



2022 Influencing Your Decision Makers

Who is making decisions that affect you?

What issues are being decided?

Why is your role in the process important?

Where can you make a difference?

How can you engage others to influence the decision?





Legislative and Policy Agenda

AEA routinely surveys our 20,000+ members prior to the start of each legislative session to determine the priority issues impacting public education. Throughout the year, AEA uses a variety of methods to gather member feedback regarding specific legislation. Furthermore, AEA will additionally continue to advocate legislative and policy fixes as identified by our members that will strengthen our public schools.

2022 AEA Legislative and Policy Priorities

- 1. Repeal the Aggregate Expenditure Limit for K-12 schools, with a 2022 session focus to exempt Prop 301 and Prop 208 monies.
- 2. Engage in meaningful policy discussions to address the staff shortages impacting our schools and students.
- 3. Defend the commitment to ensure that trained professional educators work collectively to determine curriculum that ensures accurate and honest education.
- 4. Defend the expectation that no retaliatory action will be taken against educators advocating for their colleagues, students, and the profession.
- 5. Demand that all measures needed to ensure the safety of staff and students are available to local communities throughout the state.
- 6. Ensure that any newly created policies for any school funding is given equitably to serve those most in need.
- 7. Protect and sustain the ASRS defined benefit pension plan for public school employees.
- 8. Advocate for research-based class size limits to be used in every classroom throughout the state.

Ongoing AEA Legislative and Policy Priorities

Public Education Funding

AEA advocates for policies that:

Restore necessary funding for public education and fully invest in the future of Arizona's children.

- Attract and retain a workforce of certified employees with sufficient and immediate salary increases that will create competitive pay with neighboring states.
- Education Support Professionals (classified staff) must receive compensation and benefits that reflects a livable and thrive able wage/salary and must be competitive with similar jobs in the private sector.
- Establish permanent salary structures for all public-school employees which includes annual raises.
- Restore \$1 billion in revenue to provide immediate, sustainable, and significant public education funding (FY2022) focused on equity and closing the opportunity gap for all students to meet the needs of our public schools in Arizona as follows:
 - Provide critical resources for classrooms such as support services, supplies, updated textbooks, and technology.
 - Fund school building maintenance and repairs to give students safe, clean, and functional places to learn.
 - Provide adequate funding for smaller class sizes, lower caseloads and appropriate student to school counselor ratios based on current research recommendations.
 - Invest in school readiness via early childhood and Pre-Kindergarten through Third Grade educational programs, including state-funded full-day kindergarten.
 - Provide career and technical education funding to assist students in preparing to enter the workforce.
- Prevent the Arizona Legislature and Governor from diverting revenue away from public schools through tax cuts, tax credits and vouchers (i.e., empowerment scholarship accounts and student tuition organizations) until per-pupil funding reaches the national average.
- Secure affordable, quality healthcare coverage for all public-school employees.

Quality Teaching and Learning

AEA advocates for policies that:

Advance sound education policy supporting high standards for teaching and learning and ensuring access to a high-quality education for all Arizona students.

 Promote a statewide systemic approach to quality teaching and learning including highly effective educator preparation programs and certification; professional

- development; mentoring and induction; career development pathways; and compensation structures.
- Promote equitable access to social-emotional learning for all students through curriculum and training for educators. Provide funding to meet the social and emotional needs of all students
- Support legislation declaring instruction as the primary duty of teachers.
- Recognize educators as professionals and ensure them the autonomy to deliver a flexible curriculum and make instruction-based decisions to meet the needs of their students.
- Commit to the recruitment and retention of professionally trained and certified educators for all public schools.
- Ensure that all mandated trainings, professional development or change in professional expectations are publicly funded and not passed onto the educator.

Fair Employment Rights

AEA advocates for policies that:

Advocate for fairness and respect of the education profession and all public education employees.

- Strengthen educator employment rights relating to fair contract practices and dates, Reduction In Force (RIF) process, salaries, nonrenewal notices and association work.
- Establish due process rights for all Education Support Professionals (classified employees).
- Remove high-stakes consequences tied to mandated assessment data, including Local Education Agency (LEA), school, and individual ratings of effectiveness (i.e., A-F accountability system and results-based funding); evaluations; compensation structures; and personnel decisions.
- Provide for fair and relevant evaluation systems that:
- a. include educator input and a clear appeal process.
- b. support professional development and growth.
- c. promote quality teaching and learning; and
- d. use various data points that reflect the course of instruction.

Retirement System

AEA advocates for policies that:

Protect and strengthen a secure retirement system for current, retired, and future school employees.

Sustain and protect a Defined Benefit plan for public employees.

