INTERNSHIP REPORT

by

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FOREWORD

After successfully completing the interview process, I was requested to report to the Arizona State Legislature on January 5, 1976 to commence my experience as a legislative aide.

Although the orientation program to which I, along with 35 other interns, was subjected became repetitive and boring after the second day, it was informative. The interns were presented with the following reading materials: (1) Charles W. Wiggins, the Arizona Legislature; (2) Bill drafting manual; (3) Citizens Conference on State Legislatures The Sometime Governments. The ground rules by which the legislative aides were to be governed were established during that week. We were all made aware of our precarious positions as interns in the legislature, as well as our potential power to gather information which would either defend and support, or destroy legislative proposals. The control element became obvious when we, as interns, had to learn to control our power potential while providing constructive and objective data rather than data which would endorse our personal views. After becoming familiar with the basic tools available to us, we were informed that truly object research is rarely obtained. The elements of gathering information allow for some bias to enter (the individual or source from which we receive our information, as well as our own consolidation of the data into a concise report leaving out certain aspects we consider unimportant).

We were briefed as to what was expected of us as research staff:

-to be as objective as possible, stating what is reality rather than what should be;

-give the legislator enough information to make a decision while being brief and concise in our summary of data;

-exhaust all available sources;

-document all research;

-carefully disseminate the data, determining if the memo is only for a particular legislator or others.

It is by this method that the legislative aide hopes to remain effective. While the decision-making process in the legislature is not extremely rationale, it is the duty of the staff to provide some semblance of logic through its research.

In addition to the rules described above, the orientation program stressed the following points:

-act as professional staff members, but not as decision-makers or orators;

-do not express an opinion to legislators, news media, or constituents;

-show respect and loyalty to those we are subordinate no matter what are our personal thoughts concerning our superiors' capabilities;

-information gathered and compiled must be valid and correct to maintain effectiveness and credibility;

-legislators tend to be on ego-trips and display assorted behavior patterns - make an effort not to offend;

-like children, legislative aides are to be seldom seen and never heard.

Once orientation week was completed, all interns were assigned to their respective posts. I received the honor of being research aide for Representative Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman of House Appropriations Committee, and the other twelve committee members.

Because of my assignment to a particular committee and Chairman, I was able to become enmeshed in the budgetary process, as well as become exposed to various leadership techniques and personalities, becoming aware of their influence on the legislative process. My tasks included the following:

-researching and preparing critical analysis of both House and Senate bills assigned to the House Appropriations Committee (breakdown as to line items of supplemental requests, and JLBC recommendations), to be completed before the bills' discussion in committee meetings;

-attend budget hearings, committee meetings, and joint House-Senate committee meetings;

-help prepare the annual state budget;

-research and answer constituent inquiries and letters on various subjects;

-other research projects as assigned.

For detailed samples of my assignments, please refer to Appendix B of this report.

The research method which I employed is as follows:

-define the research project
.when is it due?
.what are the parameters?
one side of the issue, all sides, etc.
sources to be or not to be consulted
how much detail (general, minute, specific)?
how should it be presented (orally, memo, constituent reply, chart, speech, etc.)?

-has it been done before?
.Legislative staff
check assignment (log) book, permanent staff
committee staff
check with Senate Research staff
.House library
.Legislative Council
.Library and Archives
.Joint Legislative Budget Committee
.Senate Appropriations Committee
.State Agency personnel (Economic Security, Health, Transportation, etc.)
.Attorney General's Office
.Interest Groups, concerned citizens, lobbyists, etc.
.Local or Federal Government agencies
check and recheck for dependability and accuracy

-if the project has not been done before, or needs to be updated
.use any/all of the above resources for new information
.check with staff of co-sponsors
.check the Statutes, House/Senate Journals, etc.

Generally, Representative Goodwin gave me some direction at the outset by having me contact the key individuals(s) involved with the proposed legislation. As a guide for my research, Mr. Goodwin explained that he wanted to know everything about a bill before going to the House Floor, to be able to answer questions before they were asked of him by other members. If he was to defend an appropriations bill on the House Floor during the Committee of the Whole debate, he wanted to ensure its passage.

I provided Mr. Goodwin, and the other twelve members of the Appropriations Committee, bill summaries. These summaries included a statement as to the purpose of the legislation (what the bill is trying to accomplish), a list of the actors involved (who sponsored, who asked him/her to sponsor, whom will the bill affect, both pro and con,

etc.), which governmental agency will enforce the provisions of the bill, will the proposed bill cost any money (private business or government), breakdown as to the cash condition of the agency or department in question, past, present, and future budgetary requests, and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee recommendation. My task was to report the facts, not to recommend, so that the Appropriations Committee members could make sound fiscal decisions.

Now that I have presented a brief explanation of the setting in which I functioned and my role in the Arizona Legislature, in the following chapters I will continue with the purpose of this report - to provide the reader with some understanding of the organization and dynamics of the state Legislature, while discussing my impression of that political system.

ORGANIZATIONAL SETTING OF THE INTERNSHIP

The Arizona Legislature directly touches by its action, or lack of action, the life of every individual in the state. It is the only institution in the state which can legitimately make general regulations, or laws, affecting all residents. As a result, it is much too important to ignore.

The Arizona State Legislature performs four major functions for the state political system. These are described as follows:

1. lawmaking - the primary responsibility assigned to the legislative branch by the state constitution. This is accomplished through two dimensions - deliberation and conflict resolution;

2. representation for citizens of the state - whether they be constituents, members of interest groups, or residents of given localities. Arizona voters hold their legislators accountable through biennial elections, and the Arizona Constitution provides citizens with a mechanism for recalling their legislative representatives during the interim between elections;

3. administrative oversight to ascertain whether the executive agencies are implementing, or administering, laws in the manner intended by the Legislature by using the standing committee system, and the professional staff of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. Of course, the power of the purse exists as a major weapon in the arsenal of the Legislature if an agency appears somewhat reluctant to follow legislative intent while administering a particular program. With the increasing size and power of the state bureaucracy, the administrative function of the Legislature should become more important in the future;

4. auxiliary functions - electoral, judicial, and constitutional responsibilities.

Politically, the Arizona Legislature performs other functions. It serves as a training ground for persons going on to other elective offices in the state and the federal government. The Legislature also highlights political issues of the day, the accounts of its debates and deliberations are very important for the political education of the public.

So that it may perform these functions in an efficient and effective manner, the Arizona State Legislature has organized its ninety members (and staff). In reviewing this organization, bureaucratic characteristics (as explained by Max Weber) are noticeable - rules and regulations, a chain of command, goals, a clear delineation of duties and responsibilities, specialization, etc.

The Arizona Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Total membership of the Legislature is ninety, with thirty Senators and sixty Representatives. For an individual to qualify for membership in either chamber the Arizona Constitution provides that one must be at least 25 years old, a resident of the state for three years, a resident of a county for one year, and must have sufficient command of the English language to conduct the duties of the office without assistance. The Constitution also prohibits federal, state, and local officials from serving in the Legislature. Members are elected for two year terms. The current apportionment scheme divides the state into thirty legislative districts (average population of 50,083, according to the 1970 census), with one Senator

and two Representatives elected at large from each district. Each legislator receives six thousand dollars a year plus a subsistence allowance for each day he/she is employed in official state business, a mileage allowance for travel while on state business, and unlimited clerical supplies.

The Senate and the House of Representatives each select a group of officers to provide direction for activities. The Senate elects a President, Secretary of the Senate, Assistant Secretary, Chaplain, Journal Clerk, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeepers, and Pages. The House elects a Speaker, Chief Clerk, Assistant Chief Clerk, and other employees similar to those stated above. Other "permanent" staff includes Legal staff, Senate Research staff for all Senate standing committees, House Research Aides provided for most Representatives, Special Assistants to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, Minority Research staff, Secretaries, and Legislative Aides (interns). Organizational charts for both the Senate and the House are on pages 34 and 35 of Appendix A. I offer the following as a brief explanation of the duties and responsibilities (based on my observations of the political system) of the key actors in the Legislature.

The foremost leaders of the Arizona Legislature are the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. They are elected by the members of the majority party in their respective chambers at the pre-sessional organization caucuses. Their duties and responsibilities include the following:

-appoint the Majority Floor Leader and the Majority Whip who have been selected by the majority party in their respective chambers;

-establish committees (standing, conference, select, interim, etc.), assign members to committees, and appoint committee chairpersons;

-bill-referral to committees;

-bill-scheduling in Rules, Majority Caucus, Committee of the Whole, and Third Reading;

-overseeing Floor deliberations daily;

-leading the Floor debate on proposals important to the majority party.

Second in importance is the Majority Floor Leader (each house has its own). The responsibilities of the Majority Floor Leader include:

-being fully aware of all activities on the legislative Floor;

-assisting the presiding officer in setting agenda for various meetings;

-moving measures on the Floor to direct the passage of legislation;

-serving as party spokesman before the media representatives;

-having a comprehensive knowledge of parliamentary procedure and must be able to improvise when faced with unexpected situations.

The Whips in each chamber are mainly responsible for keeping track of the whereabouts of the members of their respective parties.

The minority party, or other factional groups, have a spokesperson for Floor leadership. Such Minority Floor Leaders are generally chosen during a caucus of the membership of the minority party.

The minority Leader in each chamber:

-serves as the chief spokesman for the party on the Floor, and presents the party views to the mass media;

-presides over the Majority Party Caucus;

-keeps party members informed on majority leadership decisions pertaining to the scheduling of measures for Floor debate;

-keeps track of the whereabouts of the members of their party.

