some attorneys who will inappropriately use peremptory challenges. Yet, the inappropriate acts of the few should not be the basis to remove a power shared by many (all trial attorneys and judges) and consolidate that power to be held by a few (only judges). Peremptory challenges predate the U.S. Constitution and are a vital component to ensuring a fair and impartial jury. The race to be the first state to eliminate peremptory challenges is not a race Arizona should seek to win. Placing in statute the right and process of peremptory challenges will ensure that the people have a voice in ensuring fair and impartial juries.

Recommended Solution:

Make peremptory challenges a statutory right of, and process during, the criminal and civil jury selection process. This is needed to bring an end to the Supreme Court 's overriding existing court rules through Administrative Order, which it began due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ARS 21-212. Peremptory Challenges (new section)

(A) Peremptory Challenges in Criminal Cases

(1) The court shall allow the state and the defendant the following number of peremptory challenges:

- (a) Ten, if the offense charged is punishable by death;
- (b) Six, in all other cases tried in superior court; and
- (c) Two, in all cases tried in limited jurisdiction courts.

(2) If Several Defendants Are Tried Jointly: If there is more than one defendant, each defendant is allowed one-half the number of peremptory challenges allowed to one defendant. The State is not entitled to any additional peremptory challenges.

(3) Agreement Between the Parties: The parties may agree to exercise fewer than the allowable number of peremptory challenges.

(B) Peremptory Challenges in Civil Cases

(1) The court shall allow the plaintiff and the defendant four peremptory challenges.

- (a) The parties must exercise their challenges by alternate strikes, beginning with the plaintiff, until each party's peremptory challenges are exhausted or waived. If a party fails to exercise a peremptory challenge, the party waives any remaining challenges, but it does not affect the right of other parties to exercise their remaining challenges.

(b) Each action--whether a single action or two or more actions consolidated for trial-- must be treated as having only two sides. If it appears that two or more parties on a side have adverse or hostile interests, the court may allow them to have additional peremptory challenges, but each side must have an equal number of peremptory challenges. If the parties on a side are unable to agree on how to allocate peremptory challenges among them, the court must determine the allocation.

(C) Peremptory Challenges in Eviction Action

(1) The court shall permit the plaintiff and the defendant three peremptory challenges.

(D) Peremptory Challenges in Justice Court Civil Cases

(1) The court shall permit the plaintiff and the defendant two peremptory challenges.

Other Potential Remedies:

The Supreme Court could end its COVID -19 -based Administrative Orders that override current court rules.

Fiscal Impact: None

Stakeholders:

Support

- APDA (Arizona Public Defenders Association) - we believe they would support this proposal; defense attorneys use peremptory challenges to ensure a fair and impartial jury
- APAAC (Arizona Prosecuting Attorneys Advisory Council) - we believe they would support this proposal, prosecuting attorneys use peremptory challenges to ensure a fair and impartial jury
- Local bar associations - we believe that lawyers would like to keep the practice of peremptory challenges

Unknown Position

- State Bar - unsure whether the State Bar would take a position as its members will be on both sides of this issue

Oppose

- Courts - representatives of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals may oppose this proposal, without this change the judges from the Courts would have sole power in deciding who should serve as a juror

Primary Contact:

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Court System Financial Responsibility *Santa Cruz County*

Summary:

Place the financial responsibility of the court system on the state of Arizona, who directly mandates the courts.

Background:

The Arizona system includes a superior court, as well as a series of justice courts, in each county. The Arizona Superior Court is the state's general jurisdiction court and is a single entity with locations in all 15 counties. Each court in the superior court system has one operating judge, plus one additional judge available for every 30,000 residents of the county. Superior Court judges serve four-year terms and counties that have more than one superior court judge also have a special juvenile court. The Superior Court is charged with overseeing the following:

- a) Cases in which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in another court,
- b) Equity cases that involve the possession of real property, or the legality of a tax, ordinance, etc.,
- c) Other cases in which the value of property in question is \$1,000 or more,
- d) Criminal cases,
- e) Forcible entry and evictions of renters,
- f) Proceedings in insolvency,
- g) Actions to prevent or abate nuisance,
- h) Probate matters,
- i) Divorce and annulment of marriage,
- j) Naturalization, and
- k) Other special cases and proceedings not otherwise provided by law.²

Table 1¹

County	Superior Court Judges	Justice Court Judges
Apache	1	4
Cochise	5	6
Coconino	5	4
Gila	2	2
Graham	1	2
Greenlee	1	2
La Paz	1	3
Maricopa	98	26
Mohave	7	5
Navajo	4	6
Pima	30	10
Pinal	10	6
Santa Cruz	2	1
Yavapai	7	5
Yuma	6	3

Every county also has justice courts, which are presided over by a Justice of the Peace. Justice courts oversee traffic violations, civil lawsuits in which the disputed amount is \$10,000 or less, and criminal misdemeanors. Case types under the jurisdiction of a justice court may include each of the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Landlord and tenant disputes b) Collection cases c) Consumer complaints d) Negligence e) Breaches of contract | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> f) Assault and battery g) DUI h) Bad checks i) Order of protection violations j) Underage drinking³ |
|--|--|

¹ [Arizona Judicial Annual Report FY 2020](#)

² [Article 6, Section 14, Arizona Constitution](#)

³ [Administrative Office of the Courts \(AOC\) Justice Courts](#)

States fund their court systems in different manners across the country. It is estimated roughly 60% of state court systems are funded primarily by the state, while about 20% of systems are funded primarily by counties and municipalities, and another 20% are funded as a hybrid of both.⁴ The Arizona superior court and justice courts are funded by a variety of sources, including state and local monies. However, the largest source of funding comes from each county. The proposal from Santa Cruz County is to remove the counties as a funding source, and instead charge the state with funding the court system, including costs associated with superior court clerk and administration, justice courts, as well as probation.

Fiscal Impact:

This proposal would cause a sizable impact to the state General Fund. In FY 2020, total expenditures for the Superior Court equaled \$305,602,153, an increase of 9.5 percent over FY 2019. Counties contributed 84.1 percent of the budget totaling \$256,970,031 and the state contributed 5.3 percent of the funds totaling \$16,120,040, while another \$23,356,978 was derived from local and \$9,155,104 from federal funding. Additionally, total expenditures for probation equaled \$335,270,069, of which \$193,083,322, were contributed by counties and \$63,506,302 contributed by the state, with the remaining derived from local and federal funding.⁵

In FY 2020, justice court expenditures totaled \$56,870,090 of which \$53,209,386 was contributed by counties, \$2,419,437 were derived from local funds, while only \$1,241,267 was paid by the state.⁶

If this proposal were to pass, the portions of these court expenditures funded by the counties would become the responsibility of the state. Counties would save monies that would have otherwise funded the court system, however, a shift in the responsibility to fund the court system may result in counties losing revenues that are currently distributed to counties in the form of fees, etc. for the funding counties provide the court system. It is also possible the state could withhold additional revenues from the counties in order to fund state operation of the courts.

⁴ [The Council of State Governments](#)

⁵ [AOC FY 2020 Superior Courts Summary](#)

⁶ [AOC FY 2020 Limited Jurisdiction Courts Summary](#)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 20, 2021 – October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Overview: Place the financial responsibility for the court system on the State of Arizona, who directly mandates the courts.

Submitting County: Santa Cruz County

Background - Counties do not receive enough state or local revenues to adequately fund the court system. With the courts being a separate branch of government, controlled solely by the Arizona Supreme Court, the County finds itself in a difficult position when it comes to funding a separate branch of government in which it has little to no say in the operation.

The Arizona system includes a superior court, as well as a series of justice courts, in each county. The Arizona Superior Court is the state's general jurisdiction court and is a single entity with locations in all 15 counties. Each court in the superior court system has one operating judge, plus one additional judge available for every 30,000 residents of the county. Although, in 2000, Santa Cruz County secured an additional Superior Court judge even though we did not, and still do not, have 60,000 residents. This additional Superior Court judge and related staff puts more burden on our finances. Superior Court judges serve four-year terms and counties that have more than one superior court judge also have a special juvenile court.

Each county also has justice courts, which are presided over by a Justice of the Peace. Justice courts oversee traffic violations, civil lawsuits in which the disputed amount is \$10,000 or less, and criminal misdemeanors.

States fund their court systems in different manners across the country. It is estimated roughly 60% of state court systems are funded primarily by the state, while about 20% of systems are funded primarily by counties and municipalities, and another 20% are funded as a hybrid of both. The Arizona superior court and justice courts are funded by a variety of sources, including state and local monies. However, the largest source of funding comes from each county.

Recommended Solution – Request that the State of Arizona take over the financial responsibility of the court system in each county. Remove counties as a funding source and charge the state with funding the court system, including the costs associated with superior court clerk and administration, justice courts, and probation.

Other Potential Remedies – Start reducing counties financial responsibility of the entire court system, described above, this upcoming fiscal year and develop a sliding scale in which the state takes back the financial responsibility over the next **XX** years (an agreed upon time span).

Fiscal Impact – A cost savings to Santa Cruz County of approximately \$2.9M during fiscal year 2021-2022. This amount does not include the additional county resources spent on indirect services such as maintenance, County Attorney services (minimal), Board of Supervisor staff time (minimal), human resource staff time, etc.

This proposal would cause a sizable impact to the state General Fund. In F/Y 2019, total expenditures for the Superior Court equaled \$278,985,733, of which counties contributed \$242,956,087 and the state contributed \$14,446,653, while another \$21,580,993 were derived from local and federal funding. Additionally, total expenditures for probation equaled \$323,692,655, of which \$195,251,482 were contributed by counties and \$61,294,909 contributed by the state, with the remaining derived from local and federal funding.

In F/Y 2019, justice court expenditures totaled \$56,814,857, of which \$52,444,629 was contributed by counties, \$2,725,166 were derived from local funds, and only \$1,645,062 was paid by the state.

If this proposal were to pass, the portions of these court expenditures funded by the counties would become the responsibility of the state (or an agreed upon percentage). Counties would save monies that would have otherwise funded the court system; however, a shift in responsibility to fund the court system may result in counties losing revenues that are currently distributed to counties in the forms of fees, etc. for the funding counties provide the court system. It is also possible that the state could withhold additional revenues from the counties in order to fund state operations of the courts.

Stakeholders – State of Arizona, Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, all 15 counties, all county adult probation departments, all county juvenile probation departments, all county Justice of the Peace departments, all county Superior Court departments.

Primary Contact

Name: Jennifer St. John, Santa Cruz County Manager

Phone: 520-375-7812 (work) or 602-684-2712 (cell)

E-mail: jestjohn@santacruzcountyaz.gov

Out of County Tuition Formula *Greenlee & Apache Counties*

Summary:

Modify how the Fulltime Student Equivalent tuition formula for counties without an organized Community College District.

Background:

The state of Arizona provides program funding to community colleges using three statutory formulas:

- Operating Aid provides each community college district (District), with funds for continuing operating and maintenance. The formula adjusts state aid each fiscal year by an amount that reflects changes in the Full-Time Student Equivalent (FTSE) enrollment count. The annual adjustment is calculated by multiplying the change in the most recent year's audited FTSE for each district by the average state aid per FTSE appropriated in the current fiscal year.¹
- STEM and Workforce Programs Aid provides Districts, with funds for partnerships, faculty, technology equipment, student services, facilities, and property need. The districts receive per capita funding based on the district's size and the most recent year's actual audited FTSE. The statutory formula provides \$210 per FTSE for districts with 5,000 or less FTSE or \$160 per FTSE for districts with greater than 5,000 FTSE.²
- Equalization Aid provides additional state aid to Districts with property tax bases that are less than the minimum assessed value and is revised by the average change in actual assessed valuation for rural districts with a population of less than 500,000 persons. Aid is calculated at the lesser of \$1.37 per \$100 of the district's assessed valuation or the district's levy rate. In any one year, a district's equalization assistance depends on 1) whether the district falls below the minimum threshold and 2) the applicable tax rate. In the FY 2022 Equalization Aid formula calculation, the minimum assessed valuation increased 5.6% to \$1.6 billion (see *Figure 1*).^{3,4}

Figure 1
Equalization Growth Factor for Tax Years (TY) 2019-2020

District	TY 2019 Primary AV	TY 2020 Primary AV	TY 2019- 2020 % Growth
Cochise*	\$941,485,600	\$973,084,500	3.4%
Graham*	\$193,896,000	\$223,604,200	15.3%
Navajo*	\$852,640,200	\$882,158,100	3.5%
Yuma/LaPaz*	\$1,457,683,800	\$1,506,557,400	3.4%
Coconino	\$1,831,089,300	\$1,929,724,100	5.4%
Mohave	\$1,908,201,500	\$2,010,693,400	5.4%
Pinal	\$2,521,252,100	\$2,689,422,200	6.7%
Yavapai	\$2,765,677,100	\$2,957,724,700	6.9%
Total	\$12,471,925,600	\$13,172,968,600	5.6%
Minimum AV	\$1,469,014,000	\$1,551,572,600	5.6%

* These districts qualify to receive Equalization Aid under the state funding formula in FY 2022.

¹ [A.R.S. § 15-1466](#)

² [A.R.S. § 15-1464](#)

³ [A.R.S. § 15-1402](#)

⁴ [FY 2022 Appropriations Report – Arizona Community Colleges](#)

Statute allows a community college district to admit students from any part of the state. The student pays the same rate as a resident of the college district. However, if the student resides in a county with no formed community or provisional college, then the county government must pay a rate per student, known as “out of county tuition,” to the host community colleges. Greenlee and Apache counties are the only counties that must make this payment.

To calculate “out of county tuition,” the community college district essentially calculates the operational expenses (net of state aid) per FTSE in a given year and applies that to prior year FTSE to establish a reimbursement payment. The rate these counties pay is based on the gross expenditures of the District where a student decides to attend, and there are not caps on the rate of growth.⁵

In 2021, the legislature authorized a community college district governing board the ability to offer accredited baccalaureate degrees and expanded the operational expenses the District may use in the calculation for reimbursement to include the direct and indirect costs of 300 and 400 level community college courses.⁶ This will likely lead to substantial increases in reimbursement costs to Greenlee and Apache counties.

Counties liable for “out of county tuition” have their state shared sales tax revenues intercepted to make the payments to the community colleges.⁷

To assist Apache and Greenlee counties with some of these costs, the legislature has been making appropriations in a line item entitled *Rural County Reimbursement Subsidy*, though it is not statutorily required (see Figure 2).⁸ The FY 22 budget included \$1,773,800 from the state general fund to partially offset the counties’ cost, appropriating \$973,800 to Apache County and \$800,000 to Greenlee County.⁹

Figure 2

Apache County			
Community College Reimbursement Cost & State General Fund Subsidy			
Fiscal Year	Reimbursement Cost	State Subsidy	County Taxpayer Cost
2021-2022	\$2,827,200	\$973,800	\$1,853,400
2020-2021	\$2,908,500	\$699,300	\$2,209,200
2019-2020	\$2,462,800	\$699,300	\$1,763,500
2018-2019	\$2,040,000	\$699,300	\$1,340,700

Greenlee County			
Community College Reimbursement Cost & State General Fund Subsidy			
Fiscal Year	Reimbursement Cost	State Subsidy	County Taxpayer Cost
2021-2022	\$1,510,100	\$800,000	\$710,100
2020-2021	\$749,700	\$574,500	\$175,200
2019-2020	\$958,000	\$574,500	\$383,500
2018-2019	\$862,300	\$574,500	\$287,800

⁵ [A.R.S. § 15-1469](#)

⁶ [Laws 2021, Chapter 315, Section 4](#)

⁷ [A.R.S. § 15-1469.01](#)

⁸ [Revenue Distributions | AZ Treasury Office, FY 2022 Appropriations Report \(pg. 85\), FY 2021 Appropriations Report \(pg. 76\), FY 2020 Appropriations Report \(pg. 85\), FY 2019 Appropriations Report \(pg. 87\)](#)

⁹ [Laws 2021, Chapter 408, Section 18](#)

One statutory tool available to the counties is for the board of supervisors to refer to the voters the question of the formation of a community college tuition financing district to fund the cost associated with reimbursement to the Districts.¹⁰

This proposal is seeking legislative action to update the out-of-county tuition formula to bring equity between property taxpayers in counties with organized Districts and those counties without organized Districts.

Fiscal Impact:

Counties without organized District taxpayers could experience a reduction in costs.

Depending on the solutions the state may pay more, or the community colleges would see a reduction in resources.

DRAFT

¹⁰ [A.R.S. § 15-1409](#)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 - October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

1st DRAFT

Proposal Form Overview: *The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.*

Submitting County: GREENLEE

Background: *Describe the problem or issue you are trying to address.*

The basic unit for measuring costs with respect to Community College Districts is Full-Time Student Equivalent or FTSE. Community Colleges receive funding primarily from three sources: Tuition and Fees, Local Property Taxes and State Funding. In any county where there is an organized Community College District or a Provisional Community College District, student from that county can choose to attend any community college in the state at the same tuition rate as residents of the host Community College District. The student's county of residence pays no additional cost for this student to attend college either in his/her home county or any other organized county. However, in counties without an organized Community College District, when a student enrolls in a Community College, the student pays the same tuition as any other student, but the student's county of residence is billed an additional amount called the Out of County Tuition rate. The only two counties that are billed this additional rate are Apache and Greenlee.

Expenditures for Community College Districts are calculated on a cost per FTSE basis, which in turn because the basis for Out of County Tuition.

Local contribution to the cost of Community College Districts by taxpayers in organized counties is through property taxes which are subject to revenue and expenditure control limits. Out of County contributions by Apache and Greenlee Counties however are based on gross expenditures of the Community College District where a student decides to attend and are billed to the student's resident county based the cost/FTSE multiplied by the number of FTSE attending that particular Community College District from either Apache or Greenlee County in the previous fiscal year. There is no limit on out of county tuition costs charged to Apache and Greenlee Counties.

Because of the gross expenditure method of calculating Out of County tuition, in all Community College Districts except Pima, in FY22, taxpayers in Apache and Greenlee Counties will pay between 116% and 351% more per FTSE compared to taxpayers in the

county where the student attends college. Taxpayers in Apache and Greenlee Counties will pay approximately 83% of what Pima County tax payors will pay in FY22. In recent years, taxpayers in Apache and Greenlee Counties have paid as much as 635% more per FTSE than local taxpayers.

For many years, Apache and Greenlee Counties have received a subsidy from the State General Fund to help offset the cost of out of county tuition. For FY22, this subsidy was increased by approximately 39% for a single year to give time for stakeholders to come up with a more equitable formula for Out of County Tuition. However, for FY22 out of county tuition costs for Greenlee County will increase by 200% based in large part because of declining enrolment in community colleges which results a higher cost per FTSE.

With Community Colleges now having the authority to offer four-year college degrees, the cost per FTSE for Out of County Tuition for Apache and Greenlee Counties will increase even more.

Recommended Solution: *How does the legislative proposal solve the problem or issue? Please include any existing statutes that will be affected by the proposed changes.*

Greenlee County is seeking legislative action to update the out of county tuition formula to bring equity between property taxpayers in counties with organized Community College Districts and those counties without organized Community College Districts.

The current formula is found at A.R.S. §15-1469

Other Potential Remedies: *Describe any administrative remedies available to solve the problem.*

Because the formula for Out of County Tuition is found in statute, there are no administrative remedies to address to the problem.

Fiscal Impact: *Describe any potential positive or negative fiscal impacts of the legislative solution to the state or county budgets.*

Apache and Greenlee Counties would experience significant costs savings on both a per FTSE and aggregate cost basis. Community Colleges Districts would experience revenue loss due to a lower cost per FTSE billed to Apache and Greenlee Counties. For Community Colleges collectively, the loss would be 0.1856%. For most Community College Districts the loss would be negligible. For Eastern Arizona College Community College and Northland Pioneer Community College, the revenue losses would be more significant but would represent approximately 2.3% loss in total revenue.

Stakeholders: *Please provide a list of affected stakeholders who may support or oppose the proposed legislative solution and the reason for their position.*

Stakeholder meetings with the Community College Presidents Association, Community Colleges Association, individual Community Colleges and members of the legislature in the 2021 legislative session, resulted in an agreement to address the inequities in the formula during the 2022 legislative session. Some individual Community Colleges may oppose fundamentally changing the out of county tuition formula.

Primary Contact: *Please provide a primary for the proposal (name, phone, email).*

Name: Richard Lunt, Chairmen of the Greenlee County Board of Supervisors
Derek Rapier, Greenlee County Administrator

Phone: 928-865-2072

E-mail: rlunt@greenlee.az.gov

drapier@greenlee.az.gov



Economic Development Improvement Programs *Yuma County*

Summary:

Establishes criteria for a county, city, or town to create an economic development improvement program that allows for the reclassification of real and personal property from Class 1 to Class 6 for eligible taxpayers.

Background:

The Arizona Constitution, Article 9, Section 2, subjects all property in Arizona to an ad valorem property tax, unless specifically exempted.¹ For purposes of calculating the tax, property is classified into nine classifications based on the current use of the property by the owner. Each classification has an assessment ratio, specified by statute, currently ranging from 1 percent to 18 percent. Class 1 includes commercial property, mines, and utilities and has an assessment ratio of 18 percent.² Class 6 includes a wide variety of property types, including non-commercial historic property, foreign trade zone property, enterprise zones, renewable energy property, and more, and has an assessment ratio of 5 percent.³

The Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) serves as the state's leading economic development organization and is charged with providing private-sector leadership in growing and diversifying the economy, creating high-quality employment through expansion, attraction, and retention of businesses in Arizona, and marketing the state for the purposes of expansion, attraction, and retention of businesses.⁴ The ACA also administers various statutory tax incentives to qualified businesses as well as grants on behalf of the state.