ROSTER Senate-

NAME	DISTRICT	EMAIL @AZLEG.GOV	ROOM	PHONE
Lela Alston (D)	24	LALSTON	311	(602) 926-5829
Nancy Barto (R)	15	NBARTO	302	(602) 926-5766
Sonny Borrelli (R) Majority Whip	5	SBORRELLI	212	(602) 926-5051
Sean Bowie (D)	18	SBOWIE	308	(602) 926-3004
Paul Boyer (R)	20	PBOYER	307	(602) 926-4173
Lupe Contreras (D) Assistant Minority Leader	19	LCONTRERAS	305	(602) 926-5284
Karen Fann (R) President	1	KFANN	205	(602) 926-5874
Rosanna Gabaldon (D)	2	RGABALDON	303B	(602) 926-3424
Sally Ann Gonzales (D)	3	SGONZALES	314	(602) 926-3278
David Gowan (R)	14	DGOWAN	200	(602) 926-5154
Rick Gray (R) Majority Leader	21	RGRAY	212	(602) 926-5413
Theresa Hatathlie (D)	7	THATATHLIE	314	(602) 926-5160
Sine Kerr (R)	13	SKERR	302	(602) 926-5955
Vince Leach (R) President Pro Tempore	11	VLEACH	303	(602) 926-3106
David Livingston (R)	22	DLIVINGSTON	300	(602) 926-4178
Christine Marsh (D)	28	CMARSH	311	(602) 926-3184
Juan Mendez (D)	26	JMENDEZ	313	(602) 926-4124
J.D. Mesnard (R)	17	JMESNARD	309	(602) 926-4481
Lisa Otondo (D)	4	LOTONDO	315	(602) 926-3002
Tyler Pace (R)	25	TPACE	303	(602) 926-5760
Warren Petersen (R)	12	WPETERSEN	304	(602) 926-4136
Martín Quezada (D) Minority Whip	29	MQUEZADA	312	(602) 926-5911
Rebecca Rios (D) Minority Leader	27	RRIOS	213	(602) 926-3073
Wendy Rogers (R)	6	WROGERS	304	(602) 926-3042
Thomas Shope (R)	8	TSHOPE	310	(602) 926-3012
Stephanie Stahl Hamilton (D)	10	SSTAHLHAMILTON	313	(602) 926-3279
Victoria Steele (D) Minority Whip	9	VSTEELE	213	(602) 926-5683
Raquel Terán (D)	30	RTERAN	315	(602) 926-3308
Kelly Townsend (R)	16	KTOWNSEND	301	(602) 926-4467
Michelle Ugenti-Rita (R)	23	MUGENTI-RITA	306	(602) 926-4480

ROSTER House-

NAME	DISTRICT	EMAIL @AZLEG.GOV	ROOM	PHONE
Morgan Abraham (D)	10	MABRAHAM	323	(602) 926-5178
Richard C. Andrade (D)	29	RANDRADE	337	(602) 926-3130
Brenda Barton (R)	6	BBARTON	312	(602) 926-3421
Leo Biasiucci (R) Majority Whip	5	LBIASIUCCI	207	(602) 926-3018
Walter "Walt" Blackman (R)	6	WBLACKMAN	316	(602) 926-3043
Jasmine Blackwater-Nygren (D)	7	JBLACKWATER-NYGREN	126	(602) 926-3069
Reginald Bolding, Jr. (D) Minority Leader	27	RBOLDING	320	(602) 926-3132
Shawnna Bolick (R)	20	SBOLICK	205	(602) 926-3244
Russell "Rusty" Bowers (R) Speaker	25	RBOWERS	223	(602) 926-3128
Judy M. Burges (R)	1	JBURGES	130	(602) 926-3256
Kelli Butler (D)	28	KBUTLER	119	(602) 926-5156

ROSTER House continued

NAME	DISTRICT	EMAIL @AZLEG.GOV	ROOM	PHONE
Andrés Cano (D)	3	ACANO	332	(602) 926-3027
Frank P Carroll (R)	22	FCARROLL	111	(602) 926-3249
Neal Carter (R)	8	NCARTER	309	(602) 926-5761
Joseph Chaplik (R)	23	JCHAPLIK	310	(602) 926-3436
César Chávez (D)	29	CCHAVEZ	333	(602) 926-4862
Regina E. Cobb (R)	5	RCOBB	222	(602) 926-3126
David L. Cook (R)	8	DCOOK	308	(602) 926-5162
Andrea Dalessandro (D)	2	ADALESSANDRO	325	(602) 926-5342
Domingo DeGrazia (D) Minority Whip	10	DDEGRAZIA	322	(602) 926-3153
Lupe Diaz (R)	14	LDIAZ	302	(602) 926-4852
Tim Dunn (R)	13	TDUNN	114	(602) 926-4139
Mitzi Epstein (D)	18	MEPSTEIN	125	(602) 926-4870
Diego Espinoza (D)	19	DESPINOZA	338	(602) 926-3134
Brian Fernandez (D)	4	BFERNANDEZ	331	(602) 926-3098
John M. Fillmore (R)	16	JFILLMORE	303	(602) 926-3187
Mark W. Finchem (R)	11	MFINCHEM	313	(602) 926-3122
Travis Grantham (R) Speaker Pro Tempore	12	TGRANTHAM	204	(602) 926-4868
Gail Griffin (R)	14	GGRIFFIN	225	(602) 926-5895
Pamela Powers Hannley (D)	9	PPOWERSHANNLEY	335	(602) 926-4848
Alma Hernandez (D)	3	AHERNANDEZ	122	(602) 926-3136
Melody Hernandez (D)	26	MHERNANDEZ	318	(602) 926-3449
Daniel Hernandez, Jr. (D)	2	DHERNANDEZ	324	(602) 926-4840
Take Hoffman (R)	12	JAKE.HOFFMAN	341	(602) 926-3292
Jennifer Jermaine (D)	18	JJERMAINE	124	(602) 926-3199
(oel John (R)	4	JJOHN	306	(602) 926-3276
Steve Kaiser (R)	15	SKAISER	345	(602) 926-3314
John Kavanagh (R)	23	JKAVANAGH	226	(602) 926-5170
Sarah Liguori (D)	28	SLIGUORI	120	(602) 926-3300
Jennifer L. Longdon (D) Assistant Minority Leader		JLONGDON	321	(602) 926-3264
Teresa Martinez (R)	11	TMARTINEZ	113	(602) 926-3158
Christopher Mathis (D)	9	CMATHIS	326	(602) 926-3138
Robert Meza (D)	30	RMEZA	339	(602) 926-3425
Quang H. Nguyen (R)	1	QNGUYEN	304	(602) 926-3258
Joanne Osborne (R)	13	JOSBORNE	112	(602) 926-3181
Jacqueline Parker (R)	16	JPARKER	342	(602) 926-3375
Jennifer Pawlik (D)	17	JPAWLIK	118	(602) 926-3193
Kevin Payne (R)	21	KPAYNE	110	(602) 926-4854
Beverly Pingerelli (R)	21	BPINGERELLI	131	(602) 926-3396
Marcelino Quiñonez (D)	27	MQUINONEZ	115	(602) 926-3285
Athena Salman (D)	26	ASALMAN	330	(602) 926-4858
Judy Schwiebert (D)	20	JSCHWIEBERT	117	(602) 926-3390
Amish Shah (D)	24	ASHAH	123	
Lorenzo Sierra (D)	19	LSIERRA	123	(602) 926-3280
Christian Solorio (D)	30	CSOLORIO		(602) 926-3211
			116	(602) 926-4864
Ben Toma (R) Majority Leader	22	BTOMA	208	(602) 926-3298
Myron Tsosie (D)	7	MTSOSIE	334	(602) 926-3157
Michelle Udall (R)	25	MUDALL	129	(602) 926-4856
Jeff Weninger (R)	17	JWENINGER	224	(602) 926-3092
Justin Wilmeth (R)	15	JWILMETH	344	(602) 926-5044