The function of the standing committees are as follows:

-responsible for examining all bills referred to them by the presiding officer and committees may themselves, after the examination, make recommendations to the full legislative body;

-introduce measures they believe are needed.

Of third importance are committee Chairpersons. They have several important duties:

-prepare the agenda for committee meetings;

-preside over the deliberation of the committee maintaining general decorum;

-maintain accurate status report of all bills and amendments;

-defend and explain committee actions on the Floor;

-work closely with the chamber's presiding officer and Floor leaders to ensure that the party's legislative program is successfully implemented.

In addition to those standing committees referred to in the organizational charts in Appendix A, pages 34 and 35, two very important legislative committees are established by Arizona Statutes: the Legislative Council, and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

Both primarily are study groups and are comprised of some of the top leaders from both chambers.

The Legislative Council is composed of the President of the Senate, five members of the Senate appointed by the President, the Speaker of the House, and five members of the House appointed by the Speaker. The Chairmanship alternates yearly between the President and the Speaker. The powers and duties of the Council are provided by statute and include bill drafting, research, continuing revision of the Arizona Revised Statutes, and interstate cooperation. The Council appoints an Executive Director who, in turn, selects a supporting staff of clerical, technical, and professional assistants to perform the services delegated and authorized by the Council. The work of the Staff is of a continuing nature and the service is offered to legislators regardless of party affiliation throughout the calendar year (for organizational chart see page 36 of Appendix A).

The Joint Legislative Budget Committee consists of fourteen members, including the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House who are ex officio members without the right to vote. The remaining members are the Majority Leaders of the Senate and House, the Chairpersons of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and four members of the Senate Appropriations Committee appointed by the President, and four members of the House Appropriations Committee appointed by the Speaker.

The Committee is responsible for fact-finding and making recommendations to the Legislature relating to the state budget, revenues

and expenditures of the state, future fiscal needs, the organization and functions of state agencies or divisions thereof, and matters incident to such functions.

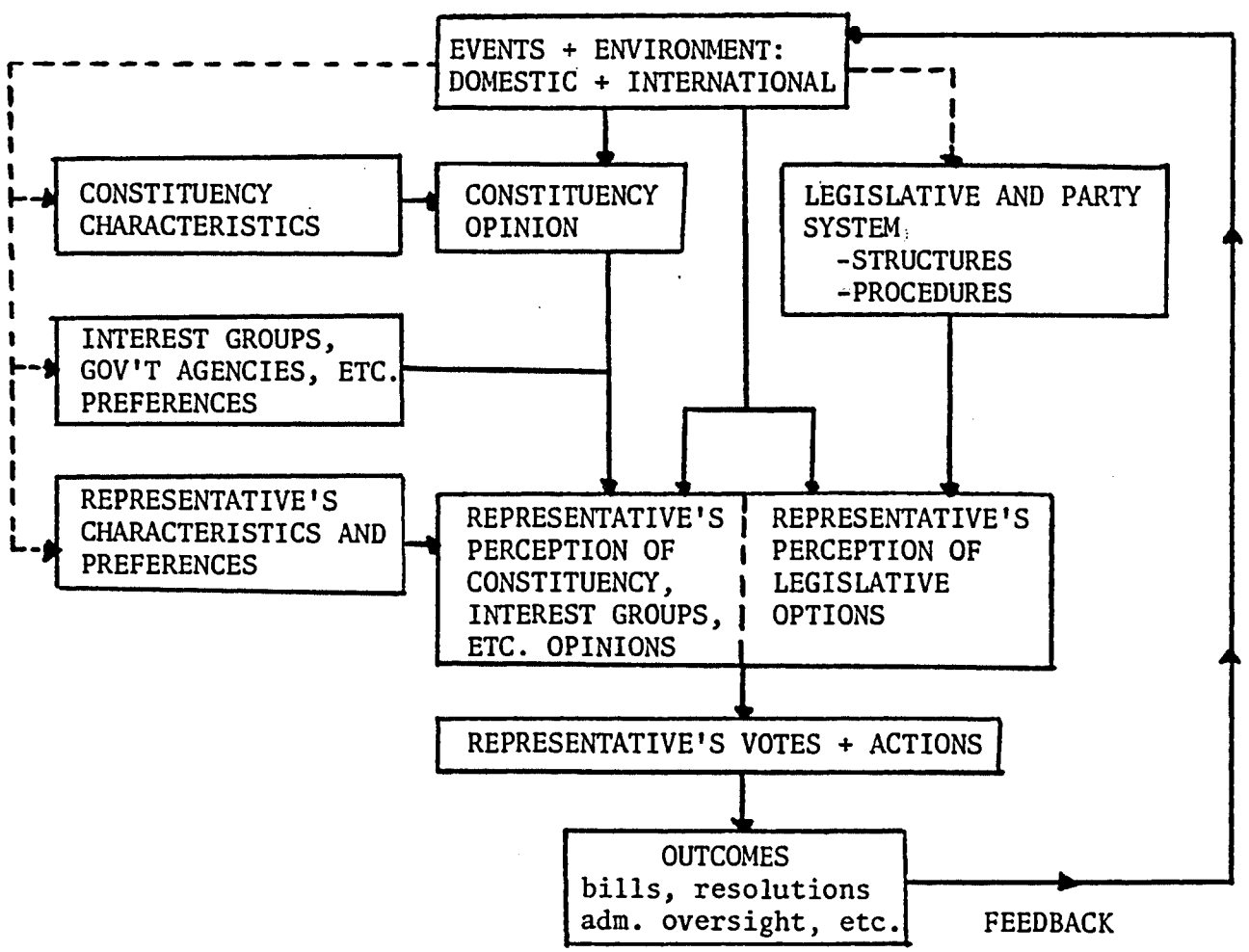
The Committee appoints a Staff Director, who in turn, appoints an Assistant Staff Director, Budget Analysts, Economists, and other clerical and technical employees as required. See pages 37 through 38 of Appendix A for organizational charts.

The Auditor General and a Chief Deputy are also appointed by the Committee. The Auditor General is responsible for conducting annual examinations of the financial transactions of all state agencies. In addition, the Auditor General enforces a uniform system of bookkeeping, instructs the proper methods of keeping financial accounts, and performs special assignments as requested by the Committee.

Directly related to the organization of the Legislature is my position as an intern (or Legislative Aide). My duties and responsibilities were outlined in the forward to this report. I worked directly under the supervision of Mr. Goodwin, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. My duties made it possible for me to act as a liaison between State agencies, the Budget Analysts of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and Senate Appropriations Committee Legislative Aide, while working indirectly for the other twelve members of the House Appropriations Committee. Appendix A, page 39 contains an organizational chart showing my position within the House Appropriations Committee structure.

DYNAMICS OF THE ARIZONA LEGISLATURE

During my brief association with legislators, I noticed certain traits and personality patterns which characterize both Senators and Representatives alike and have a direct and indirect effect on how lawmakers make decisions on policy issues. In an attempt to summarize why legislators behave the way they do in the legislative process, I offer the following highly abstract and schematic flow chart of the political process as reflected in the House of Representatives:



It should be noted that the relevant elements shown in the above flow chart fit together, forming a system where constituents, lobbyists, interest groups, government agencies, business institutions, legislators, the legislative process and organization, the party process and organization and both domestic and international events and environment (concerning local, state, federal, and multinational levels) cannot operate in isolation from one another in either a direct (bold line) or indirect (dotted line) way. This abstract model provides us with a framework by which some of the variables involved in the system may be studied.

In this report we shall concentrate on the preferences and characteristics of representatives rather than constituency, interest groups, etc. characteristics and opinions only because information concerning the former was available. Data on the characteristics of the 1976 legislators, for which information was readily available, is presented in Table 1, page 41 of Appendix A. This table does not contain information on all variables (i.e., age, ethnic background, religion, economic geoup, etc.) which should be considered as influential in determining why legislators vote as they do.

As it is the case with most Arizonans (66 percent born out-of-state; 34 percent born in-state[1/]), most legislators are originally from "some other place." Legislators are predominantly male, as is the case in most legislative bodies in the United States. Table 1 also shows the percentage of legislators falling into various occu-

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1/ Arizona Statistics Review (Arizona: Valley National Bank, September 1975), p. 21.

pational categories. The largest single group comes from business and industrial management backgrounds, with large numbers in such fields as insurance and real estate. The remainder are scattered among farming, teaching, law, homemaking, retirement, etc. Two factors appear to be especially relevant about legislator occupations. First, unlike most Legislatures, a smaller percentage of Arizona lawmakers than one would expect are lawyers (Ira Sharkansky in Policy and Politics in American Government states that "lawyers have accounted for over one-half the members of the U.S. Congress, and about one-quarter of the members of state legislatures." p. 215). Second, the bulk of lawmakers comes from self-employed occupational backgrounds, or ones which provide individuals with the type of flexible work schedule that permits them to run and serve in the Legislature. It is reasonable to assume that this pattern characterizes the membership of most legislative bodies in the United States. Approximately three-fourths of the legislators reside in two counties of the state: Maricopa County, within which Phoenix and its suburbs are located, and Pima County, where Tucson is located. The remainder of the legislators (one-fourth) comes from the other twelve counties in the state. The table also reveals that a much larger portion of Republicans, whether Senators or Representatives, come from Maricopa County, while a larger portion of Democrats in both chambers comes from the more rural counties.