This proposal seeks to allow counties and municipalities to establish economic development improvement programs that provide property tax reclassifications to eligible businesses. Each county or municipality that wishes to create a program would be required to apply to the ACA for certification, which would last for a period of 10 years. Upon establishing a program, the county or municipality would be charged with determining which businesses qualified for a tax break and notify the ACA. Qualified businesses that are selected by the county or municipality would receive a property tax reclassification from Class 1 to Class 6 until either all infrastructure is paid back or for a period of 10 years. Rural areas would be permitted to offer a reclassification to up to four businesses while larger metropolitan areas would be limited to two.

Fiscal Impact:

The state and any county or municipality that establishes an economic development improvement program would likely see minimal loss of revenue associated with reclassifying taxpayers from the Class 1 assessment ratio of 18 percent to the Class 6 assessment ratio of 5 percent. However, it is also likely that the fiscal impact would be absorbed through general growth or increased liability on other property tax classes within the jurisdiction.

¹ [Article 9, Section 2, Arizona Constitution](#)

² [A.R.S. § 42-12001](#)

³ [A.R.S. § 42-12006](#)

⁴ [A.R.S. § 41-1502](#)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 – October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Form Overview: *The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.*

Submitting County:

Yuma County

Background: *Describe the problem or issue you are trying to address.*

HB 2834 was originally introduced in the 55th Legislature and did not pass. It was initiated by the Greater Yuma Economic Development Corporation (GYEDC) working with the Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA). The bill started as a rural bill to address the uneven recovery experienced by all counties except Maricopa and Pima (see attachment). After objections from the Arizona Tax Research Association (ATRA), the bill was modified to apply to all cities and counties. GYEDC partnered with Tom Belshi from the League of Cities and Towns to craft language that included all communities with staggered thresholds, making it harder for large communities to participate, therefore assisting smaller communities to attract economic investment. This new language of HB 2834 was supported by the League, the ACA and the Governor's office, however ATRA still opposed it. GYEDC has been told that ATRA will never support it because they don't like any tax reclassifications.

Given the uneven economic recovery in the state of Arizona between rural and urban areas, reintroducing HB 2834 would give cities and counties in Arizona the opportunity to establish an economic development program and enter into development agreements with property owners to contract projects. If the project meets all requirements and is certified by the Arizona Commerce Authority, counties, cities and/or towns are then able to reclassify the project to a class 6 property and offer property tax incentives based on the real cash value of the fixed assets or infrastructure being developed by the investor.

Recommended Solution: *How does the legislative proposal solve the problem or issue? Please include any existing statutes that will be affected by the proposed changes.*

HB 2834: AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 10, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 6; AMENDING SECTION 42-12006, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HB 2834 gives rural and smaller communities the ability to advance their own economic development efforts and seek out investors and industries that would otherwise not consider expanding their operations to a rural setting, given the cost of developing new infrastructure like electricity, natural gas, water, wastewater and broadband services among others.

H.B. 2834 Program Highlights:

- Reclassify full cash value land to Class 6 until infrastructure improvements are paid back (e.g., water, sewer, broadband, gas, electric)
- Reclassify full cash value land to Class 6 for a period of up to 10 years at the local city's or county's discretion.

Bill Summary from GYEDC:

HB2834 is not a tax credit, it is a property tax reclassification for a limited amount of time. Cities, towns and counties must identify what types of projects that would be classified as a high impact project for their jurisdiction. Once that designation has been made at the local level, the local elected body can enter into a development agreement with a developer or company to distinguish the guidelines required to qualify for the temporary property tax reclassification. Large metro areas can enter into two agreements annually and rural areas can enter into four agreements annually.

The reclassification is only eligible for the new investment, eliminating the loss of previous income to a community. The eligible investment is for permanent assets that will remain with the community even if the company were to leave. The company will be required to meet job creation and capital investment minimums in order to qualify for the reclassification. These minimums are outlined within the language of the bill. The requirements will be detailed within the development agreement between the local jurisdiction and the developer or company.

Each project requires certification by the Arizona Commerce Authority. The developer or company is required to recertify annually with the Arizona Commerce Authority in order to continue to receive the reclassification. Once the value of the new investment has been realized through the reclassification savings, the incentive is retired. Formal Economic Impact Analysis will be required in order to determine the actual value of the investment and the length of eligibility for the reclassification.

Rural Arizona is truly suffering, and this is a possible lifeline. At the very least we are hoping it will encourage interested parties to consider rural Arizona when choosing where to site their companies and investment.

Other Potential Remedies: *Describe any administrative remedies available to solve the problem.*

No other potential remedies identified.

Fiscal Impact: Describe any potential positive or negative fiscal impacts of the legislative solution to the state or county budgets.

There is no fiscal impact to cities, towns and/or counties since it only reclassifies new and qualifying projects for property tax incentives.

Stakeholders: Please provide a list of affected stakeholders who may support or oppose the proposed legislative solution and the reason for their position.

*The following positions were recorded during the House Appropriations Committee discussion on HB 2834 in early 2021. Support from CSA/other AZ Counties would be instrumental in advancing the proposal through both chambers of the AZ Legislature in the upcoming legislative session.

- Support: Yuma County, City of Yuma, City of Goodyear, AAED, GYEDC, City of Kingman, City of Glendale, City of Coolidge, League of AZ Cities and Towns, Town of Queen Creek
- Oppose: Arizona Tax Research Association, National Federation of Independent Business, Commercial Real Estate Executives for Economic Development, AZ Free Enterprise Club

Primary Contact: Please provide a primary for the proposal (name, phone, email).

Name: Alejandro Figueroa, Director of Economic Development & Intergovernmental Affairs

Phone: (928) 373-1093

E-mail: Alejandro.Figueroa@yumacountyaz.gov

Attachments:

- Information on the Uneven Recovery among counties in Arizona
- Summary of HB 2834
- HB 2834 as introduced in the 55th Legislature

METRO SPIN

165,691 JOBS

Projected to be added in the next 2 years

84.7%

Of job growth accounts from the Greater Phoenix area



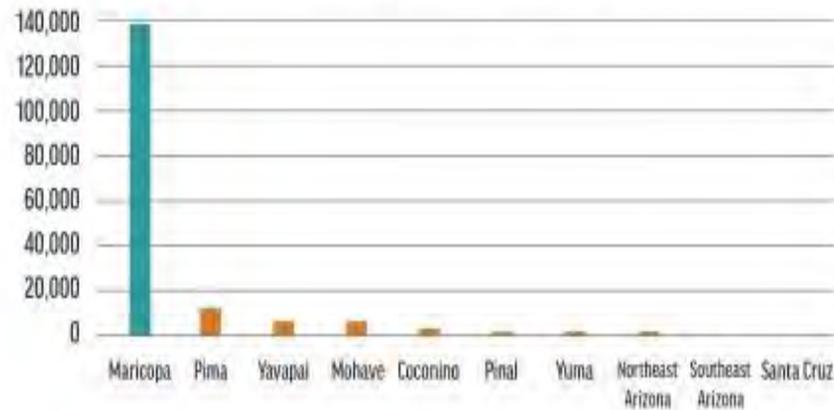
#2 in the U.S. for job growth
(Bureau of Labor Statistics)

#4 fastest growing state in the U.S.
(U.S. Census Bureau)

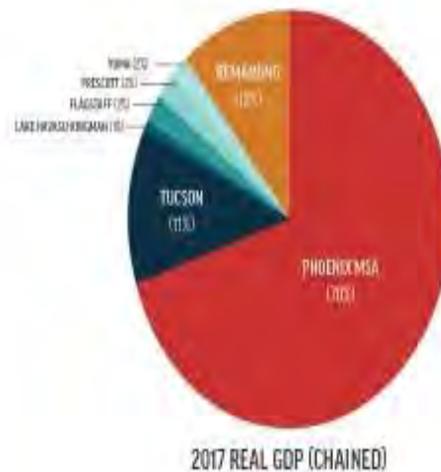
#3 in GDP growth in the U.S.
(Bureau of Labor Statistics)

RURAL REALITY

JOBS ADDED BY REGION



■ Loss of 250 Businesses or More
■ Increase of 250 Businesses or More
■ Loss of 1 to 249 Businesses
■ Stable or Increase of 1 to 249 Businesses



78 JOBS / PER MONTH
Yuma job growth through 2020

190 JOBS / PER DAY
Maricopa job growth through 2020

<30%
Rural Real GDP

70.2%
Greater Phoenix Real GDP

LOCAL FIRST ARIZONA
FOUNDATION
Rural Development Council

Greater Yuma
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORP

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The need for an Economic Development Improvement Program is demonstrated in the statistics produced by Eller College and the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity. Only one county in Arizona has recovered the jobs lost since the great recession. Post-recession, all other counties remain negative in job creation. COVID19 has exacerbated this issue for Rural Arizona. Having never recovered from the Great Recession they are hit the hardest and are experiencing population decline and infrastructure deterioration. This bill will potentially drive investment and jobs to rural counties in Arizona and help develop infrastructure throughout the state of Arizona.

H.B. 2834 Program Highlights:

- **Reclassify full cash value land to Class 6 until infrastructure improvements are paid back (i.e. water, broadband, gas, electric, etc.)**
- **Reclassify full cash value land to Class 6 for a period of up to 10 years at the local municipality's discretion.**

Bill Summary

- HB2834 is not a tax credit, it is a property tax reclassification for a limited amount of time. Cities, Towns and Counties, must identify what types of projects would be classified as a high impact project for their jurisdiction. Once that designation has been determined at the local level, the local elected body can enter into a development agreement with a developer/company to distinguish the guidelines required to qualify for the temporary reclassification. Large metro areas can enter into two agreements annually and rural areas can enter into four agreements annually.
- The reclassification is only eligible for the new investment therefore eliminating the loss of previous income to a community. The eligible investment is for permanent assets that will remain with the community even if the company were to leave. The company will be required to meet job creation and capital investment minimums in order to qualify for the reclassification. These minimums are outlined within the language of the bill. The requirements will be detailed within the development agreement between the local jurisdiction and the developer/company.
- Each project requires certification by the Arizona Commerce Authority. The developer/company is required to recertify annually with the Arizona Commerce Authority in order to continue to receive the reclassification. Once the value of the new investment has been realized through the reclassification savings, the incentive is retired. Formal Economic Impact Analysis will be required in order to determine the actual value of the investment and the length of eligibility for the reclassification.
- Rural Arizona is truly suffering, and this is a possible lifeline. At the very least we are hoping it will encourage interested parties to consider rural Arizona when choosing where to site their companies and investment.

REFERENCE TITLE: economic development; project certification

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Fifty-fifth Legislature
First Regular Session
2021

HB 2834

Introduced by
Representative Dunn

AN ACT

AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 10, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 6; AMENDING SECTION 42-12006, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

2 Section 1. Title 41, chapter 10, Arizona Revised Statutes, is
3 amended by adding article 6, to read:

4 ARTICLE 6. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

5 41-1551. Definitions

6 IN THIS ARTICLE, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

7 1. "FIXED ASSET" MEANS LAND, BUILDINGS, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT THAT
8 ARE INTENDED FOR LONG-TERM USE.

9 2. "INFRASTRUCTURE" MEANS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

10 (a) STREET IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING NEW EXTENSIONS OR WIDENINGS,
11 CURBS, GUTTERS, SIDEWALKS, STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES, STREETLIGHTS OR
12 TRAFFIC LIGHTS.

13 (b) ELECTRIC SERVICE LINES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.

14 (c) NATURAL GAS SERVICE LINES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.

15 (d) WATER SERVICE LINES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.

16 (e) WASTEWATER SERVICE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.

17 (f) BROADBAND SERVICE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.

18 (g) RAIL SIDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

19 (h) IRRIGATION CANALS.

20 3. "PROGRAM" MEANS AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
21 CERTIFIED PURSUANT TO THIS ARTICLE THAT CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF DEFINED
22 PROJECTS TO INVEST IN LAND, BUILDINGS OR EQUIPMENT AND TO CONSTRUCT PUBLIC
23 INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ANY COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSE, INCLUDING
24 INDUSTRIAL PARKS, MANUFACTURING FACILITIES, OFFICES, RETAIL, RESTAURANTS,
25 SERVICE BUSINESSES, HOTELS, ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OR
26 PARKING FACILITIES.

27 4. "PROJECT" MEANS ANY DEFINED PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRAM.

28 41-1552. Economic development improvement programs;
29 certification; renewal process; development
30 agreements; recording

31 A. A COUNTY MAY PROPOSE ESTABLISHING AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
32 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM UNDER THIS ARTICLE IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF THE
33 COUNTY. REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN A PROJECT THAT IS PART OF A PROGRAM
34 ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY IS ELIGIBLE FOR RECLASSIFICATION AS PROVIDED BY
35 THIS ARTICLE ON CERTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT BY THE AUTHORITY.

36 B. A CITY OR TOWN MAY PROPOSE ESTABLISHING AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
37 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN THE CITY OR TOWN UNDER THIS ARTICLE. REAL AND
38 PERSONAL PROPERTY IN A PROJECT THAT IS PART OF A PROGRAM ESTABLISHED BY
39 THE CITY OR TOWN IS ELIGIBLE FOR RECLASSIFICATION AS PROVIDED BY THIS
40 ARTICLE ON CERTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT BY THE AUTHORITY.

41 C. BEFORE ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM, THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY OR BOTH,
42 IF A PROJECT'S INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE DEDICATED TO MULTIPLE
43 JURISDICTIONS, SHALL APPLY TO THE AUTHORITY FOR CERTIFICATION AS A
44 PROGRAM. THE APPLICATION SHALL BE IN A FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE AUTHORITY
45 AND INCLUDE A PLAN FOR AT LEAST ONE PROJECT THAT MEETS THE CAPITAL

1 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 41-1553 AND THAT CREATES THE
2 MINIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS, AS DETERMINED BY THE AUTHORITY,
3 AND ANNUALLY VERIFIED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY ON
4 OR BEFORE OCTOBER 10 OF EACH YEAR. THE PROJECT'S EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS
5 MUST BE PAID AN AVERAGE OF ONE HUNDRED PERCENT OF THE COUNTY MEDIAN WAGE.

6 D. PROGRAM CERTIFICATION IS VALID FOR TEN YEARS AFTER THE DATE THE
7 PROGRAM IS ESTABLISHED BY THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY. DURING THE LAST YEAR
8 BEFORE THE PROGRAM CERTIFICATION ENDS, THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY MAY APPLY
9 TO THE AUTHORITY TO RENEW THE PROGRAM CERTIFICATION IF THE GOVERNING BODY
10 OF THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY VERIFIES THAT THE PROGRAM CONTINUES TO MEET
11 THE CRITERIA PRESCRIBED BY THIS ARTICLE. THE AUTHORITY SHALL ESTABLISH A
12 PROGRAM CERTIFICATION RENEWAL PROCESS.

13 E. AFTER RECEIVING A PROGRAM CERTIFICATION AND ESTABLISHING A
14 PROGRAM, THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY MAY ENTER INTO DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS
15 WITH PROPERTY OWNERS TO CONSTRUCT PROJECTS. THE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT
16 SHALL BE RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER IN THE COUNTY WHERE
17 THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED.

18 41-1553. Project certification; required minimum capital
19 investment; precertification; annual
20 recertification

21 A. THE AUTHORITY SHALL CERTIFY PROJECTS THAT QUALIFY FOR PROPERTY
22 TAX INCENTIVES UNDER SECTION 41-1554. TO QUALIFY FOR CERTIFICATION, THE
23 PROJECT MUST MEET THE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS PRESCRIBED BY SUBSECTION B
24 OF THIS SECTION. SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION E OF THIS SECTION, CERTIFICATION
25 IS EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1 OF THE VALUATION YEAR, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
26 42-11001, FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF THE REQUIRED MINIMUM CAPITAL INVESTMENT
27 AND CERTIFICATION BY THE AUTHORITY.

28 B. TO QUALIFY FOR CERTIFICATION, A PROJECT MUST DEMONSTRATE
29 INVESTMENT OF AT LEAST THE FOLLOWING AMOUNT, AS APPLICABLE, IN FIXED
30 ASSETS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT IN THE DESIGNATED PROGRAM AREA AND THE
31 AUTHORITY MAY NOT CERTIFY MORE THAN THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS AS FOLLOWS:

32 1. FOR CITIES OR TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF AT LEAST EIGHTY
33 THOUSAND PERSONS LOCATED IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF EIGHT HUNDRED
34 THOUSAND PERSONS OR MORE, NOT MORE THAN TWO PROJECTS PER YEAR, EACH
35 INVESTING AT LEAST \$35,000,000.

36 2. IN COUNTIES WITH A POPULATION OF THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS
37 OR MORE BUT LESS THAN EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS, NOT MORE THAN TWO
38 PROJECTS PER YEAR, EACH INVESTING AT LEAST \$15,000,000, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED
39 IN PARAGRAPH 3 OF THIS SUBSECTION.

40 3. IN COUNTIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN THREE HUNDRED
41 THOUSAND PERSONS, AND FOR CITIES AND TOWNS LOCATED IN A COUNTY WITH A
42 POPULATION OF THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN EIGHT
43 HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS AND CITIES OR TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF LESS
44 THAN EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS LOCATED IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF
45 EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS OR MORE:

1 (a) FOR CITIES OR TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND
2 PERSONS OR MORE, NOT MORE THAN TWO PROJECTS PER YEAR, EACH INVESTING AT
3 LEAST \$12,000,000.

4 (b) FOR CITIES OR TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF EIGHTY THOUSAND
5 PERSONS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS, NOT MORE THAN
6 FOUR PROJECTS, EACH INVESTING AT LEAST \$10,000,000.

7 (c) FOR CITIES OR TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF AT LEAST FIFTEEN
8 THOUSAND PERSONS BUT LESS THAN EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS, NOT MORE THAN FOUR
9 PROJECTS, EACH INVESTING AT LEAST \$5,000,000.

10 (d) FOR AN UNINCORPORATED AREA IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF
11 LESS THAN THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS, NOT MORE THAN FOUR PROJECTS,
12 EACH INVESTING AT LEAST \$5,000,000.

13 (e) FOR CITIES OR TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN FIFTEEN
14 THOUSAND PERSONS, NOT MORE THAN FOUR PROJECTS, EACH INVESTING AT LEAST
15 \$1,000,000.

16 C. EACH CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR INFORMING
17 THE AUTHORITY FOR WHICH PROJECTS THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY IS SEEKING
18 CERTIFICATION.

19 D. A CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY SEEKING INITIAL CERTIFICATION FOR A
20 PROJECT UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL APPLY TO THE AUTHORITY, ON A FORM
21 PRESCRIBED BY THE AUTHORITY, FOR PRECERTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT. THE
22 APPLICATION MUST INCLUDE:

23 1. THE PROJECT NAME AND ADDRESS, A GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION, THE NAME
24 OF THE PRIMARY CONTACT PERSON AND ANY OTHER CONTACT OR PROJECT INFORMATION
25 REQUESTED BY THE AUTHORITY.

26 2. THE PROJECT LOCATION AND THE PROGRAM AREA JURISDICTION WHERE THE
27 PROJECT IS LOCATED.

28 3. THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION
29 AND THE WAGES PROVIDED TO THOSE EMPLOYEES.

30 4. THE COUNTY ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER FOR THE REAL PROPERTY TO
31 WHICH THE CLASS SIX ASSESSMENT CLASSIFICATION WILL APPLY.

32 5. IF AVAILABLE, THE COUNTY ASSESSOR'S ACCOUNT NUMBER FOR THE
33 PERSONAL PROPERTY TO WHICH THE CLASS SIX ASSESSMENT CLASSIFICATION WILL
34 APPLY.

35 6. FOR THE PROGRAM AREA, THE GROSS RECEIPTS, GROSS PAYROLL AND
36 AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES FOR THE PRECEDING TAXABLE YEAR.

37 7. A STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND A DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS OF THE
38 PROJECT.

39 8. DOCUMENTATION OF THE REQUIRED CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN FIXED ASSETS
40 THAT IDENTIFIES THE FIXED ASSETS AND ESTABLISHES THE COST OF THE FIXED
41 ASSETS AND THE TIME OF INVESTMENT.

42 9. DOCUMENTATION THAT ESTABLISHES THE TYPE OF PROJECT AND AMOUNT OF
43 ACTIVITY CONDUCTED IN THE PROGRAM AREA.

44 10. OWNERSHIP INFORMATION AND THE FULL CASH VALUE OF THE REAL AND
45 PERSONAL PROPERTY TO BE CERTIFIED.

1 11. OTHER INFORMATION NECESSARY TO MANAGE AND REPORT THE PROJECT AS
2 DETERMINED BY THE AUTHORITY.

3 E. TO QUALIFY FOR CLASSIFICATION AS CLASS SIX PROPERTY, ON OR
4 BEFORE DECEMBER 10 OF EACH YEAR, THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY FOR EACH
5 CERTIFIED PROJECT MUST SUBMIT TO THE COUNTY ASSESSOR OF THE COUNTY IN
6 WHICH THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED A COPY OF THE AUTHORITY'S INITIAL
7 CERTIFICATION AND EACH ANNUAL RECERTIFICATION TO RECLASSIFY THE PROPERTY
8 AND SHALL INCLUDE THE INFORMATION ANNUALLY VERIFIED BY THE GOVERNING BODY
9 OF THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-1552, SUBSECTION C.