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 1

Sen. Karen Fann(R) Rep. Judy M. Burges (R)

Rep. Quang H. Nguyen (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 2

Sen. Rosanna Gabaldon (D) Rep. Andrea Dalessandro (D)

Rep. Daniel Hernandez, Jr. (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 3

Sen. Sally Ann Gonzales (D) Rep. Andrés Cano (D) Rep. Alma Hernandez (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 4

Sen. Lisa Otondo (D) Rep. Brian Fernandez (D) Rep. Joel John (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 5

Sen. Sonny Borrelli (R) Rep. Leo Biasiucci (R) Rep. Regina E. Cobb (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 6

Sen. Wendy Rogers (R) Rep. Brenda Barton (R)

Rep. Walter "Walt" Blackman (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 7

Sen. Theresa Hatathlie (D)

Rep. Jasmine Blackwater-Nygren (D)

Rep. Myron Tsosie (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 8

Sen. Thomas Shope (R) Rep. Neal Carter (R) Rep. David L. Cook (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 9

Sen. Victoria Steele (D) Rep. Christopher Mathis (D) Rep. Pamela Powers Hannley (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 10

Sen. Stephanie Stahl Hamilton (D) Rep. Morgan Abraham (D)

Rep. Domingo DeGrazia (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 11

Sen. Vince Leach (R) Rep. Mark W. Finchem (R) Rep. Teresa Martinez (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 12

Sen. Warren Petersen (R) Rep. Travis Grantham (R) Rep. Jake Hoffman (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 13

Sen. Sine Kerr (R) Rep. Tim Dunn (R) Rep. Joanne Osborne (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 14

Sen. David Gowan (R) Rep. Lupe Diaz (R) Rep. Gail Griffin (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 15

Sen. Nancy Barto (R) Rep. Steve Kaiser (R) Rep. Justin Wilmeth (R)