Finally, approximately one-fifth of the 1976 lawmakers are serving their first term in the Legislature. The typical legislator is serving his second or third term. Senators have more legislative

experience than Representatives. Prior to their election to the Senate, approximately 43 percent of the Senators have served one or more terms in the House of Representatives, while the reverse pattern is not true in the case of any House members. In both chambers Republicans have more legislative experience than the Democrats because of their longer service record.

As well as having varying backgrounds and interests, Arizona lawmakers hold differing perspectives toward their jobs. There are the "ritualists" who place a great deal of importance on the mastery of parliamentary skills; there are "brokers" who accommodate conflicting interests in their districts or in the state as a whole; there are "tribunes" who think that their major task is to advance the interests of the people back home or throughout the state; there are the "inventors" who continually search for innovative solutions to the problems confronting Arizona.2/

Legislators also hold different views of their positions as elected representative of the people. There are the "delegates" who believe they should mirror the policy views of their constituents; there are also "trustees" who believe that their constituents have elected them to make the important policy decisions for them.3/

Legislators also have varying views toward two major actor groups in the legislative process: political parties and interest groups. Some members are "party people" and feel they should follow the policy positions taken by their party leadership, even if a

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2/ Charles W. Wiggins, Arizona Legislature (Arizona: Arizona Legislature, November 1974), p. 26.
3/ Ibid.

majority of the constituents at home disagree with those positions; some are "party mavericks" who do not regard their party as a major reference group and frequently deviate from the policy positions of their leadership; some legislators feel they should be responsive to the demands of interest groups which they regard as important to the welfare of their district or state as a whole, and are called "facilitators;" there are those who are "resistors," having negative outlooks toward the lobbying initiatives of interest groups.[4/]

These are just a few ways in which Arizona legislators hold different perspectives toward their legislative roles, or tasks. These are ideal types and some lawmakers do not fall neatly into one category or another. However, it is reasonable to assume that all of these legislator-types make significant contributions to the state's legislative process.

Personalities and behavior patterns of legislators participating within the system struck me as being of greater importance in affecting the way lawmakers vote, as well as their effectiveness within the system. During my internship I met individuals (legislators, administrators, staff, and interns) who succeeded (in gaining the support of others in the acceptance of policies and passage of bills), and others who failed. As a means for comprehending the complexities of these interpersonal relationships which exist within the state legislature, I have classified individuals into two categories - those who have succeeded, the "ins;" and those who have failed, the "outs."

4/ Charles W. Wiggins, Arizona Legislature (Arizona: Arizona Legislature, November 1974), p. 27.

Both types of personalities possess a number of behavior patterns. My description is not, and does not attempt to be, exhaustive of all possible characteristics. Also it should be remembered that these categories are ideal types, and not all legislators fall neatly into one or the other.

The following is a listing of those qualities which I found prominant and necessary qualities of the "ins:"

-goal-oriented
-self-motivated
-inspire initiative on the part of others
-ability to view reality and evaluate the situation
-creative and imaginative
-aware of their mental limits
-develop expertise in an area
-inspire self-confidence and acceptability by others
-capable of self-criticism
-take criticism from others
-have the available resources to solve problems
-intelligent
-experienced
-mature
-loyal and honest
-tactful
-dependable and responsible
-able to win the support of others
-do not appear manipulative of others for their own purposes

Which of the above qualities are most important, I cannot state. However, it should be remembered that an "in" need not have <u>all</u> these qualities, but should have a majority of them.

As might be expected, the "outs" have the opposite characteristics of the "ins." The failures have earned the distinction of being obvious in their manipulation of people for furthering their own ends resulting in their loss of credibility (a must for survival in the state legislature). They have managed to alienate themselves

from the informal process - an important part of the legislative organization.

These observations are based on my impressions of what makes a successful element within an organization. Unfortunately the "outs" characteristics, if displayed by individuals in leadership positions, tend to spread throughout an organization. On the other hand, "ins" possess the ability to stimulate participation and create a team-like structure for solving policy issues. The team functions well together because there is direction, accomplishments are recognized, and goals are realized. However, the personality traits of both the "ins" and "outs" are not limited to either leadership or non-leadership positions within an organization. It may also be stated that whether an individual falls into one category or the other depends upon precedent - that is, his/her past actions. Once a person is labelled as an "in," it is much easier for him/her to lose his/her credibility and become an "out" than vice versa.

Other elements of the political system which we cannot ignore because of their direct influence on a representative's perception of his legislative options and thus a direct effect on the representative's votes are the legislative and party systems (structures and procedures). We shall attempt to examine them here.

We have already examined the organizational structure of the Legislature. We shall now concentrate on the legislative and appropriations processes, illustrating how the leadership is able to influence a legislator's decision-making. First, let us turn our

attention toward the legislative process. The chart on page 40 of Appendix A shows the formal process by which a bill becomes law. Studying this process in concert with the organizational chart for either chamber, it is easy to see:

First, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate are able to influence their chamber's actions in several ways:

-bill-referral - substantially reducing the chances of bills being sent to the Floor by assigning it to too many committees (if a bill is assigned to more than three committees, it is virtually dead), or assigning it to a committee that would kill or pass it as he should like;

-bill scheduling responsibilities for the Rules committee, Majority Caucus, Committee of the Whole, and Third Reading. A bill once having passed a standing committee need not be scheduled if the presiding officer so wishes;

-overseeing the Floor deliberations daily - recognizing whom they wish to speak, admonish members for misconduct, and render parliamentary rulings;

-can lead Floor debate on proposals important to the majority party when he relinquishes the Chair in the Committee of the Whole.

Second, Chairpersons are able to influence their chamber's actions in several ways:

-prerogative to call special meetings;

-prerogative to set the agenda for all committee meetings (what bills are to be considered by the committee; not all bills need to be considered when assigned to a committee. Mr. Goodwin, House Appropriations Committee Chairman, has allowed only 30 percent of those bills assigned to the Committee to be voted upon by the full Committee as of May 22, 1976. Representative Goodwin firmly believes that not all bills should be passed out of committee, nor should they be moved too fast, thus giving him more bargaining power;

-preside over committee meetings. For example, when Goodwin refused to let the Committee vote on the 1976-1977 budget figure for the U of A hospital because he felt Mr. West was injecting into that subcommittee what he wants, although he is not a member of that subcommittee;

-appointment of subcommittee to study particularly controversial bills.

Third, while the power of a standing committee is restricted to making a recommendation to its respective body, a committee need not take any action on any bill. Some of the standing committees play an important role in determining the success or failure of proposed legislation. A group of representatives on the House Appropriations Committee, labelled as the "wrecking crew" by Mr. Goodwin, managed to delay action on several appropriations bills (the University of Arizona library bills was one of these bills) until they could investigate financial dealings of the University, and determine if the state would have sufficient funds. In addition, the Rules Committee of each chamber determines whether a bill shall be placed on the calendar for Floor debate.

Table 1 in Appendix A, page 41 shows the Democratic control of the Senate (60 percent) and the Republican control of the House (55 percent). The following will be an attempt to illustrate the contribution of party affiliation to why legislators vote as they do.

Not only does the majority party control the leadership positions in either chamber, but also maintain partisan control of committees (standing, statutory, etc.). Table 2 (Appendix A, page 42) illustrates this point. The majority party receives a disproportionately

large number of seats on committees than the minority party, and controls the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of each of the standing committees.

An examination of the committee system is not complete without a look at the role played by party caucuses in the legislative process (we shall concentrate on the Majority Caucus since the Minority Caucus is of less importance and plays a relatively minor role in comparison). In each chamber the Majority Caucus functions as an informal, or unofficial, policy screening committee on bills at a point between the standing committee and Floor deliberations stages. It wields virtual life or death powers over bills in the legislative process. The main job of the Caucus is to determine which bills should be sent to the Floor for Committee of the Whole deliberation. Normally the House majority leadership will require that a policy bill have support of 31 Caucus members before clearing it, and the Senate leadership will require 16, since the state Constitution requires that a bill must receive the approval of the majority of the membership of both chambers to pass. The rationale for this is that the majority party is responsible for the accomplishments (as well as failures) of a given Legislature so the votes of its members should be the ones that actually pass major policy bills. The votes taken in Caucus on policy and other controversial questions are regarded as binding, unless a measure is subsequently amended during Floor debate. If the leadership concluded that the desired support exists among the Caucus members for a given measure, the Rules

Committee will usually vote it to the Floor at a meeting following the Caucus. If a bill does not receive the required support, a bill may be held in Caucus and the Rules Committee until leadership compromises are being worked out. Sometimes a measure will be returned to a standing committee for further action if a compromise cannot be finalized. This happened in the case of the Drug Control Strike Force Bill. Representative West attached an amendment requiring the extension of the Strike Force from the border counties to all 14 counties. The measure was rereferred to the Appropriations Committee (where the amendment was attached).

The primary argument for the inordinate strength granted the majority party in the leadership and committee structure is that the majority party has the major responsibility for managing the legislative process and it should have control of key decision-making points in the flow of legislation through the system.