10 F. FOR A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN THREE HUNDRED
11 THOUSAND PERSONS, A RETAIL PROJECT IS CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE UNDER THIS
12 ARTICLE IF THE RETAIL PROJECT MEETS ALL OTHER PROJECT CRITERIA AND THE
13 PROJECT IS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY THAT
14 HAS JURISDICTION OVER THE PROJECT.

15 41-1554. Certified projects; property classification; tax
16 incentives

17 A. REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY THAT ARE FIXED ASSETS OF A PROJECT
18 THAT IS CERTIFIED BY THE AUTHORITY PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-1553 SHALL BE
19 ASSESSED AS CLASS SIX PROPERTY AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 42-12006 AND VALUED
20 AT THE PROPERTY'S FULL CASH VALUE.

21 B. IF OWNERSHIP OF THE PROPERTY THAT IS CLASSIFIED AS CLASS SIX
22 PROPERTY UNDER THIS SECTION CHANGES, THE PROPERTY NO LONGER QUALIFIES FOR
23 THE PROPERTY TAX INCENTIVE UNLESS THE NEW OWNER SUBMITS A NEW APPLICATION
24 TO CERTIFY THE PROJECT AND THE APPLICATION IS APPROVED BY THE AUTHORITY
25 AND THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY IN WHICH THE PROJECT IS
26 LOCATED.

27 41-1555. Annual report

28 A. ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 30 OF THE YEAR IN WHICH A PROJECT IS
29 CERTIFIED AND OF EACH YEAR THAT THE CERTIFIED PROJECT IS ACTIVE, THE STAFF
30 OF EACH CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY SHALL SUBMIT A REPORT TO THE GOVERNING BODY
31 OF THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY IN WHICH THE CERTIFIED PROJECT IS LOCATED THAT
32 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- 33 1. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT FOR WHICH THE PROGRAM IS
34 BEING USED.
- 35 2. THE PROJECT LOCATION.
- 36 3. THE NUMBER OF NEW JOBS CREATED BY THE PROJECT AND THE AVERAGE
37 WAGE OF THOSE JOBS.
- 38 4. THE TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COST FOR:
 - 39 (a) NEW OR EXPANDED FACILITY CONSTRUCTION.
 - 40 (b) NEW CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.
- 41 5. THE IDENTIFIED AND ESTIMATED COSTS FOR NEW INFRASTRUCTURE
42 REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE NEW FACILITY OR EXPANDED FACILITY.
- 43 6. ESTIMATED PROJECT TAX SAVINGS OBTAINED EACH FISCAL YEAR BY THE
44 PROPERTY OWNER OR INVESTOR UNDER THIS ARTICLE.

1 B. IF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY IN WHICH THE
2 CERTIFIED PROJECT IS LOCATED APPROVES THE REPORT, THE CLERK OF THE
3 GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY SHALL PROVIDE A COPY OF THE
4 REPORT TO THE AUTHORITY AND THE COUNTY ASSESSOR OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE
5 CERTIFIED PROJECT IS LOCATED.

6 Sec. 2. Section 42-12006, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
7 read:

8 42-12006. Class six property

9 For purposes of taxation, class six is established consisting of:

10 1. Noncommercial historic property as defined in section 42-12101
11 and valued at full cash value.

12 2. Real and personal property that is located within the area of a
13 foreign trade zone or subzone established under 19 United States Code
14 ~~section 81~~ SECTIONS 81a THROUGH 81u and title 44, chapter 18, that is
15 activated for foreign trade zone use by the district director of the
16 United States customs service pursuant to 19 Code of Federal Regulations
17 section 146.6 and that is valued at full cash value. Property that is
18 classified under this paragraph shall not thereafter be classified under
19 paragraph 6 of this section.

20 3. Real and personal property and improvements that are located in
21 a military reuse zone that is established under title 41, chapter 10,
22 article 3 and that is devoted to providing aviation or aerospace services
23 or to manufacturing, assembling or fabricating aviation or aerospace
24 products, valued at full cash value and subject to the following terms and
25 conditions:

26 (a) Property may not be classified under this paragraph for more
27 than five tax years.

28 (b) Any new addition or improvement to property already classified
29 under this paragraph qualifies separately for classification under this
30 paragraph for not more than five tax years.

31 (c) If a military reuse zone is terminated, the property in that
32 zone that was previously classified under this paragraph shall be
33 reclassified as prescribed by this article.

34 (d) Property that is classified under this paragraph shall not
35 thereafter be classified under paragraph 6 of this section.

36 4. Real and personal property and improvements or a portion of such
37 property comprising an environmental technology manufacturing, producing
38 or processing facility that qualified under section 41-1514.02, valued at
39 full cash value and subject to the following terms and conditions:

40 (a) Property shall be classified under this paragraph for twenty
41 tax years from the date placed in service.

42 (b) Any addition or improvement to property already classified
43 under this paragraph qualifies separately for classification under this
44 subdivision for an additional twenty tax years from the date placed in
45 service.

1 (c) After revocation of certification under section 41-1514.02,
2 property that was previously classified under this paragraph shall be
3 reclassified as prescribed by this article.

4 (d) Property that is classified under this paragraph shall not
5 thereafter be classified under paragraph 6 of this section.

6 5. That portion of real and personal property that is used on or
7 after January 1, 1999 specifically and solely for remediation of the
8 environment by an action that has been determined to be reasonable and
9 necessary to respond to the release or threatened release of a hazardous
10 substance by the department of environmental quality pursuant to section
11 49-282.06 or pursuant to its corrective action authority under rules
12 adopted pursuant to section 49-922, subsection B, paragraph 4 or by the
13 United States environmental protection agency pursuant to the national
14 contingency plan (40 Code of Federal Regulations part 300) and that is
15 valued at full cash value. Property that is not being used specifically
16 and solely for the remediation objectives described in this paragraph
17 shall not be classified under this paragraph. For the purposes of this
18 paragraph, "remediation of the environment" means one or more of the
19 following actions:

20 (a) Monitoring, assessing or evaluating the release or threatened
21 release.

22 (b) Excavating, removing, transporting, treating and disposing of
23 contaminated soil.

24 (c) Pumping and treating contaminated water.

25 (d) Treatment, containment or removal of contaminants in
26 groundwater or soil.

27 6. Real and personal property and improvements constructed or
28 installed from and after December 31, 2004 through December 31, 2024 and
29 owned by a qualified business under section 41-1516 and used solely for
30 the purpose of harvesting, transporting or processing qualifying forest
31 products removed from qualifying projects as defined in section 41-1516.
32 The classification under this paragraph is subject to the following terms
33 and conditions:

34 (a) Property may be initially classified under this paragraph only
35 in valuation years 2005 through 2024.

36 (b) Property may not be classified under this paragraph for more
37 than five years.

38 (c) Any new addition or improvement, constructed or installed from
39 and after December 31, 2004 through December 31, 2024, to property already
40 classified under this paragraph qualifies separately for classification
41 and assessment under this paragraph for not more than five years.

42 (d) Property that is classified under this paragraph shall not
43 thereafter be classified under paragraph 2, 3 or 4 of this section.

44 7. Real and personal property and improvements to the property that
45 are used specifically and solely to manufacture from and after December

1 31, 2006 through December 31, 2023 biodiesel fuel that is one hundred ~~per~~
2 ~~cent~~ PERCENT biodiesel and its by-products or motor vehicle biofuel and
3 its by-products and that are valued at full cash value. This paragraph
4 applies only to the portion of property that is used specifically for
5 manufacturing and processing one hundred ~~per-cent~~ PERCENT biodiesel fuel,
6 or its related by-products, or motor vehicle biofuel, or its related
7 by-products, from raw feedstock obtained from off-site sources, including
8 necessary on-site storage facilities that are intrinsically associated
9 with the manufacturing process. Any other commercial or industrial use
10 disqualifies the entire property from classification under this paragraph.
11 For the purposes of this paragraph, "motor vehicle biofuel" means a solid,
12 liquid or gaseous fuel that is derived from biological material such as
13 plant or animal matter, excluding organic material that has been
14 transformed by geological processes into substances such as coal or
15 petroleum or derivatives thereof, and that:

16 (a) Contains fuel additives in compliance with federal and state
17 law.

18 (b) Is manufactured exclusively for use in a motor vehicle.

19 8. Real and personal property and improvements that are certified
20 pursuant to section 41-1511, subsection C, paragraph 2 and that are used
21 for renewable energy manufacturing or headquarters operations as provided
22 by section 42-12057. This paragraph applies only to property that is used
23 in manufacturing and headquarters operations of renewable energy
24 companies, including necessary on-site research and development, testing
25 and storage facilities that are associated with the manufacturing process.
26 Up to ten ~~per-cent~~ PERCENT of the aggregate full cash value of the
27 property may be derived from uses that are ancillary to and intrinsically
28 associated with the manufacturing process or headquarters operation. Any
29 additional ancillary property is not qualified for classification under
30 this paragraph. No new properties may be classified pursuant to this
31 paragraph from and after December 31, 2014. Classification under this
32 paragraph is limited to the time periods determined by the Arizona
33 commerce authority pursuant to section 41-1511, subsection C, paragraph 2,
34 subdivision (a) or (b). Property that is classified under this paragraph
35 shall not thereafter be classified under any other paragraph of this
36 section.

37 9. REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS THAT ARE FIXED
38 ASSETS OF A PROJECT THAT IS CERTIFIED BY THE ARIZONA COMMERCE AUTHORITY
39 PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-1553 AND THAT ARE VALUED AT FULL CASH VALUE,
40 SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

41 (a) PROPERTY MAY NOT BE CLASSIFIED UNDER THIS PARAGRAPH IF
42 OWNERSHIP OF THE PROPERTY CHANGES UNLESS THE PROJECT IS RECERTIFIED AND
43 APPROVED PURSUANT TO SECTION 42-1554, SUBSECTION B.

44 (b) PROPERTY THAT IS CLASSIFIED UNDER THIS PARAGRAPH MAY NOT
45 THEREAFTER BE CLASSIFIED UNDER PARAGRAPH 6 OF THIS SECTION.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-fifth Legislature
First Regular Session

HB 2834: economic development; project certification

Sponsor: Representative Dunn, LD 13

Committee on Commerce

Overview

Enables a city, town or county to establish an Economic Development Improvement Program.

History

The Arizona Commerce Authority's (ACA) mission is to provide private sector leadership in growing and diversifying the economy, creating high quality employment through expansion, attraction and retention of businesses and marketing ([A.R.S. § 41-1502](#)).

Provisions

Economic Development Improvement Programs (Program) (Sec. 1)

1. Permits a county, in unincorporated areas of the county, or a city or town to propose the establishment of an economic development improvement program.
 - a) Allows real and person property in a project of a program eligible for reclassification after certification by the ACA.
2. Requires, prior to establishing a Program, the city or county to apply for the authority for certification as a Program if a project's infrastructure improvements will be dedicated to multiple jurisdictions.
3. Requires the application to include a plan for at least one project that meets the statutory capital investment requirements and meets further criteria as prescribed.
4. Validates a program certification for 10 years after being established.
 - a) Allows the certification to be renewed provided it continues to meet the prescribed criteria.
 - b) Directs the ACA to establish a renewal process.
5. Permits a city or county, after receiving certification and establishing a Program, to enter into development agreements with property owners to contract projects.
 - a) Requires the agreement to be recorded with the appropriate county recorder.
6. Directs the ACA to certify projects that qualify for property tax incentives.
 - a) Provides qualifications and limitations for certification.
 - b) Specifies the certification is effective on January 1 of the valuation year following completion of the required minimum capital investment and ACA certification.
7. Specifies the city or town is solely responsible for informing the ACA on which project to certify.
8. Directs the city or county seeking initial certification to apply for precertification.
 - a) Outlines information that must be included in the application.
9. Provides requirements to qualify for reclassification as a class 6 property.

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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10. Considers a retail project eligible if the retail project meets all other project criteria and is approved by the appropriate governing body.
11. Asserts real and personal property that are fixed assets of a certified project to be assessed as class six property.
12. Prohibits property from qualifying for property tax incentives if the ownership of the property that is classified as class six property changes, unless the new owner submit a new application for certification and receives appropriate approval.
13. Instructs the staff of each city or county to annually submit a report to the respective governing body which must contains specified information.
14. Directs the clerk of the governing body to provide an approved copy of the report to the ACA and the appropriate county assessor.

Class 6 Property Classification (Sec. 2)

15. Includes, to statute relating to Class 6 property, real and personal property and improvements that are fixed assets of an ACA certification project and that are valued at full cash value, subject to specified terms and conditions.



County Improvement District Formation *Mohave County*

Summary:

Requires a petition to establish a county improvement district to be signed by both a majority of persons owning real property and owners of at least 51 percent of real property within the proposed district. Establishes an 18-month window for petitioners to gather signatures and permits the use of electronic petitions and signature collection.

Background:

Title 48 outlines the uses of special taxing districts, which are tools used to enable access to services in an area that would otherwise be limited due to a variety of reasons, including size, location, financial limitations, or unavailability of other government support. An improvement district is a type of special taxing district that may be created by residents of an unincorporated area for various purposes, including infrastructure, utilities, recreation, and more. The establishment of an improvement district additionally creates a funding stream to pay for the desired services or improvements, generally through issuing bonds or levying an assessment on those who benefit from the service. Owners may object to being included in the improvement district if the land is used for mining or a tract of land that is at least 20 acres used for commercial farming, stock raising, or any subdivided lands of lots or blocks have not been offered for sale since the lands were subdivided.¹

A petition requesting the formation of a county improvement district must be submitted to the board of supervisors (BOS), including the signatures of either the majority of persons owning real property or by the owners of at least 51 percent of real property within the boundaries of the proposed district. The BOS is required to validate that the required number of signatures has been received.² The BOS is then required to set a date for a public hearing within 40 days of presentation of the petition and provide notice of the hearing. The notice must be published twice in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, sent to the corporation commission if the district is in the boundary of a water district, and mailed to all the owners of real property within the proposed district. A person wishing to object to the formation of the district may file an objection prior to the hearing.³

Once the hearing occurs after the BOS by must declare its findings the BOS may determine:

1. That public necessity will be promoted by the establishment of a district then they must formally establish the boundaries and declare the improvement district name.
2. That the territory in the petition should not be incorporated into an improvement district, the proceedings are dismissed and collect the costs againsts the signers of the petition;
3. That territory not included in the petition should be included, the additional landowners are notified and a new hearing is scheduled, and the BOS must eliminated any property in the petition that will not benefit by the establishment of the improvement district.⁴

¹ Arizona Revised Statutes § [48-902](#)

² Arizona Revised Statutes § [48-903](#)

³ Arizona Revised Statutes § [48-905](#)

⁴ Arizona Revised Statutes § [48-906](#)

This proposal would make multiple changes to statutes governing the formation of a county improvement district. First, the proposal would remove the current requirement that a petition to form a district be signed by either a majority of real property owners or the owners of at least 51 percent of real property within the proposed district. Instead, a petition to form an improvement district would be required to include the signatures of both a majority of real property owners within the proposed district as well as owners of at least 51 percent of real property within the proposed district. The proposal would also establish an 18-month timeline during which petitioners may collect signatures. Finally, the proposal would permit electronic collection of signatures for the petition.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no anticipated fiscal impact to the state or county budgets.

DRAFT

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 - October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Form Overview: The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the **county board of supervisors.**

Submitting County: Mohave County

Background: Title 48, Chapter 6, Article 1 of the Arizona Revised Statute focuses on County Improvement Districts. Mohave County has seen several districts form over the years as well as many attempts to form districts that ultimately end up failing due to a lack of understanding on how these districts work and/or due to opposition from a majority of those owning over 51% of the real property in the proposed area. With current statute, there are areas we feel could be improved upon to make the process better for the citizens in these district s.

ARS §48-903 addresses the County Improvement District Formation and Project Development Process. The current statute states:

A. A petition addressed to the board of supervisors requesting the establishment of an improvement district may be filed with the clerk of the board, if signed by a majority of the persons owning real property or by the owners of fifty-one per cent or more of the real property within the limits of the proposed district.

Under this statute, petitioners can gather a majority of property owners' approval to form a district, but they may fail to gather 51% of the owners owning real property in the proposed district. This is problematic because one person could own over 51% of the real property in the improvement district, oppose the formation of a district, and still be required to financial support most of the improvements made under the new district due to their ownership of real property.

Further issues with County Improvement District formations under Title 48, Chapter 6, Article 1 is the lack of a timeline for petitions. With an open-ended timeline, we run into the issue of property owners changing their mind and/or moving out of the district after they have signed a petition.

One last issue is the modernization of the statute. With Arizona being home to hundreds of "snow-birds" and/or vacation rentals, obtaining a physical signature from a property owner is often hard. We feel there are changes that could be made to statute to modernize the process.

Recommended Solution: ARS §48-903 should be changed to state:

"A petition addressed to the board of supervisors requesting the establishment of an improvement district may be filed with the clerk of the board, if signed by a majority of the persons owning real property AND by the owners of fifty-one percent or more of the real property within the limits of the proposed district."

In order to form an improvement district, petitioners should have to get a majority of the persons owning real property to sign on AND by the owners of fifty-one per cent or more of the real property within the limits of the proposed district. We feel this change should be made because under current statute petitioners could gather signatures of the majority of the persons owning real property in the area but fail to gather 51% of the owners of the real property within the proposed district. It is not fair to the property owner who owns most of the property to face the largest financial burden of putting in an improvement they oppose.

We also feel that a timeline of 18 months from earliest signature to latest signature to gather the petition to form the District should be added into statute.

We also feel language should be included into statute that would allow for electronic petition documents and signatures that satisfy requirements in Title 44, Chapter 26 of Arizona Revised Statutes. In today's age, electronic signatures are becoming the norm. If we allow our state legislators the opportunity to gather petition signatures online, we should allow others as well. By allowing electronic signatures, the timeline of 18 months as proposed above would not be a burden.

Other Potential Remedies:

Fiscal Impact: N.A.

Stakeholders:

Primary Contact:

Name: Buster Johnson, Mohave County Supervisors District 3 Phone: 928-453-0724

E-mail: johnsb@mohave.gov

Junk Vehicle Removal *Yavapai County*

Summary:

Allow counties to address junk vehicles during abatement of dilapidated structures.

Background:

Current law requires county boards of supervisors (BOS) to compel, by ordinance, the owner, lessee, or occupant of a property to remove rubbish, trash, weeds, or other accumulation of filth, debris, or dilapidated structures that constitute a public health or safety hazard. Counties are permitted to remove dilapidated structures that are in danger of burning or collapse. Written notice must be provided to the owner, at which point the owner has 30 days to comply or appeal the notice before the county may remove the rubbish from the property. Counties may charge for the actual cost of the removal or abatement and record the assessment in the county recorder's office, in the county where the property is located.¹

A county attorney, the attorney general, or a city attorney may bring an action in superior court to abate a property that is causing a public nuisance that impacts health or the comfortable enjoyment of life or obstructs passage.²

A vehicle is considered a junk vehicle if it cannot be salvaged profitably.³ The Arizona Department of Transportation is responsible for inspecting abandoned vehicles if the person requesting the vehicle's removal asks for it to be processed as a junk vehicle.⁴

The proposal would allow counties to compel the owner of a property to remove a junk vehicle, make it a class 1 misdemeanor to place a junk vehicle on any private or public property not under control of the person, and prescribes a fine for illegally dumping a junk vehicle. Also, counties would be allowed to relocate a vehicle not meeting the definition of a junk vehicle to a secured location while engaged in the abatement of a dilapidated building. Once abatement is complete, the county would be responsible for returning the vehicle to the property. The costs associated with the removal and storage of the vehicle may be included in the total cost of the abatement.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no anticipated fiscal impact to the state or county budgets.

¹ [A.R.S. § 11-268](#)

² [A.R.S. § 13-2917](#)

³ [A.R.S. § 28-4881](#)

⁴ [A.R.S. § 28-4882](#)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Overview: The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.

This is a proposed legislative change to add additional powers to zoning enforcement to address junk vehicles as part of the hazard abatement allowances already existing under Arizona State Statutes. This is to address an ongoing public health and safety concern which is of statewide interest.

Submitting County: Yavapai County

Background - Describe the problem or issue you are trying to address.

Land Use (Code Enforcement) currently has the ability through state law to abate violations on private property after going through a formal legal process. These abatements can be as simple as cutting the weeds, or as complex as removing structurally unsafe structures. In a large percentage of cases where a major abatement has to occur, inoperable and junk vehicles are on the property and need to be removed. There are many cases around Arizona where the causes of fires have been from inoperable vehicles being abandoned on properties providing both a fuel source as well as ignition source to start fires which are difficult at best to address. In most cases where we see inoperable and junk vehicles, the vehicles are part of a larger hoarding situation. In one hoarding case recently, a one acre property was identified with major hoarding in trash and detritus and 25 inoperable vehicles (pictures attached). Another case 2 years ago in Black Canyon City an individual who was hoarding approximately 20 inoperable cars was the victim of a fire as a result of the vehicles being hoarded. In another case, in the Verde Valley, a small property which is in the flood plain for the Verde River has 2 abandoned motorhomes. The owner of the property is deceased, and the vehicle owners are no where to be found. These motorhomes, along with their holding tanks of sewage and fuel are positioned to wash downstream damaging the riparian areas of the Verde River and there are currently no tools to allow Yavapai County to go onto a private property and address these concerns.