SCHOOL DISTRICTS by Arizona County and Legislative District

Apache County		Greelee County	
-		•	
Legislative District 7		Legislative District 14	
CHINLE UD	7	CLIFTON UD	14
CONCHO ELEM DIST	7	DUNCAN UD	14
GANADO UD	7	MORENCI UD	14
RED MESA UD	7 7	LaPaz County	
ROUND VALLEY UD SANDERS UD	7		
ST JOHNS UD	7	Legislative District 5	
WINDOW ROCK UD	7	BICENTENNIAL UHD	5
	,	BOUSE ELEM DIST PARKER USD	5 5
Cochise County		QUARTZSITE ELEM DIST	5
Legislative District 14		SALOME CONSOLIDATED EI	
ASH CREEK ELEM DIST	14	WENDEN ELEM DIST	5
BENSON ELEM DIST	14	•	
BENSON UNION HS DIST	14	Maricopa County	
BISBEE UD	14	Legislative Districts 1, 4,	12, 13, 14, 15,16,
COCHISE ELEM DIST	14	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,	24, 25, 26, 27,
DOUBLE ADOBE ELEM DIST	14	28, 29, 30	
DOUGLAS UD ELFRIDA ELEM DIST	14 14	AGUA FRIA UHSD	13, 19, 29
FT HUACHUCA ACC DIST	14	AGUILA ELEM DIST	13, 19, 29
MCNEAL ELEM DIST	14	ALHAMBRA ELEM DIST	29, 30
NACO ELEM DIST	14	AVONDALE ELEM DIST	4, 13, 19
PALOMINAS ELEM DIST	14	BALZ ELEM DIST	24, 27
PEARCE ELEM DIST	14	BUCKEYE ELEM DIST 33	4, 13
SAN SIMON UD	14	BUCKEYE UHSD	4, 13
SIERRA VISTA UD	14	CARTWRIGHT ELEM DIST	19, 29
ST DAVID UD	14	CAVE CREEK UD #93	1, 15, 23
TANQUE VERDE UD	10, 14	CHANDLER UD	12, 17
TOMBSTONE UD	14	CREIGHTON ELEM DIST	24, 27, 28
WILLCOX UD	14	DEER VALLEY UD	1, 15, 20, 22
Coconino County		DYSART UD	13, 21, 22, 29
		EVIT 12, 16, 17,	18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
Legislative Districts 6, 7		FOUNTAIN HILLS UD	23
FLAGSTAFF UD	6, 7	FOWLER ELEM DIST	19
GRAND CANYON UD	6, 7	GILA BEND UD	4
MAINE CONSOL ELEM DIST	6	GILBERT UD	12, 16, 17, 25
PAGE UD	7	GLENDALE ELEM DIST	20, 29, 30
TUBA CITY UD WILLIAMS UD	7 6, 7	GLENDALE UHSD	20, 24, 28, 29, 30
WILLIAMS OD	0, /	HIGLEY UNIFIED	12, 16
Gila County		ISAAC ELEM DIST	19, 29, 30
Legislative Districts 6, 7, 8		KYRENE ELEM DIST	18
		LAVEEN ELEM DIST	19, 27
GLOBE UD	8	LIBERTY ELEM DIST	4, 13, 19
HAYDEN-WINKLEMAN UD	7, 8	LITCHFIELD ELEM DIST	13, 19, 29
MIAMI UD	6, 8	LITTLETON ELEM DIST	4, 19
PAYSON UD SAN CARLOS UD	6 7 8	MADISON ELEM DIST	24, 28
TONTO BASIN ELEM DIST	7, 8 6	MARICOPA CO REGIONAL D	
YOUNG ELEM DIST	6	MESA USD	16, 17, 18, 23, 25, 26
10 0110 EEEE 10101	U	MOBILE ELEM DIST	4 12
Graham County		MOHAWK VALLEY ELEM DIST MORRISTOWN ELEM DIST	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Legislative Districts 7, 14		MURPHY ELEM DIST	13
	7 14	NADABURG ELEM DIST	19, 27 13, 22
FT THOMAS UD PIMA COUNTY	7, 14 14	OSBORN ELEM DIST	13, 22
SAFFORD UD	7, 14	PARADISE VALLEY UD	15, 20, 23, 28
SOLOMON ELEM DIST	7, 14	PENDERGAST ELEM DIST	19, 29
THATCHER UD	14	PEORIA UD	20, 21, 22, 29
			-,,,,

SCHOOL DISTRICTS by Arizona County and Legislative District

PHOENIX ELEM DIST	24, 30
PHOENIX UNION HSD	
(wards 1, 2)	27
(wards 1, 2, 3, 5)	30
(wards 1, 5)	19, 29
(wards 2, 3, & 4)	24
(wards 3, 4)	28
QUEEN CREEK UD	12, 16
RIVERSIDE ELEM DIST	19
ROOSEVELT ELEM DIST	27
SADDLE MOUNTAIN USD	13
SCOTTSDALE UD	23, 24, 26, 28
TEMPE ELEM DIST	18, 26, 27
TEMPE UNION HSD	18, 26, 27
TOLLESON ELEM DIST	19
TOLLESON UNION USD	19, 27, 29
WASHINGTON ELEM DIST	20, 24, 28, 30
WILSON ELEM DIST	27
Mohave County	

Pinal County

Legislative Districts 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 19, 27

Legislative Districts 4, 7, 0, 11, 12,	10, 13, 27
APACHE JUNCTION UD	8, 16
CASA GRANDE ELEM DIST	4, 8, 11
CASA GRANDE UHSD	4, 8, 11
COOLIDGE UD	8, 12
ELOY ELEM DIST	8, 11
FLORENCE UD	8, 16
J O COMBS SCHOOL DISTRICT	8, 16
MAMMOTH-SAN MANUEL UD	8
MARICOPA UD	8, 11
MARY C O'BRIEN ACCOM DISTRICT	8
ORACLE ELEM DIST	8, 11
PICACHO ELEM DIST	8, 11
RAY UD	7
SACATON ELEM DIST	8
SANTA CRUZ VLY UN HIGH DIST	8, 11
STANFIELD ELEM DIST	4, 11
SUPERIOR UD	8
TOLTEC ELEM DIST	11
UNION ELEM DIST	4, 19, 27

Mohave County

Legislative Districts 5, 7

BULLHEAD CITY ELEM DIST	5
COLORADO RIVER UHD	5
FREDONIA MOCCASIN UD	5, 7
HACKBERRY ELEM DIST	5, 7
KINGMAN USD #10	5, 7
LAKE HAVASU UD	5
LITTLEFIELD ELEM DIST	5
MOHAVE VALLEY ELEM DIST	5
PEACH SPRINGS ELEM DIST	5, 7
TOPOCK ELEM DIST	5

Santa Cruz County

Legislative District 2

9	
NOGALES UD	2
PATAGONIA ELEM DIST	2
PATAGONIA UHSD	2
SANTA CRUZ ELEM DIST	2
SANTA CRUZ VLY UNIFIED DIST	2
SONOITA ELEM DIST	2

Navajo County

Legislative Districts 6, 7, 27

BLUE RIDGE UD	7
DLUE KIDGE UD	/
CEDAR UD	7
HEBER-OVERGAARD UD	7
HOLBROOK UD	6, 7
JOSEPH CITY UD	6, 7
KAYENTA UD	7
PINON UD	7
SHOW LOW UD	6, 7
SNOWFLAKE UD	6
WHITERIVER UD	7
WINSLOW UD	6, 7