However, during this session there seems to be some discontent with the leadership's control of the legislative process. Since 1967 party lines have been maintained on organizational questions on all occasions. Yet this balance which now exists may change, depending on the upcoming election. There are many contested seats. Seven Senators and Representatives said they are definitely leaving. Another sixteen are undecided. Of those sixteen, four probably will not stay for another term. Many are leaving because of fiancial hardships. Those who have said they would not return for another session come from districts which have the potential for becoming

Democratic dominated (Representative Tom Richey, R-Tucson; Representative Tony Buehl, R-Tucson). Many of the changes that may occur will leave committee chairmanships open. If the Republicans lose enough seats in the House, and the Democrats gain strength, then there may be another coalition government in the Arizona State Legislature similar to that of the 1950's. It will not be uncommon for members to caucus with the opposition party for the purpose of organizing the legislature at the beginning of the session and providing it with policy leadership during the session.

The effect of this uncertainty concerning the control of the next Legislature is reflected in the shake-ups occurring in the House leadership. According to legislative observers, feuding and fighting started earlier this session than other sessions. As an example, the House leaders almost lost the battle to stave off a Floor vote on the Vehicle Emissions Program. Majority Leader Burton Barr moved to halt the vote by moving to retain the measure on the debate calendar. A coalition of Republicans and Democrats dealt the Republican party leadership a heavy blow by voting 27 to 23 against his motion. Barr did not receive the usual partisan support from the 33-member bloc on this procedural motion. Speaker Akers then made a motion to halt all debate on the calendar. He barely received the majority vote 27 to 26. It is unlikely that the same leadership will be in power during the next Legislature.

Representative Kelly declared that he would seek the Speakership next year if he is re-elected and if the Republicans retain

control of the House. Representative McConnel, if re-elected, will seek the Majority Leader seat. Representative West, although he has not announced, may be trying for the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee next year. As a result, the leadership is losing some power with the rank-and-file Republicans in the House. It is general opinion by Republicans that the Akers-Barr-Kelly triumvirate should reassess their positions and realign themselves with party thinking and popular sentiment. This, along with deep divisions in the Caucus on legislative issues such as Medicaid and the repeal of the auto emissions test program, are resulting in a power shift from Akers and Barr to the more conservative Kelly.

Before illustrating how the leadership is able to influence a legislator's decision-making through the appropriations process, we must first briefly examine the process.

The budget preparation process begins July 1 of each year and initially consists of the Executive Budget Office distributing the budget request forms to each department or agency. The agencies are requested to complete their budget requests by September 1 (a 45-day extension may be granted). A copy of each budget request is furnished to the staff of the J.L.B.C. as soon as it is received by the Executive Budget Office. They are then analyzed. The final recommendations are completed by the Executive Budget Office during the latter part of December. Since the staff of the J.L.B.C. must analyze the Executive recommendations, it must wait until these recommendations are completed by the Executive Budget Office. The Executive Budget is

presented to the Legislature approximately one week after the annual session convenes in January. The J.L.B.C. staff recommendations are presented approximately one to two weeks later. As soon as the Executive and J.L.B.C. recommendations are received, the Appropriations Committee in each house begins to analyze the budget requests. This is done through subcommittees. When each subcommittee makes a final determination of the funding for each agency (personal services, travel, employee related expenditures, reclassification, merit, cost of living, lined out or lump sum, etc.) it is put to a vote of the full committee. When the funding for all the agencies have been approved by the full committee in each chamber, the appropriations committees from both houses meet jointly to approve the overall budgets. By custom, the appropriations bill is prepared and introduced in the House. It then goes to the Senate and after final action of the Senate, the bill goes to the Governor for his signature.

Again, studying this process in concert with the organizational charts for both chambers it is clear that there are additional influences exerted on the legislative process.

First, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate are able to influence the appropriations committees actions by their authority to establish committees (standing, conference, select, interim, etc.), assign members to committees, and appoint committee Chairpersons. A consideration in this selection process may be whether or not the individual supported the presiding officer candidate at the majority party's organizational caucus. More important

may be whether the legislator is willing to follow chamber leadership during the course of subsequent sessions.

Second, Chairpersons are able to influence the appropriations committees actions by selecting the subcommittee chairpersons, and members thereof.

Third, each of the subcommittees are able to wield much influence through their recommendations. Legislative observers report that the recommendations of the subcommittees usually are unanimous and are subsequently accepted by the full committee. However, this year there has been much dissention among the subcommittees' members themselves, as well as between the subcommittees. It is reasonable to assume that the unrest is due not only to the cash-flow situation, and the attempt to avoid raising taxes, but also due to the shake-ups occurring in the leadership as demonstrated earlier.

Fourth, the influence wielded by party membership can be seen in the subcommittee assignments made by the Chairperson of the Appropriations Committee. Minority party representation on both the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees is disproportionately less compared with its Floor strength. Since each member in the House received only one subcommittee assignment, one of those appropriations subcommittees is comprised entirely of majority party members. The two charts on page 43 and 44 of Appendix A show the subcommittee assignments.

Finally, only on very rare occasions have attempts been made to amend the appropriations bill once it reaches the Floor of either

chamber. It would thus appear that the Appropriations Committees (and their subcommittees) have a great deal of influence on budgetary issues before the Arizona Legislature, and because of this they are main factors in determining why legislators vote as they do.

INTERNSHIP CRITIQUE

The knowledge gained from exposure to the legislative system through individual participation has filled a gap stemming from that which is considered theoretical and that which is reality. In the academic world I, as a student, studied and learned theory - whether it was political, economic, budgetary, research, philosophical, etc. I found this knowledge necessary for comprehending why things work and are done in a certain fashion. Theory has its basis in reality so the two are not distinct and separate entities - they complement one another. Theory provides me with a foundation (of what ought to be) against which realities (what is) of an organization or job can be compared and tested. In the "real" world, via my internship, I learned procedure - how things are accomplished within an organization, rather than merely reading about the reasons behind certain actions and reactions. What struck me of great importance are the personalities and characteristics of the individuals participating within the legislative and party system, and their impact on the system's effectiveness and efficiency, rather than the contrast between a textbook description of formal policy and the administrative process and the experiencing of how things operate.

This exposure to the system through a legislative internship program has provided me with an opportunity to observe various individuals (whether you call them "ins" or "outs," or something else doesn't matter) reacting to varying situations in a positive and constructive manner. This practical knowledge, joined with my academic

background, will prove invaluable in my career as a public administrator. While my observance of others' behavior patterns and traits have enhanced my understanding of the legislative process, I have also developed an insight into my own character. The experience has allowed me to mature, learning through my mistakes and my understanding of those errors, and coping with unfamiliar situations. Once an individual is better able to understand himself/herself, he/she is more capable of relating to others. As a result, I am in a better position to evaluate and understand another individual, including the organization of which he/she is a part.

The ultimate value of this internship has been the exposure to reality, and maturity coupled with an awareness of the political game. I am glad to have been given the opportunity, and to have had the privilege to serve as a legislative aide, making an abstraction (theory) a concrete part of my knowledge.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Organizational:

The Citizens Conference on State Legislatures performed a critical study of the 50 American Legislatures and ranked Arizona 43rd overall in effectiveness. Arizona was ranked according to each of the following categories:

-functional : 11th
-accountable : 47th
-informed : 38th
-independent : 17th
-representative: 50th

Since the completion of this study in 1971, several improvements were made by the Arizona Legislature and are reported by the Citizens Conference:

-pre-sessional activity may now include the pre-introduction of bills, which was not allowed previously;

-standing committees were used more extensively during the interim periods;

-standing committees have been reduced in number from 13 to 10 in the Senate and from 15 to 14 in the House. Membership on the Senate Rules Committee has been reduced from 17 to 9. The reduction in committees has led to a reduction in work load for members of both chambers. (see Table 3, page 45, Appendix A).

-there has been a slight increase in minority representation on some committees. Also, subject to the approval of the Speaker or President, standing committees may now act on interim work in place of specially appointed committees;

-except for the Rules Committee, and the Policy Caucuses which do not have open meetings, committee meetings are now open;

-pre-introduction of bills (before the start of the session) is now allowed. Uniform bill deadlines are applied in both houses. Pre-introduced bills are printed before the session and distributed to the members and the public before any committee meetings are held;

-all bills passed by the House or Senate and amended by either body are reprinted, amendments noted, and transmitted to the other chamber;

-work is in progress to make Senate and House rules similar;

-full-time administrative aides have been appointed for the Speaker and the President. The last areas of patronage in the House have been eliminated with the professionalization of the mail room. Interns are in use in both houses by majority and minority members;

-committee rooms have been expanded. Public hearing rooms have been outfitted for sound;

-all committee chairpersons now have office space.