Recommended Solution - How does the legislative proposal solve the problem or issue? Please include any existing statutes that will be affected by the proposed changes.

This legislative proposal provides a framework to address the junk vehicles that are abandoned on private property as well as address concerns with abatement under existing framework. 11-268 is already used statewide by all counties to address violations in the interest of public health and safety.

Other Potential Remedies - Describe any administrative remedies available to solve the problem.

The only other remedy would be through superior court through a lengthy abatement process. This will allow abatement through an already established, and long used provision, to address these issues.

Fiscal Impact - Describe any potential positive or negative fiscal impacts of the legislative solution to the state or county budgets.

The fiscal impacts are negative and the implementation of this provision will be at the discretion of the respective counties. The language as written is permissive and not mandatory in nature.

Stakeholders - Please provide a list of affected stakeholders who may support or oppose the proposed legislative solution and the reason for their position.

All Arizona Counties, Code Enforcement Units, private property owners (both the offending properties as well as neighboring properties who have to deal with the consequences of these violations), Fire Departments.

Primary Contact - Please provide a primary for the proposal (name, phone, email).

Name: David Williams

Phone: 928-442-5505

E-mail: davidc.williams@yavapai.us

DRAFT 2022 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

11-268. Removal of rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, weeds, filth, debris and dilapidated buildings; removal by county; costs assessed; collection; priority of lien; definitions

A. The board of supervisors, by ordinance, shall compel the owner, lessee or occupant of buildings, grounds or lots located in the unincorporated areas of the county to remove rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings that constitute a hazard to public health and safety from buildings, grounds, lots, contiguous sidewalks, streets and alleys. Any such ordinance shall require and include:

1. Reasonable written notice to the owner, any lienholder, the occupant or the lessee. The notice shall be given at least thirty days before the day set for compliance and shall include the estimated cost to the county for the removal if the owner, occupant or lessee does not comply. The notice shall be either personally served or mailed by certified mail to the owner, occupant or lessee at his last known address, or the address to which the tax bill for the property was last mailed. If the owner does not reside on the property, a duplicate notice shall also be sent to the owner at the owner's last known address.

2. Provisions for appeal on both the notice and the assessments.

3. That any person, firm or corporation that recklessly places any rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, filth or debris on any private or public property located in the unincorporated areas of the county not owned or under the control of the person, firm or corporation:

(a) Is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor unless that person, firm or corporation immediately removes or causes to be removed the rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, filth or debris from that property. One hundred per cent of any assessed fine shall be deposited in the general fund of the county in which the fine was assessed. At least fifty per cent of the fine shall be used by the county for the purposes of illegal dumping cleanup.

(b) In addition to the fine that is imposed for a violation of this section, is liable for all costs that may be assessed pursuant to this section for the removal of the rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, filth or debris.

B. The ordinance may provide that if any person with an interest in the property, including an owner, lienholder, lessee or occupant of the buildings, grounds or lots, after notice as required by subsection A, paragraph 1, does not remove the rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings and abate the condition that constitutes a hazard to public health and safety, the county, at the expense of the owner, lessee or occupant, may remove, abate, enjoin or cause the removal of the rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings.

C. The board of supervisors may prescribe by the ordinance a procedure for such removal or abatement and for making the actual cost of the removal or abatement, including the actual costs of any additional inspection and other incidental costs in connection with the removal or abatement, an assessment on the lots and tracts of land

from which the rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings are removed.

D. THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MAY PRESCRIBE BY THE ORDINANCE A PROCEDURE FOR THE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF JUNK VEHICLES FROM THE PROPERTY WHERE ABATEMENT OF A DILAPIDATED BUILDING IS OCCURRING. A DETERMINATION SHALL BE MADE BY ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS TO WHETHER THE VEHICLE MEETS THE JUNK VEHICLE DEFINITION. IF THE VEHICLE DOES NOT MEET THE DEFINITION OF A JUNK VEHICLE THE COUNTY MAY RELOCATE THE VEHICLE TO A SECURE LOCATION DURING THE TIME OF ACTUAL ABATEMENT AND RETURN THE VEHICLE TO THE SUBJECT PROPERTY ONCE THE ABATEMENT IS COMPLETE. ALL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REMOVAL, STORAGE AND RETURN OF THE VEHICLE TO THE SUBJECT PROPERTY SHALL BE INCLUDED AS PART OF THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE ABATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY. RETURN OF A VEHICLE TO THE PROPERTY AFTER ABATEMENT DOES NOT WAIVE OR PROVIDE RELIEF FOR ANY VIOLATIONS RELATED TO THE VEHICLE BEING ON THE SPECIFIC PROPERTY.

D. The ordinance may provide that the cost of removal, abatement or injunction of the rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings from any lot or tract of land located in the unincorporated areas of the county and associated legal costs be assessed in the manner and form prescribed by ordinance of the county on the property from which the rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings are removed, abated or enjoined. The county shall record the assessment in the county recorder's office in the county in which the property is located, including the date and amount of the assessment and the legal description of the property. Any assessment recorded after August 6, 1999 is prior and superior to all other liens, obligations or other encumbrances, except liens for general taxes and prior recorded mortgages. A sale of the property to satisfy an assessment obtained under this section shall be made on judgment of foreclosure and order of sale. The county may bring an action to enforce the lien in the superior court in the county in which the property is located at any time after the recording of the assessment, but failure to enforce the lien by such action does not affect its validity. The recorded assessment is prima facie evidence of the truth of all matters recited in the assessment and of the regularity of all proceedings before the recording of the assessment. The assessment provided for in this subsection shall not be levied against state or federal property.

E. Assessments that are imposed under subsection D of this section run against the property until they are paid and are due and payable in equal annual installments as follows:

1. Assessments of less than five hundred dollars shall be paid within one year after the assessment is recorded.
2. Assessments of five hundred dollars or more but less than one thousand dollars shall be paid within two years after the assessment is recorded.
3. Assessments of one thousand dollars or more but less than five thousand dollars shall be paid within three years after the assessment is recorded.

4. Assessments of five thousand dollars or more but less than ten thousand dollars shall be paid within six years after the assessment is recorded.

5. Assessments of ten thousand dollars or more shall be paid within ten years after the assessment is recorded.

F. A prior assessment for the purposes provided in this section is not a bar to a subsequent assessment or assessments for such purposes, and any number of liens on the same lot or tract of land may be enforced in the same action.

G. Before the removal of a dilapidated building the board of supervisors shall consult with the state historic preservation officer to determine if the building is of historical value.

H. If a county removes a dilapidated building pursuant to this section, the county assessor shall adjust the valuation of the property on the property assessment tax rolls from the date of removal.

I. If a person, firm or corporation is required to remove any rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, filth or debris pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 3, the person, firm or corporation shall provide the county with a receipt from a disposal facility to indicate that the rubbish, trash, **JUNK VEHICLES**, filth or debris has been disposed of as required by law.

J. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Dilapidated building" means any real property structure that is likely to burn or collapse and its condition endangers the life, health, safety or property of the public.

2. "JUNK VEHICLE" SHALL HAVE THE SAME DEFINITION IN AS 28-4881.

2.3. Occupant does not include any corporation or association operating or maintaining rights-of-way for and on behalf of the United States government, either under contract or under federal law.

3. 4. Owner does not include a state or federal landowner.

Short-Term Vacation Rental Property Tax Parity *Coconino County*

Summary:

Clearly define commercial activity within statute to create equity and uniformity with traditional hotels and the STR industry.

Background:

In 2016, SB 1350 established a statewide framework for the operation of short-term vacation rentals (STR) within the state.¹ Prior to the passage of SB 1350 residential rentals focused primarily on longer-term rentals (more than 30 days). However, the business model for STR's has shifted the market to operate more like a traditional short-term lodging establishment such as hotels and motels renting units for 30 days or less. These rentals are frequently rented from two to seven days, with several different sets of guests rotating in and out of the residence over the course of a month.

The industry quickly expanded in Arizona and currently includes commercial operations renting out buildings that were sites of motels, apartment buildings, and building new homes with multiple suites allowing for larger groups or multiple units within a traditional home being used as an STR.

An online lodging operator or STR owner is required to register with the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) to file and pay all online lodging TPT. Laws 2018, Chapter 189 required online lodging marketplaces that provide a digital platform for a third party to rent lodging to register with the ADOR for TPT licenses for taxes due from an online lodging operator on any transaction facilitated by the marketplace.²

In 2019, the legislature recognized the impact on residential neighborhoods and passed HB 2027 which specified an STR may not be used for non-residential uses including special events that would require a permit or license. It also allowed local governments to require STR owners to provide contact information for someone who is responsible for responding to complaints in a timely manner before advertising or renting the STR and to use certain information on a STR owner's transaction privilege tax (TPT) license to enforce local regulations.³

When SB 1350 was established, the Legislature recognized the need for STR's to be assessed based on the commercial class 1 assessment ratio to ensure tax fairness but failed to provide legislative guidance defining what constitutes commercial operations for property tax purposes. Class 3 (owner-occupied residential) and class 4 (non-primary residential) have the same 10 percent assessment ratio. However, the legislature annually appropriates money to pay for a portion of the primary school district tax for class 3 properties (homeowners' rebate), reducing the property owners overall tax burden.^{4,5}

¹ [Laws 2016, Chapter 208 \(SB 1350\)](#)

² [Laws 2018 Chapter 189](#), A.R.S. §§ [42-5005](#), [42-5009 \(P\)](#), [42-5076](#)

³ [Laws 2019, Chapter 240](#)

⁴ A.R.S. § [15-972](#), current Homeowners Rebate is currently set at 50% in TY 2022 ([Laws 2021 Chapter 412](#))

⁵ A.R.S. § [42-12004](#), traditional bed and breakfasts can be classified as either class 4 or class 1 depending on the number of units rented or leased to transient lodgers.

County assessors are required to ensure only qualifying properties receive the homeowners' rebate by sending a notice to confirm the residence qualifies as a class 3 property if they have reason to believe the parcel is not being used as a primary residence. The county assessor is required to reclassify the property to non-primary residential (class 4) if the owner indicates that they have more than one owner-occupied parcel, the owner fails to respond in a timely manner, or if it is not the primary residence of the owner or the owner's relative.⁶

Traditional lodging establishments are required to follow state, county, and municipal laws and regulations and pay a commercial class 1 property assessment ratio currently at 18 percent⁷. However, STR's operate almost exclusively within residential neighborhoods and lack of clarity in state statute has allowed these businesses to avoid comparable property taxes.⁸

The Arizona Association of Counties (AACo) and County Supervisors Association (CSA) partnered to get SB 1490 introduced during the 2020 Legislative Session to provide County Assessors clarity regarding STR property tax classification. The bill as amended in the Senate would classify a property used as a STR for more than 120 days in a year as a Class 1 commercial property. If a property being rented as a STR is lived in by the owner for 60 days, the property would remain a Class 4 residential property.⁹ The bill was passed out of the Senate with bipartisan support but was not heard in House Ways and Means before the legislature paused activity due to COVID-19.

While the bill had bipartisan support the previous year there was concern from members during the 2021 Legislative Session on making any changes that would increase taxes on businesses due to the impact COVID-19 had on businesses.

The proposal seeks to clearly define within statute what is commercial activity to create property tax equity and uniformity between STR's and traditional lodging establishments.

Fiscal Impact:

This proposal provides guidance to County Assessors on how to classify STR operations ensuring property tax fairness ensuring STR businesses are contributing the correct property tax ratio for the commercial activity being conducted. This does not create any new revenue for the county.

There is no fiscal impact to the state general fund.

⁶ A.R.S. § [42-12052](#)

⁷ [SB 1828 omnibus: taxation](#) (Mesnard) Laws 2021, Ch. 412

⁸ Arizona Department of Revenue [State and County 2020 Abstract of the Assessment Role](#)

⁹ [SB 1490 Commercial Short-Term Rentals](#) (Mesnard)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 – October 1, 2021
Yavapai, Arizona

Proposal Form Overview: *The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.*

Submitting County:

Coconino County

Background:

Short term vacation rental homes/apartments represent an industry and method of lodging that detracts from workforce housing needs in rural Arizona communities and avoids lodging taxes that comparable hoteliers must pay. We must treat these homes that are commercial in nature and use as commercial properties for taxation purposes and not subsidize these businesses with a property tax rebate.

Recommended Solution:

CSA should partner with AACo to introduce and support a bill similar to 2020 SB 1490. SB 1490 accomplishes the following:

- Treats investor-owned properties, not a residence or vacation home, as commercial in use.
- Creates consistency and equity in how other properties used as transient lodging are classified and taxed, such as hotels and large bed and breakfast properties.
- Provides tax relief to the homeowner and appropriately classify commercial use properties.

Other Potential Remedies:

N/A

Fiscal Impact:

There is no fiscal impact if the legislation was adopted.

Stakeholders:

- Arizona League of Cities & Towns
- Local Government Associations
- Chambers of Commerce
- Tourism Industry Partners

- Hotel & Lodging Owners Associations

Primary Contact:

Claire Harper, charper@coconino.az.gov



County Supervisors

A S S O C I A T I O N
o f a r i z o n a

1905 W. Washington St., Ste. 100, Phoenix, AZ 85009
(602) 252-5521 fax: (602) 253-3227

Resolution Number X-21

A Resolution of the County Supervisors Association of Arizona Urging State Leaders to Leverage Federal Resources, Regional and Tribal Partnerships to Complete Critical First Mile and Middle Mile Infrastructure Necessary for Statewide Access to Broadband.

WHEREAS, high-speed internet, commonly referred to as “broadband” infrastructure is a critical necessity for businesses, individuals, schools, and government, and

WHEREAS, access to broadband is a foundation for economic growth and global competitiveness. Broadband access is necessary to start and grow a small business, conduct remote work, adopt agricultural advances, and provide telehealth services. Inadequate broadband access is currently impeding economic development and has left many rural Arizona businesses and citizens at a competitive disadvantage compared to those in urban and suburban areas with robust broadband access, and

WHEREAS, Arizona schools and universities were the first institutions to close at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and transition into online learning. Limited access to broadband in low-income households, rural and tribal communities constrains a student’s ability to participate in distance learning. Students and families are struggling to find ways to mitigate the achievement gap, and finding ways to access Wi-Fi services to enable students to complete their homework has placed additional burden on families; and

WHEREAS, Arizona has multiple factors that make planning, siting, and maintaining broadband infrastructure especially challenging and costly, including distances between communities, challenging terrain, sparse middle-mile and long-haul fiber-optic cable, expansion of critical first-mile conduit, as well as the need to permit and coordinate infrastructure across federal, state, Tribal and private lands, and

WHEREAS, private investment in broadband infrastructure has lagged in rural areas due to the high cost and limited number of customers in the potential service area. In rural areas of Arizona only 44 percent have access to the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) minimum speed standards of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speeds, and

WHEREAS, minimum FCC speed standards do not provide true broadband functionality that require large amounts of data, such as e-learning, business remote work applications, and telehealth, and

WHEREAS, in Fiscal Year 2020, the state allocated \$3 million in taxpayer funding for Rural Broadband Development Grants, providing resources for local governments to expand access to broadband or develop plans for broader broadband deployment, and

WHEREAS, the American Rescue Plan Act (P.L. 117-2) and other federal COVID-19 pandemic response support included resources for state, local and tribal governments to invest in expanding access to broadband, and



County Supervisors ASSOCIATION of arizona

Resolution Number X-21
Page Two

WHEREAS, Arizona received \$4.2 billion in State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF) and \$187 million in Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund (CCPF) resources, both able to be used for broadband infrastructure, and

WHEREAS, as of September 1st, 2021 Governor Ducey has allocated \$100 million in CCPF and \$40 million in Emergency Education Relief Fund resources to the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to expand broadband infrastructure along the I-17 and I-19 interstates, and

WHEREAS, the Arizona Commerce Authority is currently updating the state's Broadband Strategic Plan to provide a detailed long-haul and middle-mile infrastructure plan and incorporate available federal funds and programs:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the County Supervisors Association of Arizona hereby urges the Governor and Arizona State Legislature to:

- Complete state plans for broadband conduit and fiber optic installation along I-19, I-17, and I-40,
- Deploy available federal resources to build out first- and middle-mile infrastructure across Arizona, and
- Coordinate broadband efforts across state and local government to ensure the most effective use of resources.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 1st day of October, 2021.

Steve Gallardo
President, County Supervisors Association of Arizona
Maricopa County Supervisor, District 5

ATTEST:

Craig A. Sullivan, Executive Director
County Supervisors Association of Arizona

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 – October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Form Overview: *The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.*

Submitting County:

Coconino County

Background:

COVID-19 demonstrated that internet connectivity is critical for all communities to secure economic prosperity, engage in education and telehealth. Broadband access is a necessity to start and grow a small business, take advantage of advances in agriculture, telemedicine and education. Broadband is a vital part of the 21st century infrastructure.

Recommended Solution:

Support the state plans for “smart highway corridors” aka broadband conduit and fiber optic installation along I-19, I-17 and I-40. Support inclusion for “middle mile” infrastructure north of I-40 along Highways 89 and 160 to the state line. Support state funding, leveraging of federal resources and regional and tribal partnerships to complete these critical first mile and middle mile infrastructure needs.

Other Potential Remedies:

N/A

Fiscal Impact:

Governor Ducey has already allocated \$40 million in federal CARES funding to complete broadband conduit and fiber optic installation on I-17 from Sunset Point to Flagstaff and I-19 from Tucson to Nogales (federal approval required). Further state funding is critical to connect the I-40 corridor and points north.

Stakeholders:

Mohave, Yavapai, Coconino, Navajo, Apache, Pima, Santa Cruz Counties & Incorporated communities therein, Northern Arizona Council of Governments

Primary Contact:

Claire Harper, charper@coconino.az.gov

Resources for Juvenile Dependency Representation *Mohave County*

Summary:

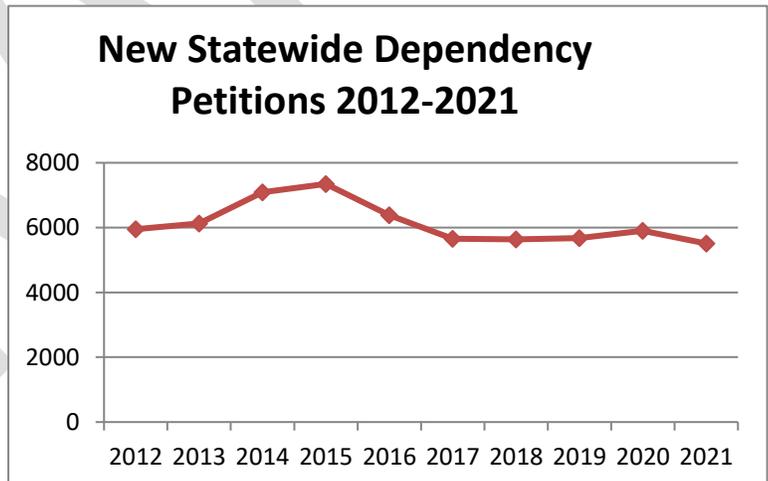
Allocate financial resources to impacted counties to assist with providing mandated attorney services for indigent defendants in juvenile dependency matters due to recent increases in costs associated with these cases, as a result of the overhaul of the child protective services system in Arizona.

Background:

An indigent defendant is an individual without sufficient income to afford a lawyer for defense in a court proceeding. Statute entitles parents and guardians of children who are subject to a dependency petition the right to counsel.¹ Counties are financially responsible for these services “at such rates as the county contracts for them.”²

In January 2014, Governor Brewer overhauled the child safety system in Arizona by dismantling the agency previously known as Child Protective Services, and replacing it with a new entity, the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS). The DCS was created in direct response to an excessive backlog of uninvestigated incidents of child abuse and neglect. The legislature established a new agency, with a new director, additional staff, and funding to expedite the investigations of existing cases to ensure the safety of at-risk children in the state.

As a result of the necessary agency overhaul, the number of dependency filings increased statewide, on average, by 14.49 percent from 2013 to 2014 and an additional 4 percent from 2014 to 2015. The DCS officially cleared the original backlog of cases that had resulted in the agency overhaul in 2017.³ Statewide petitions have continued to remain below the peak in 2015 as demonstrated by *Chart 1*. There has been a decrease in petitions filed of 1.4 percent from 5,799 in FY 2020 to 5,509 in FY 2021.⁴



Counties are required to provide and pay for attorney services for all parties in every indigent dependency filing. While the overall statewide filings have been declining since the peak in 2015, some counties continue to see an increased case resulting in additional costs. Unfortunately, county budgets are already strained and additional costs for indigent defense place another large burden on county budgets, with no opportunity for relief.