Yavapai County

Legislative District 1, 6, 13, 22

ASH FORK UD	1
BAGDAD UD	1
BEAVER CREEK ELEM DIST	1, 6
CAMP VERDE UD	1, 6
CANON ELEMENTARY SCD	1
CHINO VALLEY UD	1
CLARKDALE-JEROME ELEM DIST	1, 6
CONGRESS ELEM DIST	1
COTTONWOOD-OAK CREEK ELEM	1, 6
HUMBOLDT UD	1
MAYER UD	1
MINGUS UNION HIGH SD	1, 6
PRESCOTT UD	1
SEDONA OAK CREEK UD	6
SELIGMAN UD	1
WICKENBURG UD	1, 13, 22

Pima County

Legislative Districts 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14

AJO UD	4
ALTAR VALLEY ELEM DIST	2, 3, 4
AMPHITHEATER USD	3, 9, 11
CATALINA FOOTHILLS UD	9
CONTINENTAL ELEM DIST	2, 14
FLOWING WELLS UD	3, 9
INDIAN OASIS-BABO UNIF DIST	4
MARANA UD	9, 11
SAHUARITA UD	2, 4, 14
SUNNYSIDE UD	2, 3, 4
TUCSON UD	2, 3, 9, 10
VAIL ELEM DIST	2, 10, 14

Yuma County

Legislative District 4 13

Legislative District 4, 15	
ANTELOPE UNION HSD	4, 13
CRANE ELEM DIST	4, 13
GADSDEN ELEM DIST	4
HYDER ELEM DIST	13
SOMERTON ELEM DIST	4
WELLTON ELEM DIST	13
YUMA ELEM DIST	4, 13
YUMA UNION HSD	4, 13

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 16

Sen. Kelly Townsend (R) Rep. John M. Fillmore (R) Rep. Jacqueline Parker (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 17

Sen. J.D. Mesnard (R) Rep. Jennifer Pawlik (D) Rep. Jeff Weninger (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 18

Sen. Sean Bowie (D) Rep. Mitzi Epstein (D) Rep. Jennifer Jermaine (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 19

Sen. Lupe Contreras (D) Rep. Diego Espinoza (D) Rep. Lorenzo Sierra (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 20

Sen. Paul Boyer (R) Rep. Shawnna Bolick (R) Rep. Judy Schwiebert (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 21

Sen. Rick Gray (R) Rep. Kevin Payne (R) Rep. Beverly Pingerelli (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 22

Sen. David Livingston (R) Rep. Frank P Carroll (R) Rep. Ben Toma (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 23

Sen. Michelle Ugenti-Rita (R) Rep. Joseph Chaplik (R) Rep. John Kavanagh (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 24

Sen. Lela Alston (D) Rep. Jennifer L. Longdon (D) Rep. Amish Shah (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 25

Sen. Tyler Pace (R) Rep. Russell "Rusty" Bowers (R) Rep. Michelle Udall (R)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 26

Sen. Juan Mendez (D) Rep. Melody Hernandez (D) Rep. Athena Salman (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 27

Sen. Rebecca Rios (D) Rep. Reginald Bolding, Jr. (D) Rep. Marcelino Quiñonez (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 28

Sen. Christine Marsh (D) Rep. Kelli Butler (D) Rep. Sarah Liguori (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 29

Sen. Martin Quezada (D) Rep. Richard C. Andrade (D) Rep. César Chávez (D)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 30

Sen. Raquel Terán (D) Rep. Robert Meza (D) Rep. Christian Solorio (D)

This Example has a Bill starting in the House of Representatives





Bill is introduced in the House by a Representative, a group of Representatives, a Standing Committee or a majority of a committee, after being written in proper form by the Legislative Council.

MEMBERS PROMOTE AEA BILLS ONLINE

Bill is assigned a number, receives First Reading and referred by the Speaker to appropriate Standing Committee(s) and to the Chief Clerk for printing and distribution.

Committee(s) consider bill (may include hearings, expert testimony, statements from citizenry) and report recommendations to whole chamber. Committee on Rules places bill on Active Calendar and Speaker sets order in which measures will be considered.

MEMBERS FILL HEARING ROOM TESTIFY IN COMMITTEE SUBMIT REQUEST TO SPEAK Caucus: There caucuses in ea (one Democra Republican). A in Caucus for on the Standir understand the goes to the flo

SEN

Third Reading

- Roll Call Vote.

Every Senator
present must vote
(unless excused)
and no member
may vote on
behalf of another
member.



a of the Whole (CO)

Committee of the Whole (COW). Entire membership of Senate acts as one committee to debate, amend and recommend bills on Calendar. Bill is heard by the Caucuses for legislators not on the Standing Committee to understand the bill before it goes to the floor for debate (after being reviewed by Senate Committee on Rules.) Commit become after 5 c which r Active 0 of the V

MEMB TE SUBI

If the bill passes the Senate with no additional changes

GOVERNORS

If amended in the Senate and passed, then the bill is sent to Conference Committee.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

FINAL READ

Bill is sent to Conference Committee made up of Representatives appointed by the Speaker and Senators appointed by the President – each with their own idea of how bill should pass...

Conference Committee "mends" bill by accepting original version, by adding new material, by deleting language or in some way compromising disagreements.