On the basis of my observations of the structure and process of the Arizona Legislature, I recommend the following improvements to the state political system:

-increase legislative salaries from 6000 dollars per year to 10,000 dollars per year, making the legislative position a year round job. The money spent in additional salary costs would be outweighed by giving the legislators more time to do research, reflect, and consider the consequences of their decisions. We have a need for full-time legislators. Although increasing the salary would not ensure a better calibre of people seeking office (we must rely on the judgment of the voters), low salaries make it difficult, except for a select few to seek office;

-associated with the above point, the Arizona Legislature is subject to outmoded and arbitrary restrictions as to the length and number of sessions per year. Arizona seems far

beyond the point when one session per year (averaging approximately five months) is adequate to deal with the affairs of the fastest growing state in the nation. The Legislature should be subject to meeting on a year round basis. The graph on page 46 of Appendix A illustrates the increasing length of legislative sessions since the 26th Legislature. Each of the five regular sessions held from 1970 through 1974 lasted approximately 136 calendar days. However, there has been an attempt to limit the length of the sessions to 90 days;

-the membership should have the right to vote on every bill favorably voted out by a committee. There should be a rule that every such bill - automatically and without exception - come before the house for a vote. As it presently stands the majority leadership has many opportunities available to it for delaying or killing a bill arbitrarily - inconsistent with the democratic and decision-making functions of the state legislature. The majority leadership should be there to provide order, and cohesiveness, not obstruction. According to Representative Cauthorn, although the Democrats have 45 percent control of the House, only 6 Democrat sponsored bills have passed, while over a hundred Republican sponsored bills have passed the House. Over 430 bills were introduced this session;

-committees themselves should be required to report - favorably or unfavorably - on every bill referred to them, and all reports should be issued no later than the day before the end of the session;

-keep the Legislature accountable to the public by letting the public be informed of the reasons for the defeat or delay of a bill, and by whom. This point is associated with the two previous recommendations, yet it goes further to suggest that roll-call votes be taken on all measures before a committee. Not only will it help keep the public informed, but it will also make legislators take a stand on every issue and measure being considered. The slowdown in the

process will be offset by increased effectiveness and efficiency by the Legislature. A bill may well be deserved to be defeated and delayed, but only by open and democratic decision;

-there should be a means by which bills may be carried over from one session to another, to cut down on printing expenses, and reduce time spent on drafting of similar proposals and the legislative process. The Legislative Council reported it had approximately 875 requests for bill preparation this session; this number is about 200 bills ahead of last year's record. Last year 425 bills were introduced in the house and 396 in the Senate. This year 430 have been introduced in the House and 485 in the Senate;

-minority members representation on committees should reflect their representation in the Legislature as a whole. They should not be allowed to exert any less power than warranted by a democratic process;

-fiscal notes should be attached to each bill explaining the financial impact of the bills (on both the public and private sectors), allowing for better and more responsible decisions to be made on the part of lawmakers. JLBC would be responsible for this duty. The cost of hiring the additional analysts would be outweighed by a more effective and efficient Legislature. Such a bill was introduced this session. However, an austere budget will not allow for its passage;

-there should be a permanent year round staffing of all committees (non-partisan) in the House as is presently found in the Senate; there should be more research staffing for individual House and Senate members, both majority and minority parties. However, more coordination of research efforts is needed in the House on matters which are non-confidential;

-the Appropriations Committees in each chamber should meet jointly before working on the budget figures to settle differences in

policies concerning such things as cost-of-living, merit, reclassification, etc. This will help speed the budget process somewhat;

-the Arizona Legislature should establish and make contributions toward district offices (perhaps shared at first) for legislators.

Academic:

It is hoped that the following recommendations will be valuable input to the educational process and will be seriously considered by the Faculty of the Public Administration Department. Too often suggestions get lost or are ignored in the academic setting. However, I hope that my recommendations will initiate further consideration and action.

First, more emphasis should be placed on the area of utilizing statutes and/or charters for research. In my brief association with the Legislature I found it imperative to learn how to use and what to look for while translating laws. My background in research helped me somewhat, but many of the other interns had more difficulties than I in this area. It is my belief that no matter what level of Public Administration one enters - federal, state, county, or city - one will need to know how to interpret the laws or charters that establish the framework in which one works.

Second, the computer continues to play a primary role in the governmental process. I was allowed to attend a seminar at the Legislature which illustrated the Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) - a computer based budget and appropriation monitoring system that provides for analysis of budget requests and then monitors

appropriations expenditures on a monthly basis. This system is presently in use by the Washington State Legislature, and will be implemented in a number of other states soon. This system will undoubtedly become a more familiar instrument to legislators in the future. Therefore, I would like to suggest that there be more emphasis in this field by Public Administration students. Courses should be offered as part of the M.P.A. core requirements (as it is in the case of the B.S. degree) which would explain what can be expected from the computer and how to relate to computer personnel. One major problem which most administrators have is that they do not understand all the varied components of a computer or its systems, or the work involved in receiving data. In most cases, the administrator is left with no alternative but to let computer personnel do whatever they like. The course should provide the future administrator with the expertise to explain to his computer staff the type of information he requires, as well as can understanding of the type of information he can realistically expect from a computer. The course should, without being too technical, provide a means for the public administrator to integrate computer technology into the administrative process.

Third, it would be beneficial for the student to be required to take more sociology and psychology courses. As discussed previously, Public Administration is geared to working and properly functioning with various individual types. An insight into the personality and behavior patterns would aid the Public Administration student in reaching effective and efficient working relationships with peers,

superiors, and the public.

Fourth, there should be more emphasis placed on speech courses. Communication is very important for an administrator. The speech classes would provide more opportunity for students to develop techniques of communicating, and they could be supplemented by oral reports in existing Public Administration courses.

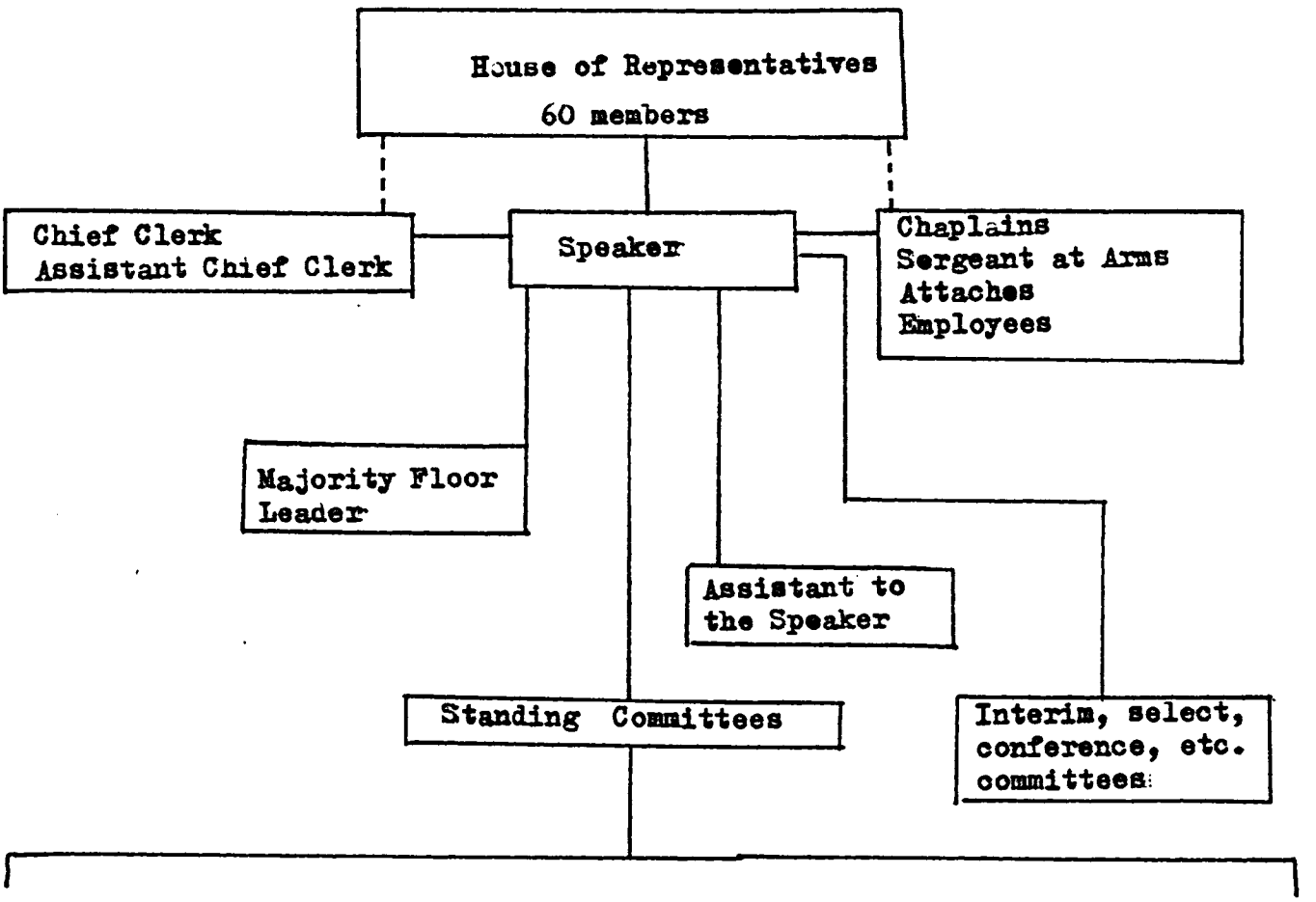
Finally, the Public Administration Department should emphasize the need for brevity in research papers. While longer and more detailed papers should still be assigned, a student should be required to review a subject on one or two sheets of paper. As I learned during my internship, legislators and administrators have limited time and usually need the gist of a concept, not a 15 to 20 page report which they do not have time to read. Many interns had problems adjusting to providing only the main points of a subject because they had been programmed in school to write endless data in semester reports. There is a need for the Public Administration student to develop the ability to synthesize only the most significant and relevant points when preparing research papers.

Of course, not all students will require the aforementioned courses or exposure. Instead, the students' course work should be flexible, allowing for courses in those areas where they are weak. No program should be so inflexible that it cannot provide for the individual needs of a student.