¹ A.R.S. § [8-824](#)

² A.R.S. § [13-4013](#)

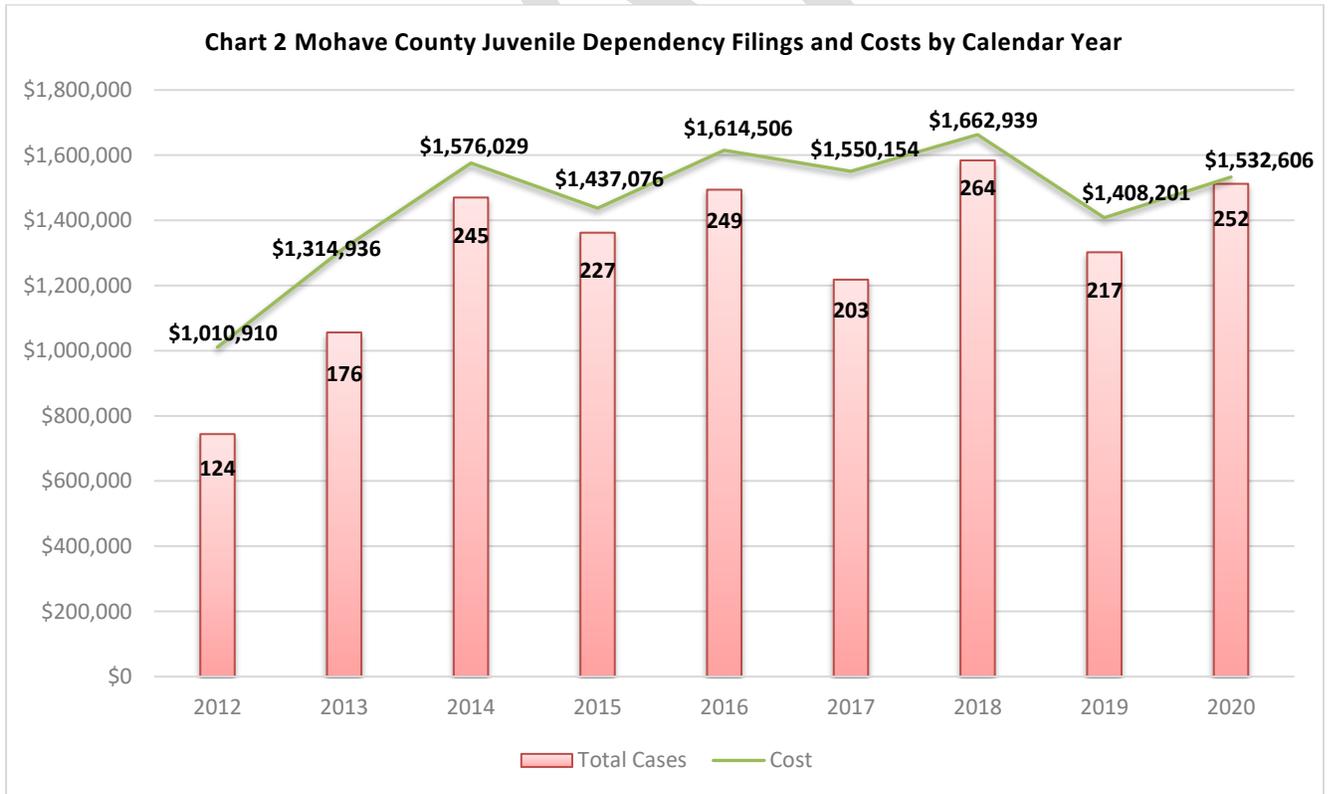
³ [Arizona Department of Child Safety Clears Inactive Case Backlog, Office of Governor Doug Ducey March 16, 2017](#)

⁴ [Arizona Judicial Annual Report - FY 2020](#)

Dependency Petitions by County

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Apache	13	12	4	20	20	6	11	14	16	16
Cochise	79	90	81	93	103	76	72	92	88	90
Coconino	33	33	47	79	59	47	59	71	79	63
Gila	44	39	42	41	40	44	56	68	86	57
Graham	12	2	15	24	22	28	12	20	20	22
Greenlee	2	4	2	2	5	6	3	4	3	5
La Paz	15	8	11	4	6	6	15	20	24	19
Maricopa	3,564	3,726	4,424	4,727	3,894	3,541	3,440	3,376	3,285	3,112
Mohave	125	156	177	213	230	214	286	216	252	237
Navajo	57	45	47	42	38	32	38	39	40	34
Pima	1,462	1,447	1,524	1,361	1,330	1,039	968	1,102	1,191	1,205
Pinal	292	296	425	415	335	359	401	414	437	395
Santa Cruz	2	21	20	18	24	15	14	27	19	24
Yavapai	143	133	165	171	147	145	172	147	188	151
Yuma	109	116	102	137	126	95	88	64	71	79

As demonstrated by *Chart 2*, Mohave County has seen juvenile dependency filings increase steadily. In 2012, there were 124 filings with an annual cost of \$1 million. In 2020 there were 252 cases filed a cost of over \$1.5 million to the county.



For more information, contact CSA staff at (602) 252-5521
Updated September 2021

Over the last two sessions, CSA has worked with Representative Biasiucci to run HB 2479 (2020) and HB 2401 (2021), which would have appropriated \$2 million to a Juvenile Dependency Proceedings Fund to support the processing of juvenile dependency cases in counties with disproportionately high caseloads. While legislators have generally favored the proposal, it has thus far failed to become a budget priority in the mind of legislators.⁵

This proposal seeks to establish additional resources for financial assistance to the counties to offset the additional cost to impacted counties for providing vital defense services for some of Arizona's most vulnerable citizens.

Fiscal Impact:

Since DCS was overhauled in 2014, costs have continued to increase for some counties and it is difficult to determine the final cost of the additional indigent defendants, as it varies by county.

There would be a state General Fund or other fund impact, depending on the total amount allocated. Recent efforts have included a \$2 million appropriation.

⁵ [HB 2479 juvenile dependency; state aid; appropriation](#) (2020), [HB 2401 juvenile dependency; state aid; appropriation](#) (2021)

**2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
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Yavapai County, Arizona**

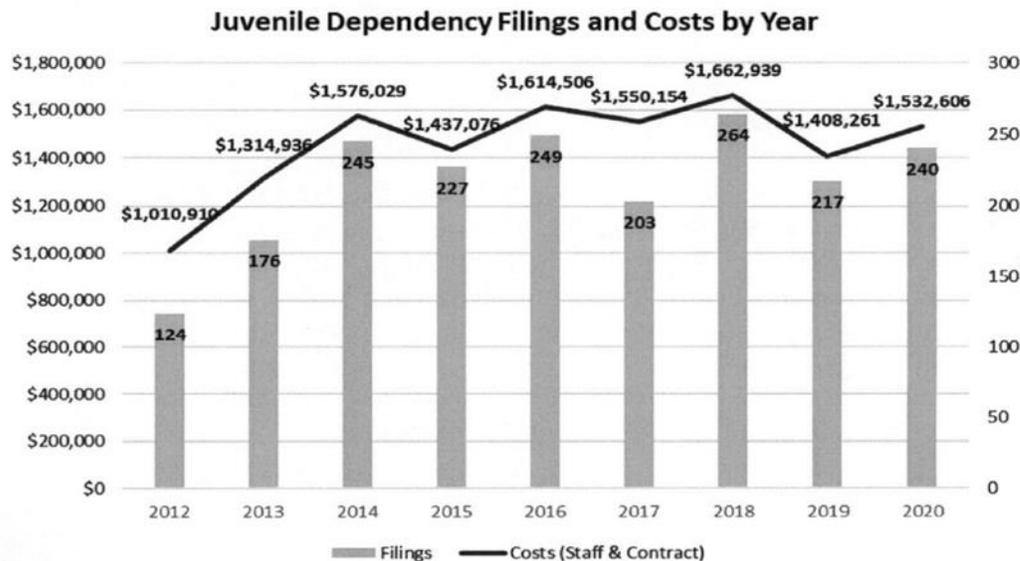
Proposal Form Overview: The proposal form provides county supervisors and professional staff an opportunity to propose legislative solutions to improve efficient, responsive delivery of county government services. Prior to submitting the proposal, please seek approval by the majority of the county board of supervisors.

Submitting County: Mohave County

Background: Describe the problem or issue you are trying to address.

In January of 2014 Governor Brewer overhauled the child welfare system in Arizona by dismantling the agency previously known as Child Protective Services, and replacing it with a new entity, the Department of Child Safety (DCS). That same year, the legislature provided the Department additional funding via 2014's S.B. 1224. This provided DCS with both the financial resources and manpower to investigate many more claims of child abuse and remove at risk children from dangerous environments. This is unquestionably positive outcome and is encouraged! However, as a result of these efforts, the number of dependencies being filed by the Attorney General's Office on behalf of DCS has increased substantially, which has caused financial hardships for Mohave County.

The data below contains the total number of dependency filings in Mohave County over the last several years:



For more information contact the County Supervisors Association at (602) 252-5521

Recommended Solution: How does the legislative proposal solve the problem or issue? Please include any existing statutes that will be affected by the proposed changes.

The recommended solution is to allocate financial resources to counties that have been impacted by juvenile dependency filings as a result of the DCS agency overhaul. Per

A.R.S. §8-824.D.1, parents or guardians of children who are subject to a dependency petition, have the right to court appointed counsel if indigent. As such, the obligation to provide mandated defense attorneys for the multiple parties in a single dependency filing is the burden of the counties- not the state. A single dependency filing produces a minimum of two defense attorney assignments, with most filings requiring the counties to provide 3-5 defense attorneys. In addition, ethical case limits for staff attorneys are quickly reached as these case types last several years. This results in internal defense offices, such as county public defenders, becoming inundated with dependency assignments, which must then be sent to contract attorneys. By allocating financial assistance to the counties in an amount proportionate to what they incur on the state's behalf for providing these mandated services, the state of Arizona can continue to assure child safety without the counties having to solely bear the crushing financial burden of providing defense.

Other Potential Remedies: Describe any administrative remedies available to solve the problem.

Following the DCS overhaul, many counties assigned adult representation in juvenile dependencies to staff indigent defense offices as a means to mitigate costs. Mohave County also adopted this same practice, but as cases continue to increase, the ability for staff attorneys to continue accepting dependencies at an ethical limit has been quickly reached. Reviews of statistics and projections determined that assigning adult representation in juvenile dependency matters to outside contract attorneys would be more affordable for Mohave County than continuing to assign these cases to staff attorneys. This will produce approximately a \$200,000.00 savings. However, based on annual expenses, these savings are only a means of mitigating costs, but don't fully address the problem of maintained high case filings in Mohave County. The only solution is for the state to allocate additional financial resources to counties impacted by the overhaul.

Fiscal Impact: Describe any potential positive or negative fiscal impacts of the legislative solution to the state or county budgets.

This proposal has been submitted in prior years, but has not yet been successful in having resources allocated for the specific purpose of assisting in juvenile dependency representation. However, because of the fiscal impact that these cases have to counties, which is demonstrated below, the counties have continued to see lottery funds and other concessions from the state during previous budget cycles. Between staff and contract personnel designated to representing clients in juvenile dependencies, Mohave County expenditures are approximately \$1.5 million dollars-annually. These figures do not include court staff, facilities, or operational expenses. The following data represents the fiscal impact that these cases have on Mohave County resources from both staff and contract defense departments for FY20:

Stakeholders: Please provide a list of affected stakeholders who may support or oppose the proposed legislative solution and the reason for their position.

To Mohave County's knowledge there are currently no known government agencies or stakeholders who oppose this proposal. Thus far, all government stakeholders-including other counties- have been supportive. Possible external stakeholders who may benefit from the allocation of additional resources

to counties include the Courts, Attorney General, and DCS. Allocating additional resources will permit the counties to provide mandated defense and minimize delays in assignment of cases.

There is the potential for some citizens of the community to oppose this proposal. The political and societal connotation of indigent defense is unpopular; however these services are mandated. While the safety of Arizona's children is paramount, the increase in dependency filings has proven to be a challenge for counties on multiple fronts. Providing financial assistance for mandated legal defense may be unpopular; however, it is far more popular than an unbalanced budget or increased taxes to offset the counties' incurred expenses as a result of these state-initiated proceedings.

Primary Contact: Please provide a primary for the proposal (name, phone, email).

Name: Blake E. Schritter, Indigent Defense Services Director

Phone: (928) 753-0738

E-mail: blake.schritter@mohave.gov

Elected Improvement District Boards *Navajo County*

Summary:

Allow a county board of supervisors (BOS) to establish and elect a Board of Directors (Board) for a County Recreation Improvement District (District), rather than require the BOS to serve as the Board.

Background:

Title 48 outlines the uses of special taxing districts, which are tools used to enable access to services in an area that would otherwise be limited due to a variety of reasons, including size, location, financial limitations, or unavailability of other government support. An improvement district is a type of special taxing district that may be created by residents of an unincorporated area for various purposes, including infrastructure, utilities, recreation, and more. The establishment of an improvement district additionally creates a funding stream to pay for the desired services or improvements, generally through issuing bonds or levying an assessment on those who benefit from the service.¹

A petition requesting the formation of a county improvement district must be submitted to the board of supervisors (BOS), including the signatures of either the majority of persons owning real property or by the owners of at least 51% of real property within the boundaries of the proposed district. The BOS is required to validate that the required number of signatures has been received.² The BOS is then required to set a date for a public hearing within 40 days of presentation of the petition and provide notice of the hearing. The notice must be published twice in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, sent to the corporation commission if the district is in the boundary of a water district, and mailed to all of the owners of real property within the proposed district³

The BOS serves as the Board for county improvement districts unless otherwise authorized by statute.⁴ However, statute allows for a number of county improvement districts that may have an elected Board, including districts established to purchase an existing water delivery system or domestic water improvement, wastewater, road improvement, and maintenance and enhancement districts.⁵

In Navajo County, the White Mountain Lakes County Recreation Improvement District helps to maintain adequate water levels, maintenance, and patrol personnel for District members of the lake and their authorized guests.⁶

This proposal seeks to authorize the BOS to create and empower an elected Board for a District, requiring the BOS to first appoint directors from qualified members of the District, consisting of three or five members. After the first members are appointed by the BOS, further members shall be elected by the qualified electors of the District.

¹ Arizona Revised Statutes § [48-902](#)

² Arizona Revised Statutes § [48-903](#)

³ Arizona Revised Statutes § [48-905](#)

⁴ Arizona Revised Statutes §§ [48-903](#), [48-906](#), [48-908](#)

⁵ Arizona Revised Statutes §§ [48-903\(F\)\(G\)](#), [48-1012](#), [48-1082](#), [48-1092](#)

⁶ [White Mountain Lakes County Recreation Improvement District](#)

After approval by the Board of Directors at the 2020 CSA Summit, Rep. Walt Blackman sponsored HB 2607 on behalf of CSA and Navajo County in the 2021 Legislative Session. Unfortunately, the bill never proceeded any further than that. The Ways & Means Committee Chair, who viewed the bill as expanding the role of government and had concerns but was unavailable to meet or discuss the issue at every attempt. The Arizona Tax Research Association shared similar concerns as Representative Bolick and mentioned multiple other Republican legislators did as well. Ultimately, the bill failed to get a hearing in the Ways & Means Committee.⁷

Fiscal Impact:

There is no anticipated fiscal impact to the state or county budgets associated with this proposal.

DRAFT

⁷ [H.B. 2607 county recreation improvement districts](#) (2021)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 – October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Submitting County: Navajo County

Amend A.R.S. 48-903 and/or A.R.S. 48-908 to allow a County Recreation Improvement District (District) to elect a Board of Directors (Board), rather than require the county board of supervisors (BOS) to serve as the Board.

Background: The BOS serves as the Board for county improvement districts established under A.R.S. 48-906, unless otherwise authorized by statute. Under existing law, a county improvement district established to purchase an existing water delivery system or domestic water improvement may elect Boards, along with wastewater, road improvement, and maintenance and enhancement districts (A.R.S. 48-903(F)(G), A.R.S. 48-908, 48-1012, 48-1082, 48-1092). In Navajo County, the White Mountain Lakes County Recreation Improvement District helps to maintain adequate water levels, maintenance, and patrol personnel for District members of the lake and their authorized guests. Currently, statute only sets forth a process for the BOS to serve as the Board, but it may be more practical for members of the community recreation improvement district to serve on the Board.

Recommended Solution: Modify statute to authorize the BOS to create and empower an elected Board for a District. The BOS shall select a Board with three or five members for the first directors of the Board from qualified members of the District. After the first members are appointed by the BOS, further members shall be elected by the qualified electors of the District.

Immediately after the selection and qualification of the first directors of the Board, the directors shall meet and divide themselves by lot into two classes as nearly equal in number as possible. Directors of the first class shall serve for a term of four years and directors of the second class shall serve for a term of two years. Every director shall continue to discharge the duties of office until a successor is appointed and qualifies. Thereafter, at each regular election, one director for each expired term shall be elected and shall hold office for a term of four years, and until a successor is elected and qualifies.

If a vacancy on the Board occurs due to disability or any other cause other than resignation, the Board of the District shall appoint a qualified elector of the district to fill the office for the remaining portion of that term. If there is a vacancy on the Board due to resignation, the Board shall accept the resignation and appoint a qualified elector to fill the remaining portion of that term of office. If the Board lacks a quorum for any reason for more than thirty days, the BOS may revoke the authority of the appointed or elected Board pursuant to A.R.S. 48-1096.

Each director of a Board is eligible to receive not more than seventy-five dollars for each meeting attended, in addition to reimbursement for necessary travel expenses for attending not more than four meetings during a calendar month. Compensation shall be paid by the county improvement district. Allow each director to receive reimbursement for necessary expenses while engaged in official business as authorized by the Board.

All services provided by a county to a county improvement district are subject to reimbursement pursuant to A.R.S. 11-251.06.

Other Potential Remedies: None

Fiscal Impact: None, members of the Board would not receive compensation for their services as specified under A.R.S. 48-908 except reimbursement for necessary expenses in attending a District meeting as provided under A.R.S. 48-1013.

Stakeholders:

- District Community Members
- BOS
- Arizona Tax Research Association – Opposed in 2021

Primary Contact:

Name: Rochelle Lacapa

Phone: (928) 524-4113

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Rural Counties Transient Lodging Tax *Santa Cruz County*

Summary:

Enable Boards of Supervisors of counties with fewer than 500,000 persons, to vote on, approve, and levy a tax on transient lodging in unincorporated areas of the county.

Background:

During the 2018 legislative session, the Legislature passed legislation requiring online lodging marketplaces to register with the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) for state and local tax collection and remittance purposes effective, January 1, 2019.¹ An online lodging marketplace provides a digital platform through which an unaffiliated third party, such as an online lodging operator, receives compensation for renting accommodations to an occupant. An online lodging operator is a person who rents lodging to an occupant, including a transient, through an online lodging marketplace.²

Incorporated cities and towns are authorized to impose a tax on transient lodging, which is also known as a “bed tax.” The transient lodging classification consists of businesses operating for the occupancy of transients, any person who obtains lodging space or the use of lodging space on a daily or weekly basis, or any other basis for less than 30 consecutive days. The businesses can include hotels, resorts, campgrounds, and mobile homes.³ According to the Arizona Office of Tourism 2020 Bed Tax Rate Report, 77 incorporated cities and towns impose a bed tax on stays in transient lodging.⁴ Current rates are between 1 percent to 7 percent and some cities and towns charge a daily rate. Currently, counties with a population of less than 2.5 million but more than 500,000 (currently only Pima County) may levy up to a 6 percent tax on transient lodging in unincorporated areas of the county, with the revenues to be used to fund stadium facilities, economic development, and tourism.⁵

During the 2018 legislative session, Senator Borrelli introduced a bill on behalf of CSA that would have allowed a “bed tax” within both incorporated and unincorporated portions of the county. The bill failed to get a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee.⁶ Feedback from the League of Arizona Cities and Towns that some of their members were concerned that increases in transient lodging taxes could negatively affect tourism within incorporated areas. The Arizona Tax Research Association and the Parker Regional Chamber of Commerce and Tourism also indicated they had concerns with the proposal.

Subsequent proposals approved by the CSA Board of Directors applied to unincorporated areas of a county only. In the 2020 and 2021 legislative sessions, Representative Steve Pierce and Representative Brenda Barton, respectively, each introduced a bill that would have permitted the adoption of a transient lodging tax in unincorporated rural Arizona, though neither bill gained

¹ [Laws 2018, Chapter 189](#)

² [A.R.S. § 42-5076](#)

³ [A.R.S. § 42-5070](#)

⁴ Arizona Office of Tourism, [July 2021 Transient Lodging Tax Rates](#)

⁵ [A.R.S. § 42-6108](#)

⁶ [S.B. 1410 transient lodging tax; rural counties](#) (2018)

support from the Committee Chair as well as other Republican legislators.⁷ In addition, an attempt by the lodging industry to tax itself through the establishment of a Tourism Marketing Authority also failed to garner enough support, with legislators touting the global pandemic as a reason to oppose any type of tax increase.⁸

In the 2018 General Election, voters approved Proposition 126 which constitutionally prevents the state and local governments from charging a service tax.⁹ There are currently statutory exemptions for services in Arizona, but there is not a definition of what is considered a service.¹⁰

This proposal would revise the current statute to allow counties with fewer than 500,000 persons to levy a transient lodging tax on the gross proceeds of sales or income for transient lodging in unincorporated areas of the county. Revenues received by the county would provide a dedicated revenue stream to enhance economic development and tourism efforts.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no impact to the state budget. There is a possible increase in revenue from transient lodging in counties with fewer than 500,000 persons who select to implement this tax. The lodging tax would be collected by lodging owners or online lodging marketplaces and calculated as a tax on the daily rental rate. The tax would be remitted to ADOR for disbursement to the county.

Table 1 below shows the taxable hotel/motel activity in FY 2020. As an example, the table assumes fifteen percent of the lodging activity occurs in unincorporated areas of a county and applies three potential lodging tax rates for the estimated annual bed tax revenue.