A Conference Committee Report is sent back to each chamber for adoption and after final passages, bill is sent on to Governor...

ISE



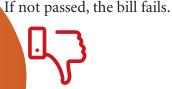
e are two ch chamber atic and one All bills are heard legislators not ng Committee to e bill before it

or for debate.

Committee of the Whole (COW) will hold an informal session with entire chamber membership acting as one committee to debate, amend, and recommend bills on Active Calendar.

VOTE VIIV

Third Reading –
Roll Call Vote. Every
Representative present
must vote (unless excused)
and no member may vote
on behalf of another
member.







If passed by House, bill goes over to Senate.

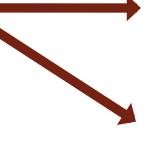
attee on Rules' agenda es the calendar for COW and clays, President designates measures are to be placed on Calendar for the Committee Whole.

ERS FILL HEARING ROOM STIFY IN COMMITTEE MIT REQUEST TO SPEAK Second Reading -President refers bill to appropriate Standing Committee(s). House bill is First Read in the Senate and laid over one day.

CONTACT THE GOVERNOR

After bill is received by Governor having been passed by both House and Senate, the Governor may sign bill or allow bill to become law without a signature if no action is taken during next five days (or ten days after adjournment). The bill becomes law and a part of the Arizona Revised Statutes.





CONTACT THE GOVERNOR

Bill may be accepted in new form and sent to Governor.



The Governor may veto bill but must return bill to House stating his reasons.







The House and Senate may override the Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote (or three-fourths, if an emergency measure).



LEGISLATION CREATION The Basics of How a Bill Becomes Law

Bill Introduction

Bill is introduced by a legislator.

Bill is assigned a bill number.

- A House bill has "HB" in front of the four-digit number. House bills also always start with the number "2". Example: HB2687
- A Senate bill has "SB" in front of the four-digit number. Senate bills also always start with the number "1". Example: SB1074

Speaker of the House assigns all House bills to their respective committee(s). Likewise, the President of the Senate assigns all Senate bills to their respective committee(s). If a bill is assigned to more than two committees, this generally means the Leadership does not like the bill's intent and wants it to fail in a committee.

Committee Hearing

At the beginning of the legislative session, House committees only hear House bills and Senate committees only hear Senate bills. It is the prerogative of the committee chairperson to decide what bills to put on the committee agenda. If the committee chairperson does not support the bill, it is unlikely they will put it on a committee agenda once the bill has been assigned to their committee.

A committee can pass the bill, amend the bill, or fail the bill in committee. DP = do pass; DPA = do pass amended

Example: 7-2dpa ...means that 7 legislators supported the bill, 2 opposed the bill, and that the bill was amended in the committee.

A bill must be heard in all assigned committees before it goes to the Rules Committee. All bills must go before the Rules Committee to determine they are constitutional and in proper form before being heard in Caucus.

If a chairperson holds a bill in committee, the bill is dead.

In the House, the bill goes before committees in the order assigned. For example, if an education bill is assigned to the education committee and appropriations committee, it must go to education before it goes to appropriations.

The Senate works differently. If a bill is assigned to two or more committees (besides the rules committee), it can go to any committee in any order. For example, if an education bill is assigned to the education committee first and appropriations committee second, it can be heard in appropriations before it gets heard in education.

The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate have the right to reassign bills to additional committees or remove bills from committees.

Caucus

There are two caucuses in the House and two in the Senate (one Democratic Caucus and one Republican Caucus). All bills are heard in Caucus as a means for those caucus members not in the committee in which the bill was heard and voted on to be able to understand the bill before it goes to the floor for debate. The staff members for the respective caucuses in the House give a summary of the bill to the caucus members and stand for questions. In the Senate, non-partisan staff present the bill summary to each caucus. Republican Caucus tends to move quicker than Democratic Caucus because nearly all the bills are Republican-sponsored bills (since Republicans are the majority in the House and Senate).

Committee of the Whole (COW)

Committee of the Whole (COW) is where amendments are formally adopted to a bill. Even if a committee amends a bill, the amendment is not really attached to the bill until adopted in COW. COW is where all amendments are offered.

If an amendment fails in COW, a legislator can request a roll call vote to add the amendment to the bill.

No strike-everything amendments can be offered in COW. Once all amendments are adopted to a bill, it goes to Third Read.

Third Read

Third Read is where all 60 Representatives or 30 Senators vote on the bill. Green light = yes vote; Red light = no vote.

To pass the House, a bill must receive 31 yes votes. To pass the Senate, a bill must receive 16 yes votes. If a bill fails on Third Read, it can be reconsidered one time. This allows the bill sponsor the time to convince some no votes to be yes votes.

Once the bill passes the House or Senate on Third Read, it goes to the opposite body. For example, if a House bill passes 31-29 (31-yes votes, 29- no votes) then it gets transferred to the Senate where the entire process above is repeated.

Conference Committee

If a House bill is amended in the Senate, and the bill's sponsor does not agree with the amendment or sees the need to further amend the bill, then the sponsor refuses to concur with the changes, and the bill is sent to a conference committee. The same thing occurs if a Senate bill sponsor does not approve of amendments made in the House.

A conference committee consists of both representatives and senators. The purpose of a conference committee is to reconcile the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

Once a bill is amended in conference committee, the conference committee "reports" to the House and Senate at large. Both bodies then proceed to vote on the bill during final read.