APPENDIX A

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thirty-second Legislature



Agriculture Appropriations Banking and Insurance Commerce

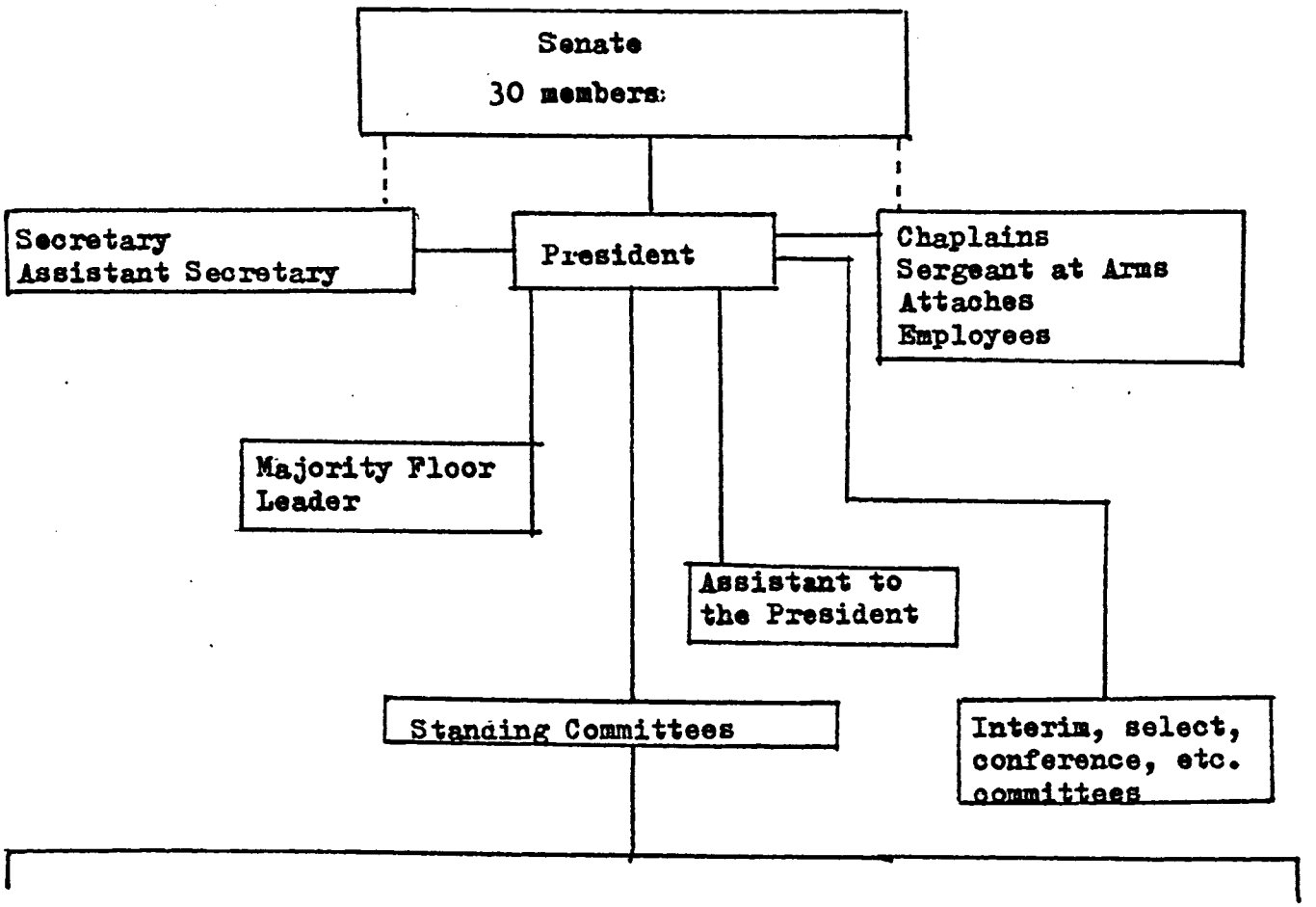
Counties and Municipalities Education Government Operations