Table 1
Potential Transient Lodging Tax Revenues

County	FY 2020		Potential Revenue Generated		
	Countywide Taxable Hotel/Motel Sales	Unincorporated Taxable Hotel/Motel Sales /1	1% Bed Tax	3% Bed Tax	6% Bed Tax
Apache	\$9,712,813	\$1,456,900	\$14,600	\$43,700	\$87,400
Cochise	\$36,757,384	\$5,513,600	\$55,100	\$165,400	\$330,800
Coconino	\$417,485,680	\$62,622,900	\$626,200	\$1,878,700	\$3,757,400
Gila	\$21,187,090	\$3,178,100	\$31,800	\$95,300	\$190,700
Graham	\$10,077,661	\$1,511,600	\$15,100	\$45,300	\$90,700
Greenlee	\$1,772,769	\$265,900	\$2,700	\$8,000	\$16,000
La Paz	\$11,723,761	\$1,758,600	\$17,600	\$52,800	\$105,500
Mohave	\$77,374,277	\$11,606,100	\$116,100	\$348,200	\$696,400
Navajo	\$44,739,201	\$6,710,900	\$67,100	\$201,300	\$402,700
Pinal	\$29,789,219	\$4,468,400	\$44,700	\$134,100	\$268,100
Santa Cruz	\$12,176,757	\$1,826,500	\$18,300	\$54,800	\$109,600
Yavapai	\$196,643,983	\$29,496,600	\$295,000	\$884,900	\$1,769,800
Yuma	\$57,632,363	\$8,644,900	\$86,400	\$259,300	\$518,700
Total	\$3,160,934,521	\$474,140,300	\$1,390,700	\$4,171,800	\$8,343,800

/1 Assumes 15% of taxable hotel/motel activity occurs in unincorporated areas. Rounded to nearest hundred.

⁷ [H.B. 2478 rural counties; transient lodging tax](#) (2020), [H.B. 2801 rural counties; transient lodging tax](#) (2021)

⁸ [H.B. 1101 tourism marketing authorities](#) (2021)

⁹ [Proposition 126 Language](#)

¹⁰ [A.R.S. § 42-5061](#)

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 – October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Overview: Enable counties with fewer than 500,000 persons to vote on, approve, and levy a tax on transient lodging in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Submitting County: Santa Cruz County.

Background - Targeted to support economic development and tourism, allowing smaller counties the option to implement a “bed tax” would provide a specific source of revenue to support and grow these activities in rural communities.

Incorporated cities and towns are authorized to impose a tax on transient lodging, which is also known as a “bed tax.” The transient lodging classification consists of businesses operating for the occupancy of transients, any person who obtains lodging space or the use of lodging space on a daily or weekly basis, or any other basis for less than 30 consecutive days. The businesses can include hotels, resorts, campgrounds, and mobile homes. According to the Arizona Office of Tourism 2020 Bed Tax Report, 77 incorporated cities and towns impose a bed tax on stays in transient lodging. Current rates are between 1% to 7% and some cities and towns charge a daily rate. Currently, counties with a population less than 2.5M but more than 500,000 (currently only Pima County) may levy up to a 6% tax on transient lodging in unincorporated areas of the county, with the revenues to be used to fund stadium facilities, economic development, and tourism.

In the 2018 General Election, voters approved Proposition 126 which constitutionally prevents the state and local governments from charging a service tax. There are currently statutory exemptions for services in Arizona, but there is not a definition of what is considered a service.

This proposal would revise current statute to allow counties with fewer than 500,000 persons to levy a transient lodging tax on the gross proceeds of sales or income for transient lodging in unincorporated areas of the county. Revenues received by the county would provide a dedicated revenue stream to enhance economic development and tourism efforts.

Recommended Solution – Revise ARS 42-6108 to enable smaller counties, with a population of fewer than 500,000 persons, to vote on, approve, and levy a tax on transient lodging within the unincorporated areas of the county.

Other Potential Remedies – None identified at this time.

Fiscal Impact - No fiscal impact to the State or counties with a population over 500,000. If smaller counties decided to implement the tax, additional revenue could be generated for those counties to fund tourism and economic development; however, that fiscal impact would depend on the amount of the tax implemented and occupancy rates and would vary by county. The lodging tax would be collected by lodging owners or online lodging marketplaces and calculated as a tax on the daily rental rate. The tax would be remitted to ADOR for disbursement to the county.

Stakeholders – Counties with a population of 500,000 and under. Also, the County Board of Supervisors would have to approve the tax. Visitors to the unincorporated areas of any county that implemented this type of transient lodging tax.

The Governor has run on the platform of no new taxes and this has not successfully passed the previous times we have taken it to the Legislation. Santa Cruz County only wants this tax to support tourism and economic development. We are willing to consider a bed tax only in the unincorporated areas and at an amount not to exceed the cities bed tax if those parameters would give this tax a better chance of moving through the legislation.

Primary Contact

Name: Jennifer St. John, Santa Cruz County Manager

Phone: 520-375-7812 (work) or 602-684-2712 (cell)

E-mail: jstjohn@santacruzcountyaz.gov

Gasoline Tax Increase Referral *Santa Cruz County*

Summary:

Refer to the ballot an increase in the state gasoline tax and use fuel tax to pay for road building and maintenance.

Background:

The Arizona Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) was established in 1974 and is the primary source of revenues available for highway construction and transportation in Arizona. The collections for HURF come from gasoline and use fuel taxes, motor carrier fees, vehicle license tax, motor vehicle registration fees, and other miscellaneous fees. HURF revenues are then distributed to counties, cities, towns, and the State Highway Fund. HURF relies heavily on an 18 cent per gallon fuel tax that has not been raised since 1990 and is not indexed for inflation, which has led to a substantial degradation in HURF purchasing power as the price of asphalt, rock products and heavy equipment has increased dramatically.¹ Any HURF funds received in excess of the amount received in FY 1980 are excluded from the expenditure limitation.²

HURF monies have historically been diverted above the \$10 million that is statutorily authorized to help fund the Department of Public Safety (DPS).³ From FY 2002 to FY 2018 the legislature swept almost \$1.3 billion to fund DPS.⁴ In 2018, the legislature passed legislation requiring all registered vehicles to pay an annual highway safety fee to fund DPS, enabling DPS to be completely removed from the HURF distribution in the future.⁵ This greatly reduced HURF sweeps in FY 2019 and completely eliminated sweeps in FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022. However, effective July 1, 2021, the highway safety fee was officially repealed by the Legislature. Without a new designated funding source for DPS highway patrol, HURF monies may be swept once again, diverting resources away from local road needs.

Insufficient allocations from HURF to counties have resulted in counties suspending new construction, substantially decreasing road maintenance activities, and increasing the designation of “primitive” roads. It has also led to inadequate transportation funding to support state and local transportation needs in state and municipal transportation departments, making it evident that the road system in Arizona has been substantially compromised and is inadequate for future needs.

The Arizona Association of County Engineers identified that projected funding for county roadways and bridges will fall short of the necessary amounts needed to maintain the county transportation system by \$2.2 billion over the next 10 years.⁶ In 2016, the legislative Surface Transportation Funding Task Force (Task Force) estimated an additional \$40 billion in HURF funding would be needed over the next 20 years to meet state and local transportation needs. The Task Force

¹ Joint Legislative Budget Committee, [Historical Tax Law Changes to Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax](#)

² Arizona Constitution, [Article IX, §20 \(3\)\(d\)\(ix\)](#)

³ [A.R.S. § 28-6537](#)

⁴ Joint Legislative Budget Committee, FY 2018 Appropriations Report, [Department of Public Safety](#)

⁵ [Laws 2018, Chapter 265](#)

⁶ Arizona Association of County Engineers, Roadway Needs Study, April 2018 Final Report

recommended that part of the funding come from a phased increase of 20 cents on motor fuel and use fuel taxes indexed to inflation.⁷

The proposal recommends referring to the ballot an increase in the state gasoline tax to pay for road building and maintenance, in an amount between 1 and 10 cents.

Fiscal Impact:

If approved by the voters there would be an increase in revenues dedicated to improving roads.

Estimated Impact /1

County	1-Cent Increase	5-Cent Increase	10-Cent Increase
Apache	\$200,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Cochise	\$240,000	\$1,200,000	\$2,400,000
Coconino	\$280,000	\$1,400,000	\$2,800,000
Gila	\$110,000	\$550,000	\$1,100,000
Graham	\$70,000	\$350,000	\$700,000
Greenlee	\$30,000	\$150,000	\$300,000
La Paz	\$120,000	\$600,000	\$1,200,000
Maricopa	\$2,930,000	\$14,650,000	\$29,300,000
Mohave	\$360,000	\$1,800,000	\$3,600,000
Navajo	\$240,000	\$1,200,000	\$2,400,000
Pima	\$1,230,000	\$6,150,000	\$12,300,000
Pinal	\$570,000	\$2,850,000	\$5,700,000
Santa Cruz	\$100,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
Yavapai	\$340,000	\$1,700,000	\$3,400,000
Yuma	\$300,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000
County Total	\$7,120,000	\$35,600,000	\$71,200,000
Cities & Towns	\$11,440,000	\$57,200,000	\$114,400,000
State Highway Fund	\$18,940,000	\$94,700,000	\$189,400,000
<i>MAG & PAG</i>	\$2,880,000	\$14,400,000	\$28,800,000
Total	\$37,500,000	\$187,500,000	\$375,000,000

/1 Estimated using 3-year average fuel factor and gasoline/use fuel gallons sold (Jan. 2018 to Dec. 2020). Assumes same cent increase for both gas tax and use fuel tax.

⁷ Surface Transportation Funding Task Force, [Final Report](#), December 31, 2016

2022 Legislative Policy Proposal Form
17th Annual CSA Legislative Summit
September 29, 2021 - October 1, 2021
Yavapai County, Arizona

Proposal Overview: Refer to the ballot an increase in the state gasoline tax to pay for road building and maintenance.

Submitting County: Santa Cruz County.

Background - Counties do not receive enough HURF money to adequately fund, build, and maintain county road infrastructure. The gasoline tax, which is a major contributor to HURF monies for counties, has not been raised since 1990. Further, cars have become more fuel efficient, further decreasing the gasoline tax revenue. If passed, the State, Counties, and Cities would receive more HURF funding that would allow us to provide much needed road infrastructure and/or maintenance.

Recommended Solution – An additional gas tax would increase the monies allocated to counties so that we can fund our needed infrastructure projects or at least maintain the infrastructure we currently have.

In April 2018, the Arizona Association of County Engineers identified that projected funding for county roadway and bridges will fall short of the necessary amounts needed to maintain the county transportation system by \$2.2 billion over the next 10 years.

Other Potential Remedies – In 2018, the legislature passed legislation requiring all registered vehicles to pay an annual safety fee to fund DPS so that local and state HURF monies do not have to be swept to adequately fund DPS; however, that additional fee has come under great scrutiny and is now completely phased out. Another potential solution is to require DPS to submit a balanced budget with the dollars the State can afford to give them without additional HURF sweeps. The legislation could also require either an extra registration fee and/or a special gas tax for alternative fuel vehicles that could help increase road building and maintenance funding.

Fiscal Impact - If the gasoline tax is passed by the voters, all entities would receive additional monies, depending on the amount of the gasoline tax increase. For Santa Cruz County, the increase would be between \$101,300 and \$1,013,300, which assumes a one (1) to the (10) cent increase (based on estimates provided by CSA using 2019 gasoline gallons). The current gasoline tax is 18 cents. We would prefer to see an increase of 10 cents but will go with the recommendation of the majority.

For all counties, a 1 cent increase brings in an additional \$7.3M; a five cent increase brings in an additional \$36.5M; and a 10 cent increase brings in an additional \$73M based on gas and use fuel collections for F/Y 2019.

Stakeholders – State of Arizona, all Cities and Towns in Arizona, all Counties in Arizona, the State Highway Fund, the Maricopa Association of Government and the Pima Association of Government.

The Governor has run on the platform of no new taxes and this has not successfully passed the last four times we have taken it to the Legislation. Santa Cruz submitted this proposal for the three previous years and last year we included it in the CSA Coalition priorities as part of an overall package that increased investment in transportation. The trucking/transportation industry would be impacted but we feel they would be supportive as they drive on our infrastructure day in and day out and its lack of maintenance increases their vehicle maintenance costs and decreases their efficiency.

Primary Contact

Name: Jennifer St. John, Santa Cruz County Manager

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E-mail: jstjohn@santacruzcountyz.gov

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County Supervisors Association of Arizona
For more information, contact CSA staff at (602) 252-5521
Updated September 2021

DEREK RAPIER
County Administrator
(928) 865-2072

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
P.O. BOX 908
253 5TH STREET
CLIFTON, AZ 85533

DAVID GOMEZ
District 1

RON CAMPBELL
District 2

RICHARD LUNT
District 3

MEETING NOTICE and AGENDA

**Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes §38-431, et. seq.
and amendments thereto, the**

**GREENLEE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
also sitting as Board of Directors for
GREENLEE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES DISTRICT
and**

**GREENLEE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
hereby gives notice that a**

Regular Meeting

will be held on Wednesday, September 8, 2021 – 8:00 a.m.

**Zoom Video Conferencing. To join the meeting enter the following URL into your
browser:**

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86360684233?pwd=Ykt4MVFOMIFYOUhhR2V0T1UzaVQxQT09>

**Meeting ID: 863 6068 4233
Passcode: 701040**

**Board of Supervisors Meeting Room, 2nd floor Courthouse Annex, 253 5th Street,
Clifton, Arizona**

AGENDA AND MINUTES

In attendance: Board of Supervisors members: Richard Lunt, Chairman, David Gomez Member and Ron Campbell, Member. Also present were Jeremy Ford County Attorney; Derek Rapier, County Administrator, Austin Adams, Deputy County Administrator and Bianca Figueroa, Deputy Clerk of the Board

1.) Call to Order

Chairman Lunt called the meeting to order at 8:00 am.

A. Pledge of Allegiance

Supervisor Gomez led those present in the pledge.

B. Call to the Public

Joann Cathcart, Secretary for the Greenlee County Chamber of Commerce responded to Call to the public and invited the public to a mixer on Wednesday September 15, 2021, at 6pm at the Church of New Beginnings.

Tim Sumner, County Sherriff responded to call to the public and stated he attended the Sheriff's Association meeting and gave a brief discussion about the 30-30 initiative that was discussed in the meeting.

Daniel Cervantez, Clifton resident responded to call to the public, he stated he invited Mr. Katterman, owner of the Bakery LLC Recreational Marijuana Store in Clifton to attend the board meeting to give an update on his store progress.

Lee Katterman, Recreational Marijuana Dispenser Owner responded to call to the public and stated Mr. Cervantez asked him to attend. Mr. Katterman stated his store should be opening this month just waiting for the Stated inspection. He gave the board his appreciation for everything they'll done.

Lendsey Basteen, County Fair Coordinator responded to call to the public, she wanted to remind the public about the upcoming fair and stated the calendar of events is on the website.

2.) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES DISTRICT – the Board of Supervisors will convene as the Board of Directors of the Greenlee County Public Health Services District and will reconvene as the Board of Supervisors following consideration of these items:

A. Consent Agenda

- 1. Clerk of the Board: Consideration of approval of Public Health Services District expense warrants in excess of \$1,000.00**

Upon motion by Supervisor Gomez, seconded by Supervisor Campbell, and carried unanimously, the Board approved the Public Health Services District Consent Agenda as presented.

3.) FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT – the Board of Supervisors will convene as the Board of Directors of the Greenlee County Flood Control District and will reconvene as the Board of Supervisors following consideration of these items:

A. Consent Agenda

- 1. Clerk of the Board: Consideration of approval of Flood Control District expense warrants in excess of \$1,000.00**
- 2. Emergency Management: Consideration of approval of the FY 2021/2022 Greenlee County Alert System Maintenance and Improvements with budgeted funds in the amount of \$68,662.00.**

Upon motion by Supervisor Gomez, seconded by Supervisor Campbell, and carried unanimously, the Board approved the Flood Control District Consent Agenda as presented.

4.) Tony Hines, Public Works Fleet/Facilities Manager

A. Discussion/Action regarding approval to award the bid to purchase two (2) SSV Pick – ups for the Sheriff’s Office with budgeted funds

Mr. Hines stated there was one bid received for both vehicles. The bid was from Kempton Chevrolet for \$39,655.98 for each pick up, the total \$79,311.96. Mr. Hines recommended awarding the bid to Kempton’s.

Upon motion by Supervisor Gomez, seconded by Supervisor Campbell, and carried unanimously, the Board approved to award the bid to the recommended bidder as presented.

B. Discussion/Action regarding approval to award the bid to purchase one (1) PPV SUV for the Sheriff’s Office with budgeted funds

Mr. Hines stated two bids were received, O’Reilly Chevrolet and Kempton Chevrolet. Mr. Hines stated O’Reilly’s bid was the more expensive of the two bids and he recommended awarding the bid to the lower bidder, Kempton’s in the amount not to exceed \$43,528.50.

Upon motion by Supervisor Campbell, seconded by Supervisor Gomez, and carried unanimously, the Board approved to award the bid to the recommended bidder as presented.

C. Discussion/Action regarding approval to award the bid to purchase one (1) mid-size SUV for the Sheriff’s Office-Detention with budgeted funds

Mr. Hines stated two bids were received, O’Reilly Chevrolet and Kempton Chevrolet. He stated O’Reilly did add the extended warranty in the bid price for \$3,880.00, a total bid price of \$32,625.32. Kempton’s bid total is \$30,221.61, Mr. Hines also stated it would cost more for the travel time for any repairs or maintenance to take the vehicle to Tucson than it would be locally at Kempton’s. Because of this additional potential cost in the future, Mr. Hines recommends awarding the bid to Kempton’s.

Upon motion by Supervisor Campbell, seconded by Supervisor Campbell, and carried unanimously, the Board approved to award the bid to recommended bidder as presented.

D. Discussion/Action regarding approval to award the bid to purchase one (1) mid-size SUV for the Attorney’s Office with budgeted funds

Mr. Hines stated his recommendation is to award the bid to Kempton’s for the same reason as the bid of the mid-size SUV for the Sheriff’s Office-Detention for the amount of \$30,221.61

Upon motion by Supervisor Campbell, seconded by Supervisor Gomez, and carried unanimously, the Board approved to award the bid to recommended bidder as presented.

E. Discussion/Action regarding approval to award the bid to purchase one (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ ton 4x4 Crew Cab Truck for Roads Department with budgeted funds

Mr. Hines stated only one bid was received from Kempton's for the Crew Cab for the amount of \$39,968.02

Upon motion by Supervisor Gomez, seconded by Supervisor Campbell, and carried unanimously, the Board approved to award the bid to Kempton Chevrolet as presented.

F. Discussion/Action regarding approval to purchase one (1) Tractor with mower from Empire using the OMNIA Partners RFP #161534 Cooperative Purchasing Agreement with budgeted funds in the amount not to exceed \$49,118.04

Mr. Hines stated the agenda item was tabled at the last board meeting because the Board needed to make a decision. Mr. Hines was able to obtain the additional information and presented the request to purchase with a full cab on the tractor.

Upon motion by Supervisor Campbell, seconded by Supervisor Gomez, and carried unanimously, the Board approved the agenda item as presented.

5.) Diane Berube, County Treasurer

A. Discussion/Action regarding changes to A.R.S. 42-18053 which allows property owners to apply for a waiver of delinquent interest/penalties on property that had a satisfaction of mortgage within one year

Ms. Berube stated that HB 2025 was signed into law this current year and goes into effect September 29, 2021. The house bill changes the A.R.S. 42-18053 which is interest on delinquent taxes; exceptions; waivers. She gave a brief explanation regarding the House Bill change and explained how the board can implement the change in the County.

Jeremy Ford, County Attorney expressed his appreciation for Ms. Berube's work and how she handled the process and proposed suggestions to implement the change.

Upon motion by Supervisor Campbell, seconded by Supervisor Gomez, and carried unanimously, the Board approved the changes to the process of

granting waivers as proposed by Treasurer Berube and as set out in HB2025 which changes A.R.S. 42-18053, using the form presented.

6.) Derek Rapier, County Administrator
A. County and State budget and legislative issues

Mr. Rapier presented to the board a brief synopsis of the proposed legislation from the different counties to be considered at the CSA summit. He wanted the board to be familiar and aware with the ideas that are being proposed. Mr. Rapier stated that there will be more in-depth conversation regarding the Proposals at the next Board meeting.

B. Calendar and Events

Calendar and events were discussed. November 2nd meeting will be moved to November 3rd 8:00 a.m.

7.) Consent Agenda

- A. Clerk of the Board: Consideration of approval of minutes to previous meetings: 8/24/2021**
- B. Clerk of the Board: Consideration of approval of expense warrants in excess of \$1,000.00 – Voucher 5005**
- C. County School Superintendent: Consideration of approval of the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for the Arizona Association of County School Superintendents**
- D. County Treasurer: Consideration of approval of Employee Transaction Form: A. Butz, Administrative Assistant**
- E. Public Works Fleet/Facilities Manager: Consideration of approval of the Employee Transaction Form: K. Tredway, Tech II; G. Gasparich, Tech II; H. Renner, Tech II**

Upon motion by Supervisor Gomez, seconded by Supervisor Campbell, and carried unanimously, the Board approved the Consent Agenda as presented.

8.) Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the Board of Supervisors, the meeting was adjourned at 8:59 a.m.