Final Read/Final Pass

If a bill is amended in the opposite body of the bill's sponsor, and the sponsor agrees to the amendment, the bill only needs to be final read in the original body. For example, if a House bill is amended in the Senate, and the House sponsor approves the amendment, then the bill only needs to be final read in the House before going to the Governor.

When a bill goes to conference committee, it must be final read in both bodies before going to the Governor.

Just like on Third Read, a Final Read vote requires 31 yes votes in the House and 16 yes votes in the Senate in order to be sent to the Governor.

Governor

Within five days of receiving a bill passed by both bodies, the Governor may sign the bill into law, veto it or let it go into law with his/her signature. If the Governor does not sign or veto a bill within five days (ten days after the last day of the session), then the bill becomes law without the Governor's signature.

If a bill is vetoed, the Legislature can override the Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Bill's Effective Date

The general effective date is 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature.

If a bill contains an emergency clause and passes by the required two- thirds vote of both bodies, it becomes effective immediately after the Governor signs the bill or allows it to become law without signature.

TERMS TO KNOW

Strike-everything (S/E) amendment: may completely change the topic of a bill. For example, the bill may deal with charter school reform, but the strike-everything (S/E) amendment offered could change the entire bill to something unrelated like teacher performance-based pay.

Because S/E amendments can completely change the topic and can be quite long, they must be filed earlier than other amendments (by 4PM two days before the committee meeting). The introduction provision to a S/E amendment must read: "Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert:".

Emergency Clause: Requires 2/3 vote to pass. If 2/3 approve, the bill goes into effect immediately upon the signature of the Governor. If the bill only gets 31 House votes or 16 Senate votes, it still continues, but the emergency clause part is stricken off. This means the bill goes into effect like normal (i.e. 90 days after the Governor signs it). The introduction provision to an emergency clause must read: "Emergency. This act is an emergency measure that is necessary to preserve the public peace, health or safety and is operative immediately as provided by law."

Proposition 105: For law that was amended or added by an initiative of the people, it is necessary that any amending legislation get 3/4 approval in both bodies and further the purpose of the voterapproved initiative.

The introduction provision to a Proposition 105 must read: "Requirement for enactment; three-fourths vote.

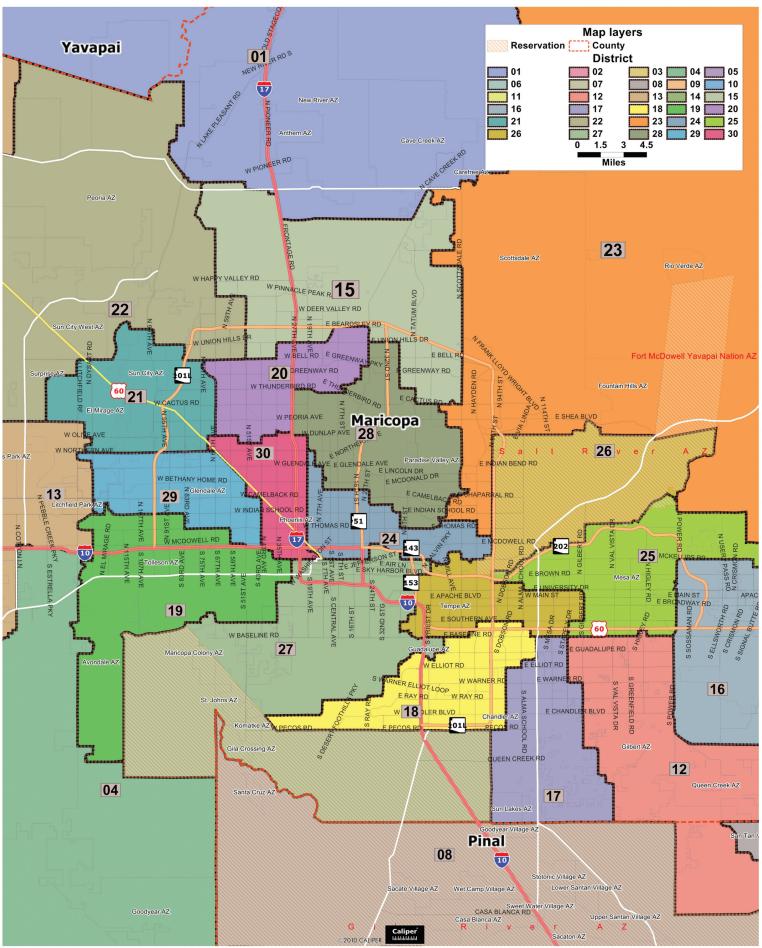
Pursuant to article IX, part 1, section (6), Constitution of Arizona, section XX-XXX, Arizona Revised Statutes, is effective only on the affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house in the legislature."

Example: Changes to the education sales tax (Proposition 301 from the 2000 election) would invoke a Proposition 105. So, legislators could not decide to withhold the Proposition 301 mandated inflation funding without showing this somehow furthers the voters' intent and also getting 3/4 vote in each body.