Health and Welfare Human Resources Judiciary Natural Resources

Transportation Ways and Means Rules

STATE SENATE

Thirty-second Legislature

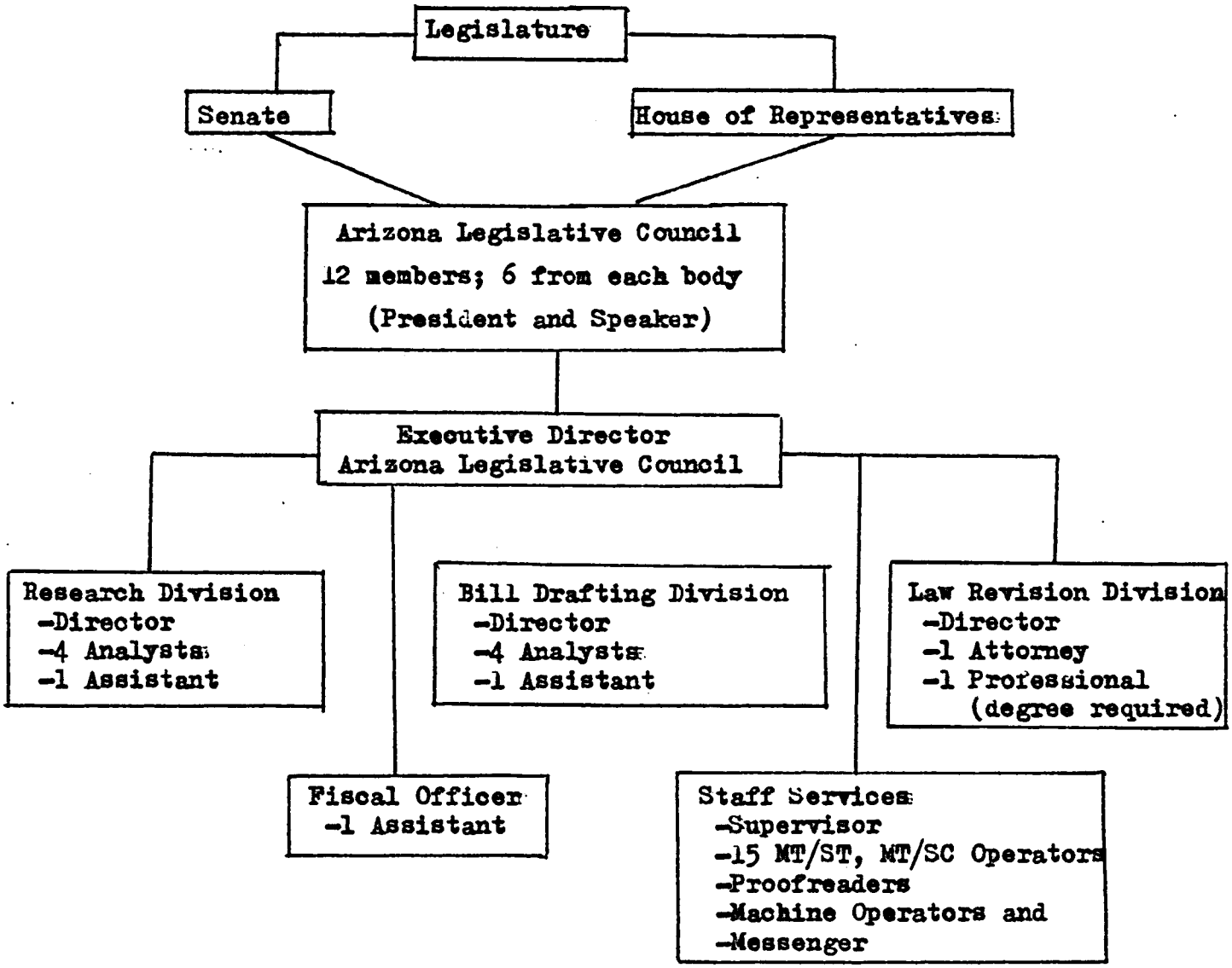


Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor Appropriations Education

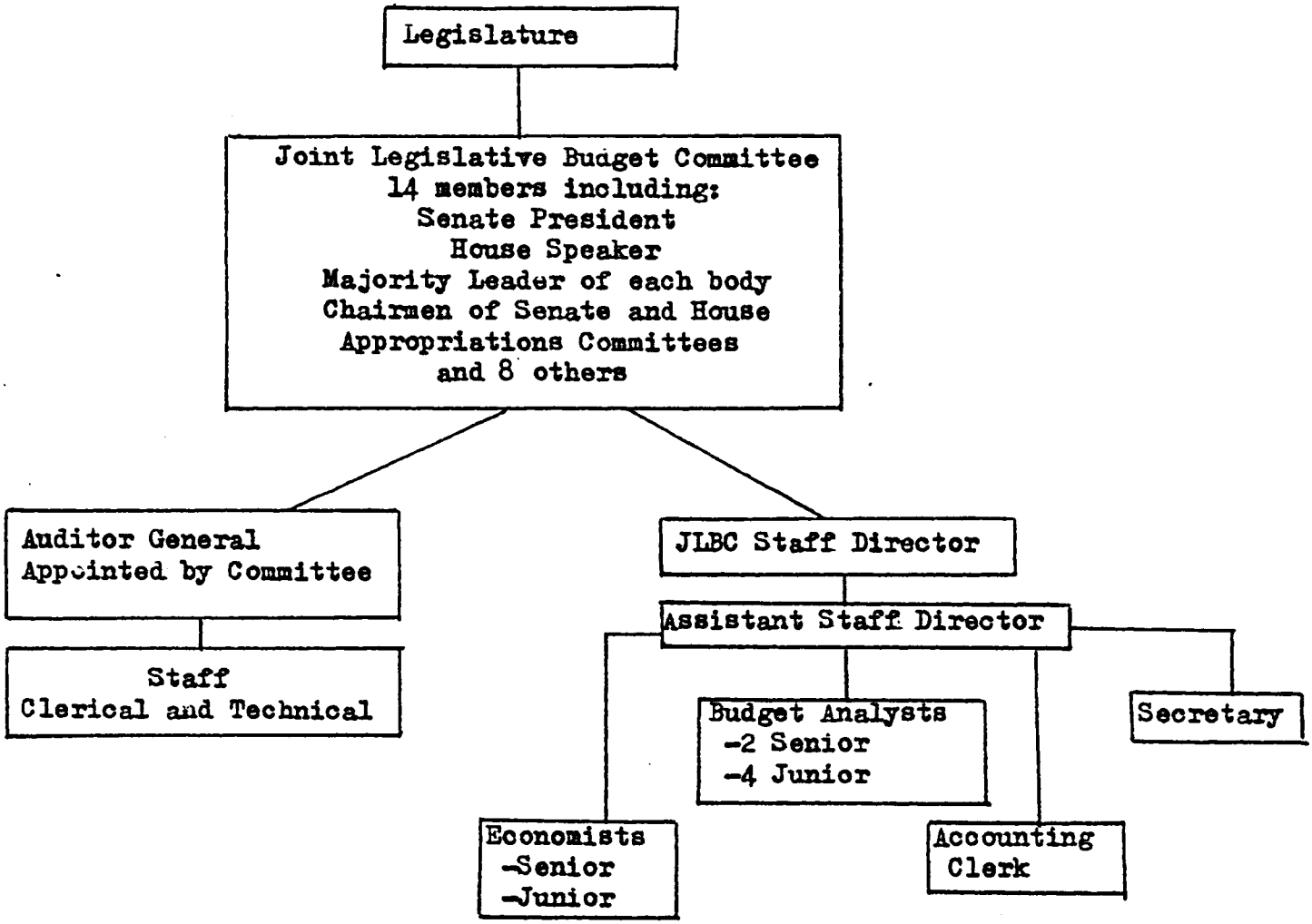
Finance and Revenue Government Health and Welfare Judiciary

Natural Resources and Environment Rules Transportation

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE



AGENCY COMMENTS

JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE STAFF

DICK MORRIS

DEPT. OF ECONOMIC SECURITY
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
LAW ENFORCEMENT MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL

HANK REARDON

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

NEAL HELM

ACCOUNTANCY BOARD
ARIZONA POWER AUTHORITY
ATHLETIC COMMISSION
BARBER EXAMINERS
CHIROPRACTIC BOARD
REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS
  Div. of Building Codes
COSMETOLOGY BOARD
DENTAL EXAMINERS BOARD
DISPENSING OPTICIANS
EGG INSPECTION BOARD
FRUIT & VEGETABLE STANDARD
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
MEDICAL EXAMINERS
NATUROPATHIC EXAMINERS BOARD
NURSING BOARD
OPTOMETRY BOARD
OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS BOARD
PESTICIDE CONTROL BOARD
PHARMACY BOARD
PHYSICAL THERAPY BOARD
PODIATRY BOARD
PSYCHOLOGIST BOARD
PRIV. TECH. & BUS. SCH. BD.
STATE CHEMIST
STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL BOARD
TECHNICAL REGISTRATION
VETERINARY BOARD

Will assist Hank Reardon with Department of Revenue

DON SOCKRIDER*

LEGISLATURE

BILL MCDONALD

ARTS & HUMANITIES COMMISSION
ATTORNEY GENERAL - DEPT. OF LAW
CORPORATION COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
GOVERNOR
  Arizona Rangers Pension
  Off. of Economic Planning & Develop.
  Solar Energy Research Commission
  Office of Tourism
  Program Information Project
INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION
LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SECRETARY OF STATE - DEPT. OF STATE

DUANE NORTON

ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BANKING DEPARTMENT
BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
COLISEUM & EXPOSITION CENTER
COMM. OF APPELLATE & TRIAL COURTS
COURT OF APPEALS
DAIRY COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
ETHICS BOARD
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION
PRESCOTT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SCHOOL FOR DEAF & BLIND
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUPREME COURT
TAX APPEALS BOARD
UNIFORM STATE LAWS
WATER COMMISSION

CHUCK WILLIAMS

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY
BOARD OF REGENTS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES BOARD
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY
U OF A - MAIN CAMPUS
U OF A - COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
U OF A - UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
W.I.C.H.E.

BEN FITHIAN

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCY & MILITARY AFFAIRS
JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY
PARDONS & PAROLES

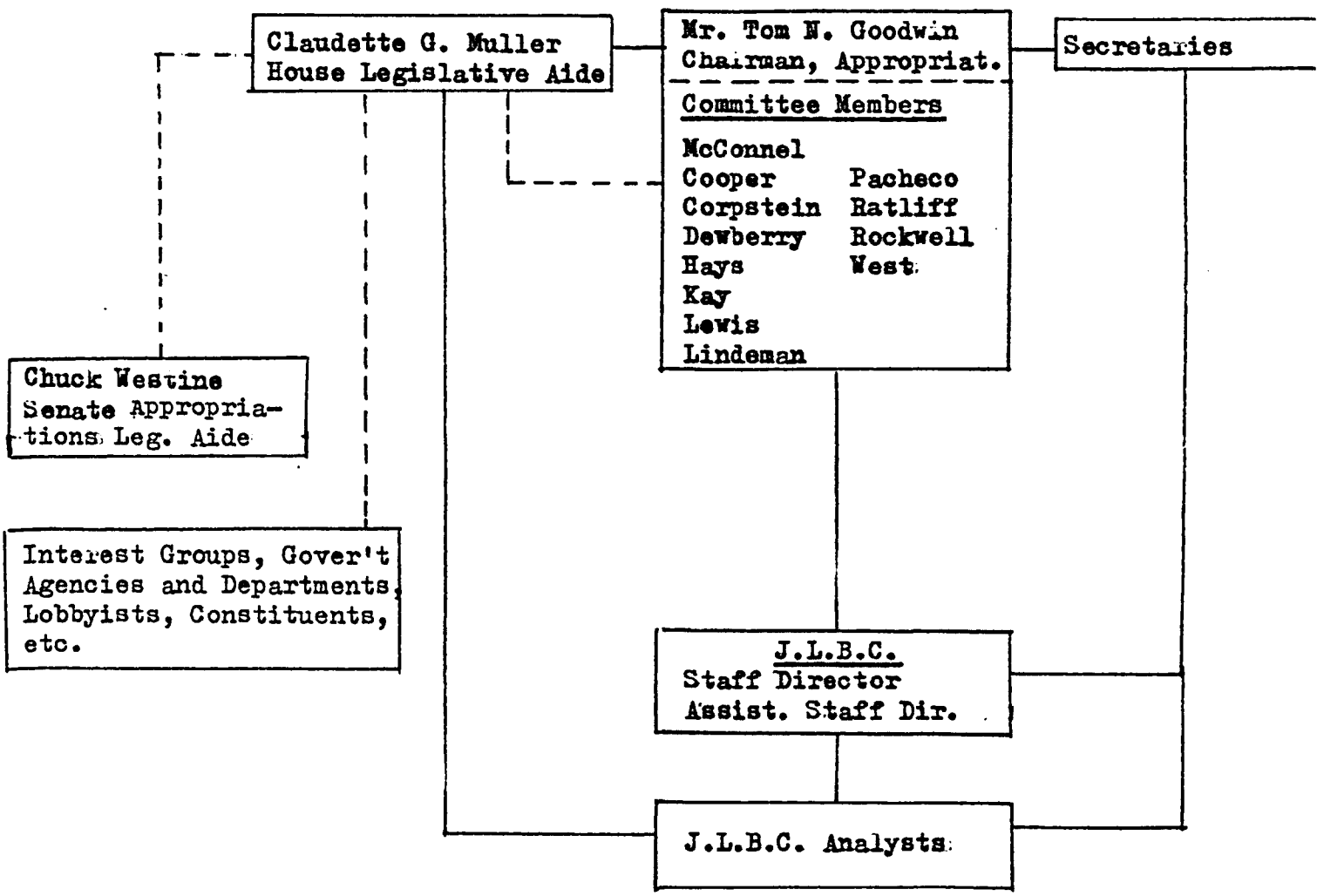
DOUG CERF

AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT REL. BD.
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE
A.O.R.C.C.
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
COPPER TARIFF BOARD
GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT
DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES
LAND DEPARTMENT
LIQUOR LICENSES & CONTROL
MINE INSPECTOR
MINERAL RESOURCES
OIL & GAS CONSERVATION COMM.
PARKS BOARD
RACING COMMISSION
STATE COMPENSATION FUND
STATE TREASURER