APPROVED: /s/ Richard Lunt, Chairman

ATTEST: /s/ Bianca Figueroa
Deputy Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA AND MINUTES
SEPTEMBER 8, 2021
Page 6 of 6

All agenda items are for discussion and/or action as deemed necessary. The Board reserves the right to consider any matter out of order. The Board may retire into Executive Session for any of the purposes that are allowed by law, including but not limited to legal advice and/or personnel matters; as authorized by A.R.S. §38-431.et.seq. Persons with a disability may request accommodation for special assistance by contacting Bianca Figueroa at 928-865-2072 (TDD 928-865-2632). Requests should be made as soon as possible to allow time for arrangement of the accommodation.

COUNTY OF GREENLEE VOUCHER



VOUCHER NUMBER	5007
VOUCHER DATE	9/15/2021
FISCAL YEAR	2021-2022

The **COUNTY OF GREENLEE** is hereby authorized by the **GREENLEE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD OF DIRECTORS** to draw warrants against **222-HEALTH SERVICE FUNDS** for the sum of \$ - on account of obligations incurred for value received in services and for materials as shown above for period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (period cannot overlap fiscal year end).

The **COUNTY OF GREENLEE** is hereby authorized by the **GREENLEE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS** to draw warrants against **240 - FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT FUNDS** for the sum of \$ - on account of obligations incurred for value received in services and for materials as shown above for period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (period cannot overlap fiscal year end).

The **COUNTY OF GREENLEE** is hereby authorized by the **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS** to draw warrants against **COUNTY OF GREENLEE FUNDS** for the sum of \$ 41,921.78 on account of obligations incurred for value received in services and for materials as shown above for period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (period cannot overlap fiscal year end).

222 - Health Service Funds	\$ -
240 - Flood Control Funds	\$ -
All Other Funds	\$ 41,921.78
TOTAL	\$ 41,921.78

GREENLEE COUNTY VOUCHER

Voucher No: 5007

Voucher Date: 09/15/2021

Prepared By: _____

Printed: 09/15/2021 01:50:11 PM

GREENLEE COUNTY is hereby authorized to draw warrants against GREENLEE COUNTY funds for the sum of \$41,921.78 on account of obligations incurred for value received in services and for materials as shown below for period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (period cannot overlap fiscal year end.)

I certify by my original signature below that this claim is just and correct, and the services and/or materials herein represented have been received and that the claim: ___ was approved at a public meeting of the governing board on _____ (A.R.S. 15-304), or ___ will be ratified at the next regular or special meeting of the governing board on _____ in accordance with the procedures of A.R.S. 15-321 All items are properly coded and not in excess of the budget. Itemized invoices accompany these vouchers. All employees and officials have on file an oath in compliance with ARS 38-231.

Richard Lunt Chairman, Supervisor District 3

David Gomez Supervisor District 1

Ron Campbell Supervisor District 2

GREENLEE COUNTY

Fund		Amount
219	PUBLIC WORKS - LANDFILL OPERATIONS FUND	\$2,400.00
243	FAIR FUND	\$39,521.78
		<hr/> \$41,921.78

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Bank Account: TREASURER

Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Voucher Range: 5007 -

Sort By: Check

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

Exclude Manual Checks

Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
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Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Bank Account: TREASURER

527108	09/15/2021	5007	AZ DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	V83466	219.036.0000.7534.000	2019 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE STATEMENT	\$2,400.00
527110	09/15/2021	5007	DOUBLE R SOUND INC	V693228	243.086.0000.7599.000	2021 Fair Sound mileage fri sat dance band	\$3,129.08
527111	09/15/2021	5007	GREENLEE COUNTY EVENT REVOLVING FUND	V64558	243.086.0000.7539.000	GRAND CANYON PRO RODEO ASSOCIATION &	\$10,000.00
527111	09/15/2021	5007	GREENLEE COUNTY EVENT REVOLVING FUND	V64558	243.086.0000.7585.000	GRAND CANYON PRO RODEO ASSOCIATION &	\$5,000.00
527112	09/15/2021	5007	HOUSE OF BUTTERFLIES	V667489	243.086.0000.7599.000	2021 FAIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$3,450.00
527115	09/15/2021	5007	MIKE REEVES	V87563	243.086.0000.7599.000	2021 Fair concert	\$1,800.00
527117	09/15/2021	5007	SLASH M RODEO CO, INC.	V394357	243.086.0000.7585.000	2021 Fair GCPRA Stock Contractor	\$8,334.00
527118	09/15/2021	5007	VANN JOHNS	V584075	243.086.0000.7599.000	2021 Bull Riding stock contractor	\$4,925.00
Check Total:							\$2,400.00
Check Total:							\$3,129.08
Check Total:							\$3,129.08
Check Total:							\$15,000.00
Check Total:							\$3,450.00
Check Total:							\$1,800.00
Check Total:							\$8,334.00
Check Total:							\$8,334.00
Check Total:							\$4,925.00
Bank Total:							\$39,038.08

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Sort By: Check

Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5007 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

Exclude Manual Checks

Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
<u>Fund</u>							<u>Amount</u>
219							\$2,400.00
243							\$36,638.08
<hr/>							
Fund Totals:							\$39,038.08

End of Report

Disbursements Grand Total: \$39,038.08

COUNTY OF GREENLEE VOUCHER



VOUCHER NUMBER	5006
VOUCHER DATE	9/9/2021
FISCAL YEAR	2021-2022

The **COUNTY OF GREENLEE** is hereby authorized by the **GREENLEE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD OF DIRECTORS** to draw warrants against **222-HEALTH SERVICE FUNDS** for the sum of \$ 8,920.94 on account of obligations incurred for value received in services and for materials as shown above for period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (period cannot overlap fiscal year end).

The **COUNTY OF GREENLEE** is hereby authorized by the **GREENLEE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS** to draw warrants against **240 - FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT FUNDS** for the sum of \$ 24,344.21 on account of obligations incurred for value received in services and for materials as shown above for period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (period cannot overlap fiscal year end).

The **COUNTY OF GREENLEE** is hereby authorized by the **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS** to draw warrants against **COUNTY OF GREENLEE FUNDS** for the sum of \$ 189,060.69 on account of obligations incurred for value received in services and for materials as shown above for period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (period cannot overlap fiscal year end).

222 - Health Service Funds	\$ 8,920.94
240 - Flood Control Funds	\$ 24,344.21
All Other Funds	\$ 189,060.69
TOTAL	\$ 222,325.84

GREENLEE COUNTY VOUCHER

Voucher No: 5006

Voucher Date: 09/09/2021

Prepared By: _____

Printed: 09/07/2021 03:13:51 PM

GREENLEE COUNTY is hereby authorized to draw warrants against GREENLEE COUNTY funds for the sum of \$222,325.84 on account of obligations incurred for value received in services and for materials as shown below for period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (period cannot overlap fiscal year end.)

I certify by my original signature below that this claim is just and correct, and the services and/or materials herein represented have been received and that the claim: ___ was approved at a public meeting of the governing board on _____ (A.R.S. 15-304), or ___ will be ratified at the next regular or special meeting of the governing board on _____ in accordance with the procedures of A.R.S. 15-321 All items are properly coded and not in excess of the budget. Itemized invoices accompany these vouchers. All employees and officials have on file an oath in compliance with ARS 38-231.

Richard Lunt Chairman, Supervisor District 3

David Gomez Supervisor District 1

Ron Campbell Supervisor District 2

GREENLEE COUNTY

Fund		Amount
101	ADMIN - GENERAL FUND	\$116,647.21
119	SCHOOL SUP - COUNTY JAIL EDUCATION	\$818.11
126	ATTORNEY - DIVERSION PROGRAM	\$79.58
169	LIBRARY - STATE LIBRARY GRANT FUND	\$154.56
196	LIBRARY - LIBRARY SVCS & TECH ACT GRANT	\$9,739.00
219	PUBLIC WORKS - LANDFILL OPERATIONS FUND	\$10,545.34
220	PUBLIC WORKS - ROAD FUND	\$15,648.27
222	PHSD - HEALTH SERVICES FUND	\$8,920.94
223	EMERGENCY MNGMT - BIOTERRORISM	\$7,844.65
225	ADMIN - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND	\$497.14
226	PHSD - WELLNESS PROGRAM	\$299.19

Voucher No: 5006**Voucher Date: 09/09/2021**

Fund		Amount
240	FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT FUND	\$24,344.21
243	FAIR FUND	\$2,087.07
270	IS - ARIZONA 9-1-1 GRANT	\$8,904.97
282	LIBRARY - LSTA - ILS REPLACEMENT & UPGRADE	\$12,721.23
601	PROBATION - GENERAL FUND	\$462.34
608	PROBATION URINALYSIS FEES	\$74.00
611	PROBATION - ADULT PROBATION SERVICE FEES	\$840.00
615	PROBATION - COMMUNITY PUNISHMENT PROGRAM	\$430.00
800	ADMIN - GENERAL LONG TERM DEBT ACCOUNT	\$1,268.03
		<hr/> \$222,325.84

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Sort By: Check

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

Exclude Manual Checks

Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
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Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Bank Account: TREASURER

526987	09/09/2021	5006	ADVANCED AIR SYSTEMS, LLC	32092029	101.005.0000.7496.000	REFRIGERATION MAINTENANCE.	\$2,150.75	
526987	09/09/2021	5006	ADVANCED AIR SYSTEMS, LLC	32095228	101.005.0000.7496.000	REFRIGERATION MAINTENANCE.	\$67.00	
							Check Total:	\$2,217.75
526991	09/09/2021	5006	ARIZONA SUPREME COURT	2022-00000006	611.603.0000.7469.000	Invoice #2022-00000006 Risk Management FY22 1st	\$840.00	
526991	09/09/2021	5006	ARIZONA SUPREME COURT	2022-00000021	101.012.0000.7495.000	Clifton Justice Court - ACAP CHARGEBACK 07/01/2021	\$1,838.61	
526991	09/09/2021	5006	ARIZONA SUPREME COURT	2022-0000029	101.012.0000.7495.000	Duncan Justice Court ACAP CHARGEBACK 07/01/2021	\$2,626.59	
526991	09/09/2021	5006	ARIZONA SUPREME COURT	2022-0000082	101.012.0000.7495.000	Superior Court - ACAP CHARGEBACK	\$9,849.72	
							Check Total:	\$15,154.92
526993	09/09/2021	5006	ATKINS NORTH AMERICA, INC.	1955073	240.084.0070.7419.000	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES. GREENLEE COUNTY	\$24,344.21	
							Check Total:	\$24,344.21
526996	09/09/2021	5006	AZ STATE TREASURER	V743888	101.016.0000.7403.000	STATE AHCCCS PAYMENT FOR THE MONTH OF	\$15,892.00	
							Check Total:	\$15,892.00
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.002.0000.6285.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$1,054.06	
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.003.0000.7534.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$455.00	
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.003.0000.7534.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$690.00	
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.008.0000.6100.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$41.73	
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.008.0000.7433.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$428.67	
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.008.0000.7433.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$46.00	
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.008.0000.7433.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$100.82	
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.008.0000.7534.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$230.00	

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Sort By: Check

Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

Exclude Manual Checks

Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.008.0000.7534.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$80.00
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.008.0000.7535.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$29.98
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.012.0000.7398.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$135.74
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.014.0000.6100.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$32.72
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.015.0000.6100.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$22.35
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.015.0000.6490.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$229.59
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.015.0000.6490.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$30.53
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.015.0000.6490.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$144.85
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	101.018.0000.6100.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$55.59
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	196.018.0000.6100.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$1,079.88
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	196.018.0000.6100.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$65.79
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	222.051.0000.7534.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$365.00
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	222.054.0000.6120.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$29.45
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	222.055.0000.6120.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$1,312.77
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	243.086.0000.7499.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$243.03
526997	09/09/2021	5006	BANKCARD CENTER	V676686	243.086.0000.7584.000	VISA CARD CHARGES	\$903.25
Check Total:							\$7,806.80
526999	09/09/2021	5006	BOTANICAL PHARM, LLC	110	222.051.0000.7419.000	Graham County Epidemiology Consulting 24	\$1,560.00
526999	09/09/2021	5006	BOTANICAL PHARM, LLC	146	223.068.0000.7419.000	Greenlee County Epidemiology 100 hours at	\$6,500.00
526999	09/09/2021	5006	BOTANICAL PHARM, LLC	246	222.051.0000.7419.000	Greenlee Public Health Consulting 24 hours at	\$1,560.00
Check Total:							\$9,620.00
527003	09/09/2021	5006	CANYON STATE WIRELESS	11-092108	101.006.0000.7494.000	Maintenance Contracts-CWS. Contract	\$4,952.88
Check Total:							\$4,952.88
527005	09/09/2021	5006	CATERPILLAR FINANCIAL SERVICES CORP	31388819	219.036.0000.9000.000	CONTRACT 2019-002 D8T-FMC01897 CONTRACT	\$8,201.16
Check Total:							\$8,201.16

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Sort By: Check

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

Exclude Manual Checks

Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
527007	09/09/2021	5006	CENTURYLINK	230558741	270.015.0000.7419.000	911 SERVICES FOR GREENLEE COUNTY	\$4,370.66
Check Total:							\$4,370.66
527008	09/09/2021	5006	CENTURYLINK	231014556	270.015.0000.7419.000	911 PROGRAM CLIFTON PD DISPATCH	\$4,370.66
Check Total:							\$4,370.66
527010	09/09/2021	5006	CHARM-TEX, INC	0258225-IN	101.019.0000.6216.000	3 cases shorty toothbrushes @ 144/cs/ 2 cases	\$282.10
527010	09/09/2021	5006	CHARM-TEX, INC	0258831-IN	101.019.0000.6216.000	Inmate pants black/white striped, 10-Med., 10-Large,	\$534.00
527010	09/09/2021	5006	CHARM-TEX, INC	0259506-IN	101.019.0000.6216.000	Inmates shirts, black and white stripe with red screen	\$704.00
Check Total:							\$1,520.10
527014	09/09/2021	5006	CORE INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	2108	101.015.0000.7419.000	VLAN ISSUE, WSUS ISSUE, DHCP RESERVATION,	\$1,800.00
Check Total:							\$1,800.00
527015	09/09/2021	5006	DAISY FLORES	V51871	101.012.0000.7411.000	Indigent Defense - Dominguez v. Torres; Davis;	\$4,183.68
Check Total:							\$4,183.68
527018	09/09/2021	5006	DEMCO INC.	V119254	282.018.0000.6100.000	PURCHASE FROM LSTA GRANT FOR COUNTY	\$12,649.48
Check Total:							\$12,649.48
527021	09/09/2021	5006	EASTERN ARIZONA COLLEGE	21013	101.016.0900.7542.000	1ST HALF OF THE 2021-2022 CONTRACT	\$17,500.00
Check Total:							\$17,500.00
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EMPS5358395	220.030.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR SUPPLY GB#3331 BREATHER	\$28.99
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EMPS5365164	220.030.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR SUPPLY GB#3332 CUTTING	\$569.42
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EMWK3186847	220.030.0000.7492.000	OUTSIDE REPAIR WORK GB#3334 TRAVEL TO &	\$221.95

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Sort By: Check

Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

Exclude Manual Checks

Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EMWK3187952	220.030.0000.7492.000	OUTSIDE VEHICLE REPAIR GB#3331 TRAVEL TO &	\$902.93
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EMWK3187953	220.030.0000.7492.000	OUTSIDE VEHICLE REPAIR GB#3334 TRAVEL TO &	\$1,011.62
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EPWK0521159	101.006.0000.7499.000	OTHER REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.	\$190.00
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EPWK0521162	101.006.0000.7499.000	OTHER REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.	\$190.00
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EPWK0521167	101.005.0000.7499.000	OTHER REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.	\$190.00
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EPWK0521173	101.005.0000.7499.000	OTHER REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.	\$190.00
527023	09/09/2021	5006	EMPIRE SOUTHWEST MACHINERY	EPWK0521176	101.006.0000.7499.000	OTHER REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.	\$190.00
Check Total:							\$3,684.91
527025	09/09/2021	5006	GLOBAL TRACKING COMMUNICATIONS INC	861172	101.016.0000.7429.000	INTERNET. GPS	\$1,054.86
Check Total:							\$1,054.86
527026	09/09/2021	5006	GREENLEE COUNTY	V465812	223.068.0000.7489.000	Lease of office space for the Public Health Preparedness	\$650.00
527026	09/09/2021	5006	GREENLEE COUNTY	V479181	223.068.0000.7489.000	Lease of vehicle for the Public Health Preparedness	\$650.00
Check Total:							\$1,300.00
527028	09/09/2021	5006	GREENLEE COUNTY ADVANCE TRAVEL	V710474	101.001.0000.7551.000	B.Alvarez \$917.75 #7066; B.Figueroa\$446.52 #7071;	\$917.75
527028	09/09/2021	5006	GREENLEE COUNTY ADVANCE TRAVEL	V710474	101.004.0000.7431.000	B.Alvarez \$917.75 #7066; B.Figueroa\$446.52 #7071;	\$31.08
527028	09/09/2021	5006	GREENLEE COUNTY ADVANCE TRAVEL	V710474	101.004.0000.7433.000	B.Alvarez \$917.75 #7066; B.Figueroa\$446.52 #7071;	\$415.44

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Sort By: Check

Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

Exclude Manual Checks

Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
527028	09/09/2021	5006	GREENLEE COUNTY ADVANCE TRAVEL	V710474	225.042.0000.7433.000	B.Alvarez \$917.75 #7066; B.Figueroa\$446.52 #7071;	\$320.66
Check Total:							\$1,684.93
527029	09/09/2021	5006	HARALSON TIRE CO. INC	1013257	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. STOCK. 4-TIRES.	\$835.28
527029	09/09/2021	5006	HARALSON TIRE CO. INC	1013258	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. STOCK. 8-TIRES.	\$1,142.00
527029	09/09/2021	5006	HARALSON TIRE CO. INC	1013259	222.049.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 4913. 1-TIRE.	\$224.56
Check Total:							\$2,201.84
527030	09/09/2021	5006	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES	V383566	101.005.0000.6310.000	HOME DEPOT CARD	\$620.52
527030	09/09/2021	5006	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES	V383566	243.086.0000.6310.000	HOME DEPOT CARD	\$690.36
Check Total:							\$1,310.88
527032	09/09/2021	5006	JAMES HUISH	132	101.016.0000.7406.000	PODIATRY SERVIES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS	\$1,384.00
Check Total:							\$1,384.00
527039	09/09/2021	5006	LAKESHORE EQUIPMENT COMPANY	V51122	196.018.0000.6100.000	LSTA GRANT PURCHASE FOR LEARNING MATERIALS	\$8,389.27
Check Total:							\$8,389.27
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	011173	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 2026. 2-SENSOR-TPMS.	\$105.55
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	011245	220.030.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR SUPPLY GB#3303 COUPLING	\$66.79
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	036941	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 2026. 1-TIE ROD END.	\$134.18
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	036946	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 2026. 1-CONTROL ARM	\$115.10
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	037607	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 2016. 1-HOSE	\$94.34

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Sort By: Check

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

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Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059498	222.049.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 4910. 3-DELO 400	\$44.53
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059499	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. STOCK. 2-AIR FILTERS.	\$22.30
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059505	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. STOCK. 50 FAB/LOOM SPLIT	\$25.46
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059554	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 7127. 1-BATTERY.	\$122.04
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059554	101.020.0000.6320.000	CREDIT. CREDIT FOR CORE DEPOSIT.	(\$19.10)
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059582	220.030.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR SUPPLY GB#3284	\$81.89
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059598	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 2016/STOCK. 2-RELAYS.	\$15.45
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059615	222.049.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 4910. 1-OIL FILTER.	\$5.51
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059616	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. STOCK. OIL FILTERS, AIR	\$288.85
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059635	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. STOCK. 4-ANTIFREEZE	\$84.84
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059692	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 7104. 1-SWITCH,	\$243.89
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059693	222.049.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 4913. CABIN AIR FILTER,	\$90.64
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059699	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 2016. 1-SENSOR,	\$313.14
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059706	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 1992. 1-DISC/BRAKE	\$13.07
527042	09/09/2021	5006	MACK'S AUTO SUPPLY	059709	101.020.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS. GB 1992. 1-BRACKETED	\$204.13

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting
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Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022
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 Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Print Employee Vendor Names
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Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
Check Total:							\$2,052.60
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	185507727001	101.019.0000.6100.000	PLR 8X11, PLE 8X11, TAPE ORRECTION WHITE OUT,	\$129.39
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	185912914002	601.698.0000.6100.000	Invoice 185912914002	\$136.73
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	18774108001	101.019.0000.6100.000	1 case 10 reams white copy paper letter sz., 2 cases 8	\$38.00
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	18774108001	101.019.0000.6216.000	1 case 10 reams white copy paper letter sz., 2 cases 8	\$162.60
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	18774108002	101.019.0000.6216.000	10 pks @ 120 9" white paper plates coated. Invoice	\$36.22
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	18774114001	101.019.0000.6215.000	1 box 3000 pepper packets, item # 671991. Invoice #	\$29.69
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	18774115001	101.019.0000.7539.000	1 case 1000 Dart white dome cup lids 8 oz., item #	\$45.60
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	187848759001	101.005.0000.6100.000	OFFICE SUPPLIES. 5-BOXES HANGING	\$58.41
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	187848759002	101.005.0000.6100.000	OFFICE SUPPLIES. 1-BOX, LTR, OD, MED,	\$39.69
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	188628701001	101.019.0000.6100.000	REFILL CARDS, INDEX CARDS, INVOICE	\$12.58
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	188658959001	101.019.0000.6100.000	PLR, 8X11, NOTES POPUPS, GEL PENS BLACK, INVOICE	\$48.32
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	188765542001	101.019.0000.6216.000	1 Brentwood 32 oz. Hot Pot white, item # 471866.	\$16.71
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	188774118001	101.019.0000.6216.000	5 Basketballs official size. Invoice # 188774118001,	\$83.02
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	188790179001	101.019.0000.6100.000	2 cases HRDroll Scott paper towels for wall dispensers,	\$4.98
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	188790179001	101.019.0000.6230.000	2 cases HRDroll Scott paper towels for wall dispensers,	\$188.71