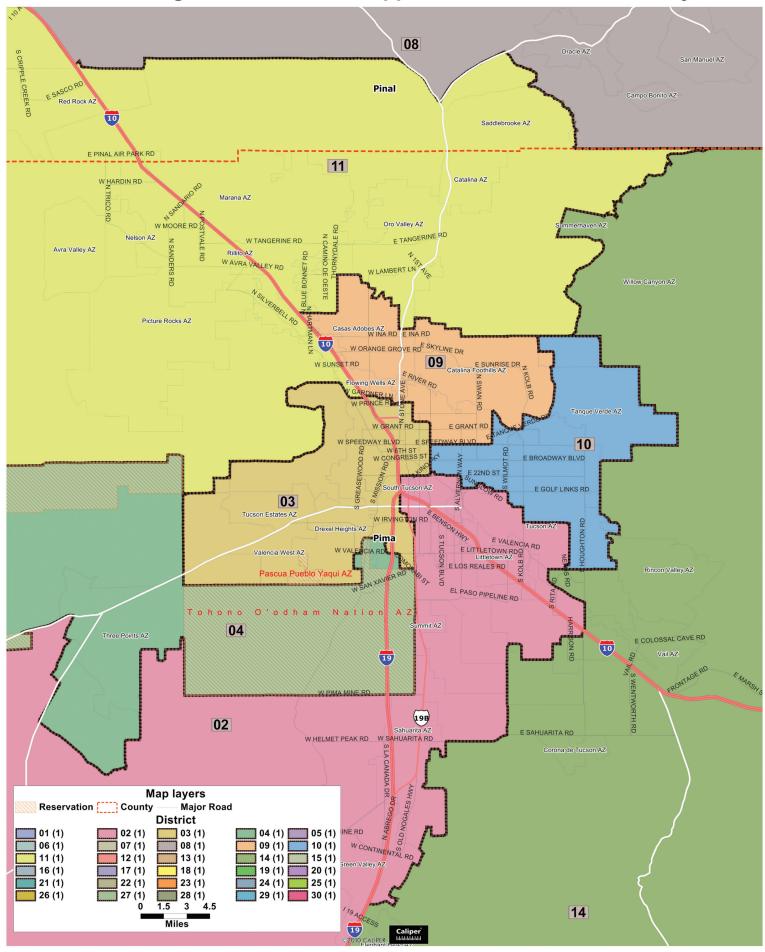
Proposition 108: For use in creating a tax or fee increase. Need 2/3 vote in both bodies to pass. Goes into effect immediately upon the signature of the Governor. If the bill does not get 2/3s vote, the entire bill dies.

The introduction provision to a Proposition 108 must read: "Requirements for enactment; two-thirds vote. Pursuant to article IX, section 22, Constitution of Arizona, this act is effective only on the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature and is effective immediately on the signature of the governor or, if the governor vetoes this act, on the subsequent affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the Legislature."

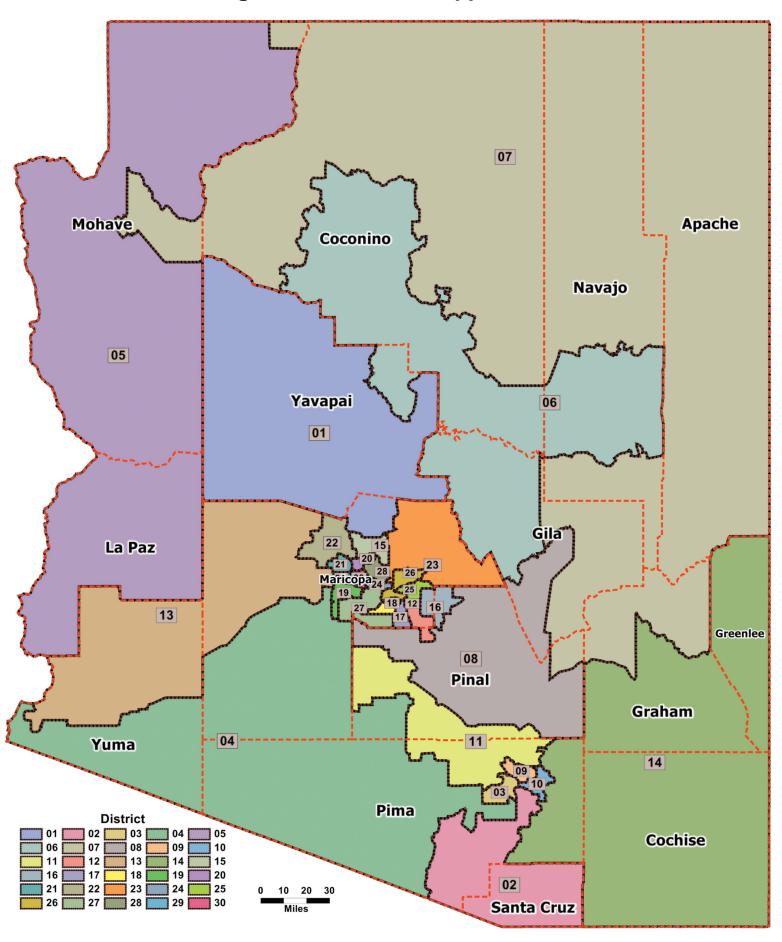
Final Legislative Districts - Approved 1/17/12 - Maricopa County



Final Legislative Districts - Approved 1/17/12 - Pima County



Final Legislative Districts - Approved 1/17/12



COMMITTEES

SENATE COMMITTEES

Appropriations

Commerce

Education

Finance

Government

Health & Human Services

Judiciary

Natural Resources, Energy and Water

Rules

Senate Ethics

Transportation & Technology

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Appropriations

Appropriations Subcommittee on Education

Appropriations Subcommittee on Government

Appropriations Subcommittee on Health

Commerce

Criminal Justice Reform

Education

Government and Elections

Health & Human Services

Judiciary

Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

Military Affairs & Public Safety

Natural Resources, Energy & Water

Rules

Transportation

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