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Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

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Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Print Employee Vendor Names

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Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	188820181001	101.019.0000.6100.000	1 Pentel EnerGel liquid gel pen refills, needle point, 0.7	\$4.01
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	188991547001	101.019.0000.6215.000	15 cansiter 44ct Crystal Light singles variety pack,	\$319.35
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189040389001	101.019.0000.7539.000	1 p of 100 cable ties white 8". Invoice #	\$13.02
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189042495001	101.019.0000.6216.000	6 3pks @ 80 ct. ea. Lysol Disinfeting wipes, Lemon	\$107.84
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	18904249901	101.019.0000.6216.000	6 3pk canistersClorox Disinfecting Wipes @ 75 ea.	\$94.42
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	18912716001	101.019.0000.6230.000	8 Genuine Joe Narrow band Blend /small mophead,	\$128.53
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189306237001	101.003.0000.7451.000	SUPPLIES COPY PAPER	\$88.36
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189306237001	101.008.0000.7451.000	SUPPLIES COPY PAPER	\$90.14
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189306237001	101.014.0000.7451.000	SUPPLIES COPY PAPER	\$61.21
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189306237001	101.015.0000.7451.000	SUPPLIES COPY PAPER	\$38.97
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189306237001	101.026.0000.7451.000	SUPPLIES COPY PAPER	\$43.69
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189306237001	101.091.0000.7451.000	SUPPLIES COPY PAPER	\$57.62
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189333067001	101.008.0000.6100.000	OFFICE SUPPLIES - POCKET LTR	\$112.39
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189858999001	101.008.0000.6100.000	OFFICE SUPPLIES - PLANNER	\$29.53
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189862429001	101.008.0000.6100.000	OFFICE SUPPLIES - DISPOSABLE FACE MASKS	\$10.55
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	189862430001	101.008.0000.6100.000	OFFICE SUPPLIES AIR FRESHERNER PLUGS	\$15.18
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	190110852001	101.019.0000.6230.000	10 pks of 38 Windex glass surface wipes ea. item #	\$63.31
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	190247620001	101.019.0000.6230.000	1 squeeze bottle Zep Acid toilet bowl cleaner., item #	\$6.07

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Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Print Employee Vendor Names

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Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	190251825001	101.019.0000.6230.000	20 gals Purell Professional Sanitizer refill, item #	\$126.03
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	190251825002	101.019.0000.6230.000	9 gals Purell Professional Sanitizer Refill, item #	\$91.66
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	190251825003	101.019.0000.6230.000	1 Gal. Purell Professional Sanitizer Refill, item #	\$11.46
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	191648855001	101.008.0000.6100.000	OFFICE SUPPLIES - SCREEN WIPES, HIGHLIGHTERS, AIR	\$56.88
527048	09/09/2021	5006	OFFICE DEPOT INC	191649766001	101.008.0000.6100.000	OFFICE SUPPLIES - AIR FRESHERENER	\$9.55
Check Total:							\$2,610.42
527052	09/09/2021	5006	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES	3104922229	800.016.0000.9000.000	PAYMENT FOR LEASE INVOICE #314922229	\$16.37
527052	09/09/2021	5006	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES	3104922668	800.016.0000.9000.000	PAYMENT FOR LEASE INVOICE #314922668	\$1,251.66
Check Total:							\$1,268.03
527053	09/09/2021	5006	PURCHASE POWER - 8000-9090-0804-1175	V197974	101.016.0000.7423.000	POSTAGE	\$1,000.00
Check Total:							\$1,000.00
527056	09/09/2021	5006	RHINEHART OIL CO., LLC	IN-388546-21	220.030.0000.6250.000	DIESEL FUEL@ BLUE, AZ Y BAR RANCH 8/19/21 QTY	\$3,337.07
Check Total:							\$3,337.07
527058	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD ACE	135509	101.005.0000.6310.000	BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. SPINKLER BUBBLE	\$127.32
527058	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD ACE	640506	101.005.0000.6310.000	CUSTODIAL SUPPLIES. PS 2 PLY TP TORK, WHITE	\$961.66
527058	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD ACE	645321	101.005.0000.6310.000	BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. 3-PHILIPS ADVANCE	\$740.97
527058	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD ACE	646727	101.005.0000.6310.000	BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. 5-1-1/2" SLOAN SPUD	\$511.34

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Disbursement Detail Listing

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Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

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Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
527058	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD ACE	649163	101.005.0000.6390.000	MAINTENANCE/REPAIR SUPPLIES.	\$17.83
527058	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD ACE	908553	220.030.0000.6310.000	BUILDING & GROUND SUPPLIES 2X8X8 KD SPF/KD	\$63.47
Check Total:							\$2,422.59
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	682227	220.032.0000.6390.000	REPAIR/MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES.	\$117.96
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	684578	220.030.0000.6310.000	BUILDING & GROUNDS SUPPLIES PAINT & PRIMER	\$184.58
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	684578	220.030.0000.6320.000	BUILDING & GROUNDS SUPPLIES PAINT & PRIMER	\$45.81
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	684733	220.032.0000.6390.000	REPAIR/MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES.	\$9.91
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	684845	101.019.0000.6310.000	1 RYL INT P&P SG UWB 5 GAL, 1 TANK SPRAYER	\$420.03
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	684859	220.032.0000.6390.000	REPAIR/MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES.	\$7.60
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	685004	101.005.0033.6310.000	BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. 2-MORTAR REPAIR 10OZ.	\$60.81
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	685316	101.005.0033.6310.000	BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. 2-SPRAY PAINT GLOSS DEEP	\$38.11
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	685317	101.005.0033.6310.000	BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. 5-CONCRETE MIX 80# 2/3	\$25.94
527059	09/09/2021	5006	SAFFORD BUILDERS SUPPLY, CO	685326	101.019.0000.6310.000	1 Maxfit Power Bit PH2 2PC, 5/2pk victor Mouse traps, 2	\$129.72
Check Total:							\$1,040.47
527062	09/09/2021	5006	SCHINDLER ELEVATOR CORPORATION	8105721710	101.005.0000.7419.000	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES. QUARTERLY ELEVATOR	\$1,176.09
Check Total:							\$1,176.09

Greenlee County

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Voucher Range: 5006 -

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Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-177894	219.036.0000.6250.000	FUEL @ LOMA LINDA LANDFILL DYED-ULSD #2	\$1,908.23
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	101.005.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$362.43
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	101.005.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$96.27
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	101.019.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$104.64
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	101.020.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$203.82
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	101.020.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$397.76
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	101.083.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$191.59
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	219.036.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$61.87
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	219.036.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$333.21
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	220.030.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$6,056.98
527063	09/09/2021	5006	SENERGY PETROLEUM	SEN-178091	220.030.0000.6250.000	FUEL, OIL, LUB. (NON-TRAVEL)	\$1,536.82
Check Total:							\$11,253.62
527065	09/09/2021	5006	STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY	6001598107	101.015.0000.7495.000	MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING CHARGES	\$1,587.86
527065	09/09/2021	5006	STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY	6001608094	101.015.0000.7495.000	SEMI-ANNUAL MAINTENANCE AND	\$11,845.74
527065	09/09/2021	5006	STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY	6001613076	101.015.0000.7495.000	MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING CHARGES	\$445.89

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Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

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527065	09/09/2021	5006	STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY	6001623104	101.015.0000.7495.000	MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING CHARGES	\$341.64
Check Total:							\$14,221.13
527068	09/09/2021	5006	THE AARONS COMPANY, LLC	V865062	101.016.0000.7419.000	CONSULTING SERVICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER	\$3,000.00
Check Total:							\$3,000.00
527072	09/09/2021	5006	TOWN OF CLIFTON	2021-001	101.081.0000.7419.000	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES. CLEANING DONE AT SAN	\$2,214.08
527072	09/09/2021	5006	TOWN OF CLIFTON	2021082400373	101.005.0000.7475.000	SEWAGE SERVICES @ GREENLEE COUNTY	\$51.75
527072	09/09/2021	5006	TOWN OF CLIFTON	2021082400374	101.005.0000.7475.000	SEWAGE SERVICES @ GREENLEE COUNTY COURT	\$51.75
527072	09/09/2021	5006	TOWN OF CLIFTON	2021082400381	101.005.0035.7475.000	SEWAGE SERVICES @ GREENLEE COUNTY	\$103.50
527072	09/09/2021	5006	TOWN OF CLIFTON	2021082400382	101.005.0000.7475.000	SEWAGE SERVICES AT GREENLEE COUNTY	\$51.75
Check Total:							\$2,472.83
527075	09/09/2021	5006	UNITED ROTARY BRUSH CORPORATION	CI271243	220.030.0000.6320.000	MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR SUPPLY GB#3403 POLY	\$1,044.66
Check Total:							\$1,044.66
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.001.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$80.02
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.002.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$80.02
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.003.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$200.05
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.003.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$80.02
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.004.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$40.01

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Dollar Limit: \$999.99

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527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.005.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$40.01
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.008.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$160.12
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.012.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$40.01
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.014.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$40.01
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.015.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$240.08
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.015.0000.8550.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$109.09
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.015.0000.8550.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$818.24
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	101.020.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$80.10
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	220.030.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$120.03
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	220.032.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$90.16
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	222.051.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$120.07
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	222.054.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$103.34
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	222.054.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$40.05
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	222.057.0572.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$40.03
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	222.080.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$80.04

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Sort By: Check

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

Exclude Manual Checks

Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	223.068.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$40.01
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	225.042.0000.7421.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$72.26
527076	09/09/2021	5006	VERIZON 465444326-00002	9886681137	243.086.0000.7429.000	WIFI BILL FOR BILL DATED JUL 21-AUG 20, 2021	\$80.02
Check Total:							\$2,793.79
527080	09/09/2021	5006	WALMART COMMUNITY	1637219578	101.019.0000.6211.000	July 2021 monthly charges. (2), Statement date	\$538.92
527080	09/09/2021	5006	WALMART COMMUNITY	1637223315	101.004.0000.6100.000	WALMART CARD CHARGES STATEMENT # 1637223315	\$103.80
527080	09/09/2021	5006	WALMART COMMUNITY	1637223315	222.055.0000.7539.000	WALMART CARD CHARGES STATEMENT # 1637223315	\$22.54
527080	09/09/2021	5006	WALMART COMMUNITY	1637223315	222.080.0000.6120.000	WALMART CARD CHARGES STATEMENT # 1637223315	\$359.36
527080	09/09/2021	5006	WALMART COMMUNITY	1637223315	222.080.0000.6120.000	WALMART CARD CHARGES STATEMENT # 1637223315	\$258.55
527080	09/09/2021	5006	WALMART COMMUNITY	1637223315	226.080.0000.7539.000	WALMART CARD CHARGES STATEMENT # 1637223315	\$299.19
Check Total:							\$1,582.36
Bank Total:							\$206,870.65

Greenlee County

Disbursement Detail Listing

Bank Name: For Treasurer Posting

Date Range: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Sort By: Check

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022

Bank Account: TREASURER

Voucher Range: 5006 -

Dollar Limit: \$999.99

Print Employee Vendor Names

Exclude Voided Checks

Exclude Manual Checks

Include Non Check Batches

Check Number	Date	Voucher	Payee	Invoice	Account	Description	Amount
<u>Fund</u>							<u>Amount</u>
101							\$106,687.61
196							\$9,534.94
219							\$10,504.47
220							\$15,498.64
222							\$6,216.44
223							\$7,840.01
225							\$392.92
226							\$299.19
240							\$24,344.21
243							\$1,916.66
270							\$8,741.32
282							\$12,649.48
601							\$136.73
611							\$840.00
800							\$1,268.03
Fund Totals:							\$206,870.65

End of Report

Disbursements Grand Total: \$206,870.65

Greenlee County

Fiscal Year: 2021-2022
Transaction Journal

Criteria:
 View: Full
 Account Filter: ????.????.?????.????
 Collapse Mask: ????.????.?????.????

From Entry Number: To
 From Entry Date: 08/18/2021 To 09/16/2021
 Reference: Loan
 Journal:

Date	Account	Line Memo	Vendor	Debits	Credits
Line Number	Entry Number	Voucher Number	Reference	Check Number	User
08/31/2021	101.000.0000.1200.000		DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS	\$2,692.28	\$0.00
1	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
08/31/2021	101.000.0000.0100.000		CASH ACCOUNT	\$0.00	(\$2,692.28)
2	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
08/31/2021	133.000.0000.0100.000		CASH ACCOUNT	\$859.56	\$0.00
3	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
08/31/2021	133.000.0000.2200.000		DUE TO OTHER FUNDS	\$0.00	(\$859.56)
4	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
08/31/2021	146.000.0000.0100.000		CASH ACCOUNT	\$428.92	\$0.00
5	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
08/31/2021	146.000.0000.2200.000		DUE TO OTHER FUNDS	\$0.00	(\$428.92)
6	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
08/31/2021	159.000.0000.0100.000		CASH ACCOUNT	\$51.42	\$0.00
7	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
08/31/2021	159.000.0000.2200.000		DUE TO OTHER FUNDS	\$0.00	(\$51.42)
8	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
08/31/2021	169.000.0000.0100.000		CASH ACCOUNT	\$1,352.38	\$0.00
9	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
08/31/2021	169.000.0000.2200.000		DUE TO OTHER FUNDS	\$0.00	(\$1,352.38)
10	88	0	Loan	0	rontiveros
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed #000;"/>					
Balance:			\$0.00		
			Totals:		\$5,384.56 (\$5,384.56)

End of Report

**GREENLEE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA INFORMATION FORM**



MEETING DATE: September 21, 2021
DEPARTMENT: BOS

REQUESTED BY: County Administrator
TELEPHONE #: _____

1. Insert brief description of proposal and requested Board action:
Consideration of approval of Steve Ahmann, Frank Downs, Sabrina Dumas, Dean Lunt, Tom Powers, Leon Reynolds and Sam Lunt to the Greenlee County Extension Advisory Board for terms expiring 6/30/2023. Megan Kelly and Jeff Menges for terms expiring 6/30/2022.

2. Continued from meeting of: _____
Discussed in meeting of: _____

3. Publication requirements:
Does this require publication in the official county newspaper? Yes No
This department to cause publication Clerk of the Board to cause publication

4. Financial Impact:
Expenditure: Is this a budgeted expense? Yes No Project Code #: _____
Fund _____ \$ _____ Actual Not to exceed
Fund _____ \$ _____ Actual Not to exceed
If not budgeted, how will this expense be funded? _____

Grants/Contracts:
Federal State Other _____
CFDA # (Federal grants only) _____ State # _____
Fund _____ \$ _____
Matching funds required? Yes No Fund _____ \$ _____

5. Legal Review: Does this item require County Attorney review and approval as to form and within powers granted under the laws of the State of Arizona to the Greenlee County Board of Supervisors?
 Yes No
Date of County Attorney approval: _____

6. Board of Supervisors action taken:
 Approved Amended Disapproved Tabled

Original backup documentation must accompany this form!

**GREENLEE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA INFORMATION FORM**



MEETING DATE: September 21, 2021
DEPARTMENT: _____

REQUESTED BY: HR Department
TELEPHONE #: _____

1. Insert brief description of proposal and requested Board action:
Consideration of approval to backdate Erica's pay to the beginning of the Budget year, additional cost was built into this years budget.

2. Continued from meeting of: _____
Discussed in meeting of: _____

3. Publication requirements:
Does this require publication in the official county newspaper? Yes No
This department to cause publication Clerk of the Board to cause publication

4. Financial Impact:
Expenditure: Is this a budgeted expense? Yes No Project Code #: _____
Fund _____ \$ _____ Actual Not to exceed
Fund _____ \$ _____ Actual Not to exceed
If not budgeted, how will this expense be funded? _____

Grants/Contracts:
Federal State Other _____
CFDA # (Federal grants only) _____ State # _____
Fund _____ \$ _____
Matching funds required? Yes No Fund _____ \$ _____

5. Legal Review: Does this item require County Attorney review and approval as to form and within powers granted under the laws of the State of Arizona to the Greenlee County Board of Supervisors?
 Yes No
Date of County Attorney approval: _____

6. Board of Supervisors action taken:
 Approved Amended Disapproved Tabled

Original backup documentation must accompany this form!

DEREK D. RAPIER
County Administrator
Clerk of the Board
(928) 865-2072
drapier@greenlee.az.gov
FACSIMILE (928) 865-9332



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
P.O. BOX 908
253 5TH STREET
CLIFTON, AZ 85533

DAVID GOMEZ
District 1

RON CAMPBELL
District 2

RICHARD LUNT
District 3

AUSTIN ADAMS
Deputy County Administrator
(928) 865-2072
aadams@greenlee.az.gov

Dear Board of Supervisors,

We would like to backdate Erica's pay to the beginning of the Budget year. This additional cost was built into this years budget anticipating this move. We had not given the raise yet to Ms. Gonzalez as we were trying to clarify her role and new position title. We have now finalized the job description and would like to give her the pay and new title.

Thanks,

Austin Adams
HR Director



GREENLEE COUNTY EMPLOYEE TRANSACTION FORM

This form must be completed, including signatures, before any action regarding an employee's status can take effect.

SECTION 1: Employee Information

Gonzalez	Erica		
Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial	
PO Box 1075	Clifton	Arizona	85533
Mailing Address	City	State	Zip

SECTION 2: Transaction Information

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/29/2021

HIRES: New Hire – Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> New Hire – Part Time <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary (explain) <input type="checkbox"/>	CHANGES: Promotion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demotion <input type="checkbox"/> Raise <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain below) <input type="checkbox"/>	SEPARATION: Resignation <input type="checkbox"/> Retirement <input type="checkbox"/> Terminated <input type="checkbox"/> End of Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain below) <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---	--

COMMENTS: _____

Employee's Current Status	Proposed: New Hire, Change
<u>Assistant Economic Development Coordinator</u> <small>Position Title</small>	<u>Rural Development Coordinator</u> <small>Position Title</small>
<u>Economic Development</u> <small>Department</small>	<u>Economic Development</u> <small>Department</small>
Non-Exempt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-Exempt <input type="checkbox"/>
Hourly Rate <u>\$22.26</u>	Hourly Rate <u>\$</u>
Exempt <input type="checkbox"/>	Exempt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual Rate <u>\$</u>	Annual Rate <u>\$ 48,500.00</u>

SECTION 3: POSITION FUNDING INFORMATION

FUND	PROGRAM CODE	OBJECT CODE	PAY LEVEL	%	AMOUNT
101	008	5103		100	\$48,500.00

SECTION 4: SIGNATURES (REQUIRED)

Employee Signature	Elected/Appointed Official
Date	9/15/2021
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors	Date

For Office Use Only: (Payroll)

Date Entered: _____ By: _____



Rural Development Coordinator

Exempt

Level: 20

JOB SUMMARY

- Under supervision of County Administration develops, implements, and administers programs for further development of Greenlee County.

ESSENTIAL JOB FUNCTIONS

- Assist in securing funding for economic development programs and activities
- Represent the community at economic conferences at the local, regional and national levels
- Provide advice regarding market analysis and economic opportunities
- Research private and public sector economic development funding opportunities
- Serve as a member of economic development groups or task force that promote economic and community development at the local, State or Federal level, as deemed necessary or appropriate.
- Prepare grant proposals and applications, contracts and other necessary documents as may be required for necessary community services.
- Maintain a liaison with various local, State, and Federal agencies, coordinating projects with agencies as deemed necessary and appropriate
- Aid in the development of short and long term economic and community development plans
- Preparation and maintenance of information on utilities, taxes, zoning, transportation, community services, financing tools, and incentives, to respond to requests for information for economic development purposes
- Perform a variety of administrative, technical, and professional work in preparation and implementation of economic and community development plans, programs, and services.
- Connect public and private sector individuals and entities with appropriate resources designed to fit their needs.
- Promote and facilitate partnerships to maximize limited resources

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

- Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with major course work in economic development or a related field, or 4 years of experience in economic development.
- Any equivalent combination of training, education, and experience that provides the required skills, knowledge and abilities.

KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND ABILITIES

- Excellent public speaking and presentation skills
- Excellent interpersonal and organizational skills
- Ability to organize and prioritize work to meet deliverables
- Ability to work independently and effectively prioritize multiple tasks.

- Ability to troubleshoot, innovate, and problem-solve
- Knowledge of Windows based applications; Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Outlook.
- Skill in establishing and maintaining effective working relationships with employees, other agencies, and the public.
- Ability to perform duties independently that are appropriate and consistent with the level of the position.
- Ability to communicate clearly and concisely with staff both verbally and in writing.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

- Sufficient manual dexterity, with or without reasonable accommodation, which permits the employee to write reports and operate standard office equipment and a personal computer.
- Sufficient clarity of speech and other communication capabilities with or without reasonable accommodation, which permits the employee to discern verbal instructions and communicate effectively on a telephone, in normal range of conversation or in a group.
- Sufficient personal mobility, flexibility, and physical reflexes, with or without reasonable accommodation, which permits the employee to bend or stoop repeatedly, sit or stand for long periods of time, lift at least 20 pounds and work in an office environment.