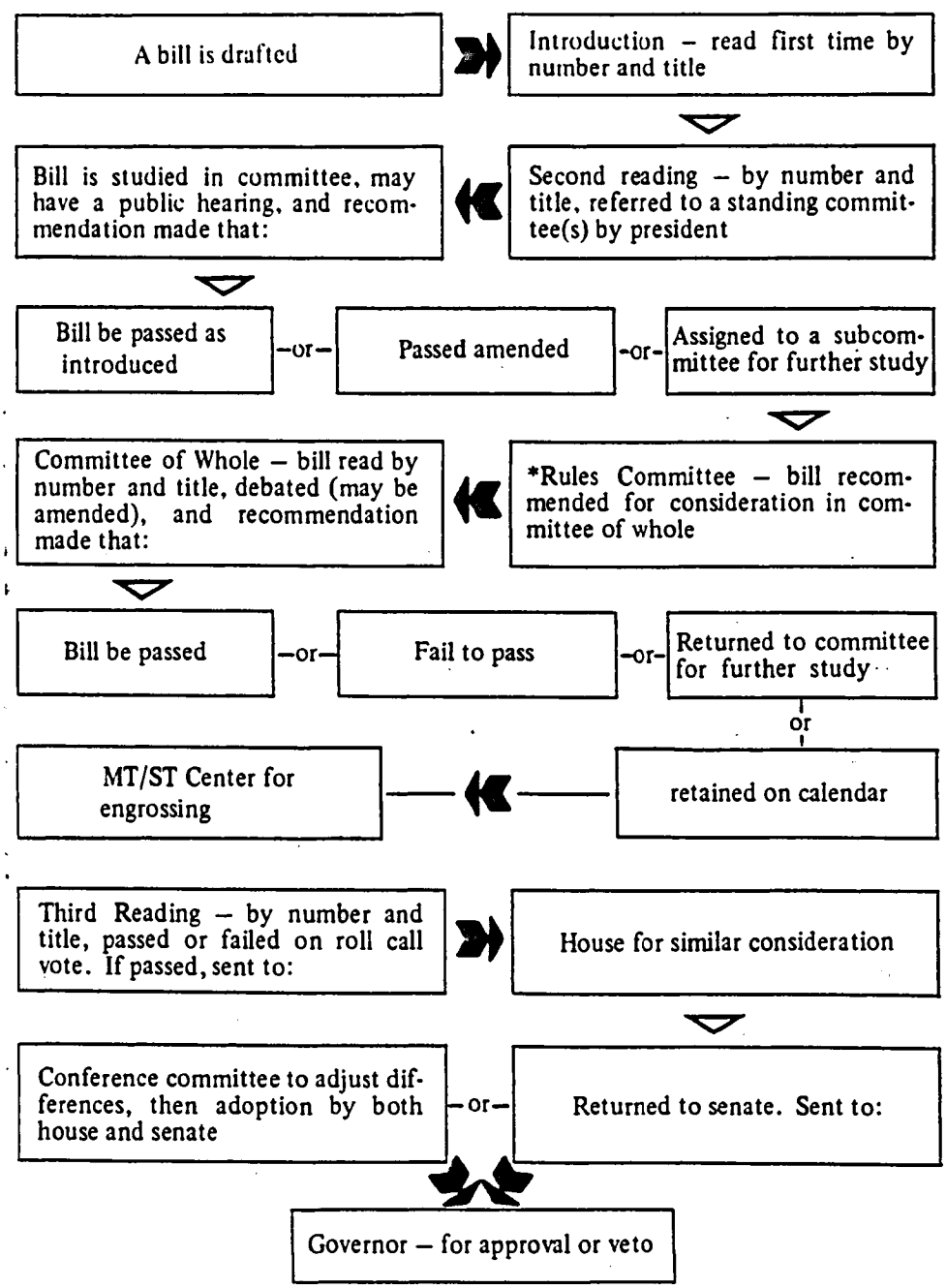
* All Analysts will review agency recommendations with Don Sockrider prior to submission to the Staff Director for final approval.

8/21/75

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW



*Bills selected by president for committee of whole from those cleared by rules.
All bills cleared will eventually be on a calendar.

SOURCE: ARIZONA LEGISLATURE, CHARLES W. WIGGINS (ARIZONA: ARIZONA LEGISLATURE, NOVEMBER 1974)

TABLE 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF LEGISLATORS

Percentage: Characteristic:	Senate Rep. (12)	Senate Dem. (18)	Senate Both (30)	House Rep. (33)	House Dem. (27)	House Both (60)	All (90)
Place of Birth:							
Born In State	16.7	33.3	26.7	27.3	48.1	36.7	33.3
Born Out of State	83.3	66.7	73.3	72.7	51.9	63.3	66.7
Sex:							
Male	100.0	72.2	83.3	81.8	74.1	78.3	80.0
Female	0.0	27.8	16.7	18.2	25.9	21.7	20.0
Occupation:							
Business/Industry	33.3	11.1	20.0	27.3	25.9	26.7	24.4
Farming/Ranching	25.0	11.1	16.7	15.2	3.7	10.0	12.2
Teaching/Education	0.0	27.8	16.7	9.1	7.4	8.3	11.1
Attorney	25.0	5.6	13.3	0.0	7.4	3.3	6.8
Retired	8.3	11.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	15.6
Homemaker	0.0	5.6	3.3	3.0	0.0	1.7	2.2
Other	8.3	27.8	20.0	21.2	44.4	31.7	27.8
Place of Residence:							
Maricopa County	83.3	38.9	56.7	78.8	22.2	53.3	54.4
Pima County	0.0	33.3	20.0	6.1	37.1	20.0	20.0
Other Counties	16.7	27.8	23.3	15.1	40.7	26.7	25.6
Term of Legislator:							
First	8.3	44.4	30.0	18.2	37.0	26.7	27.8
Second or Third	50.0	33.3	40.0	36.4	33.2	35.0	36.7
Fourth of Fifth	25.1	16.7	20.0	30.3	14.8	23.3	22.2
Sixth or Seventh	16.7	0.0	6.7	12.1	7.4	10.0	8.9
Eight or Over	0.0	5.6	3.3	3.0	7.4	5.0	4.4

TABLE 2

COMMITTEES AND THEIR COMPOSITIONS, 1975-1976

Committee	Number of: Rep.	Dem.	Total	Percentage: Rep.	Dem.
House					
Agriculture	9	6	15	60	40
Appropriations	11	2	13	85	15
Banking + Insurance	9	6	15	60	40
Commerce	9	6	15	60	40
Counties + Municipalities	9	6	15	60	40
Education	10	5	15	67	33
Government Operations	9	6	15	60	40
Health and Welfare	10	5	15	67	33
Human Resources	9	6	15	60	40
Judiciary	9	6	15	60	40
Natural Resources	8	5	13	62	38
Transportation	9	6	15	60	40
Ways and Means	9	6	15	60	40
Rules	11	0	11	100	0
Legislative Council	5	1	6	83	17
Joint Legislative Budget	6	1	7	86	14
Senate					
Agriculture, Com.+Labor	3	6	9	33	67
Appropriations	5	8	13	38	62
Education	2	7	9	22	78
Finance + Revenue	3	6	9	33	67
Government	3	6	9	33	67
Health + Welfare	3	6	9	33	67
Judiciary	3	6	9	33	67
Natural Resources + Env.	3	6	9	33	67
Rules	2	7	9	22	78
Transportation	3	6	9	33	67
Legislative Council	1	5	6	17	83
Joint Legislative Budget	1	6	7	14	86

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS - 1975-76

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS N. GOODWIN, CHAIRMAN

ROCKWELL, Chairman Members: Ratliff, Pacheco, Linderman, Goodwin	McCONNELL, Chairman Members: Kay, Lewis, Dewberry, Goodwin	WEST, Chairman Members: Cooper, Corpstein, Hays, Goodwin	
Administration Dept.	Atomic Energy Commission	Accountancy Board	Naturopathic Examiners
Data Processing	Community Colleges	Agriculture & Horticulture	Nursing Board
Finance Division	Economic Security Dept.	Agric. Employment Relations	Opticians, Dispensing
Library & Archives	Apprenticeship Council	AORCC	Optometry Board
Personnel Admin. Div.	Economic Opportunity	Arts & Humanities Commission	Osteopathic Exam. Board
Public Bldg. Maint.	Employment Security	Athletic Commission	Pardons & Paroles
Surplus Property Div.	Manpower Planning	Banking Department	Parks Board
Weights & Measures Div.	Mental Retardation	Barber Board	Pesticide Control Board
Coliseum & Exposition Center	Veterans' Service	Building Codes Division	Pharmacy Board
Corrections Department	Vocational Rehabilitation	Chiropractic Examiners	Physical Therapy Exam.
Court of Appeals	Welfare	Contractors, Registrar of	Podiatry Exam. Board
Deaf & Blind School	Health Services	Copper Tariff Board	Priv. Tech. & Bus. Sch.
Emergency & Military Affairs	Crippled Children's Serv.	Corporation Commission	Property Tax Appeals
Emergency Services	Health Department	Cosmetology Board	Psychologists Examiners
Military Affairs	Health Planning Authority	Dairy Commissioner	Racing Commission
Governor	Pioneers' Home	Dental Board	Real Estate Board
Arizona Rangers Pensions	State Hospital	Education Department	Retirement System
Econ. Plan. & Dev.	Public Safety Department	Egg Inspection Board	Secretary of State
Industrial Commission	Emergency Medical Serv.	Funeral Directors & Embalmers	Structural Pest Control
Land Department	Regents, Board of	Game and Fish Commission	Technical Registration
Law Department	Transportation Department	Historical Society, Arizona	Uniform State Laws
Attorney General	Aeronautics	Historical Society, Prescott	Veterinary Med. Exam.
Civil Rights Commission	Highway	Indian Affairs	Water Commission
Legislature	Universities	Insurance Department	Bicentennial Commission
Oil & Gas Commission	Arizona State University	Judicial Qualifications	Ethics Board
Revenue Department	Northern Arizona University	Justice Planning Agency	
Estate Tax Commission	University of Arizona	Law Enf. Merit System Council	
Property Valuation	WICHE	Liquor Licenses & Control	
Tax Commission		Livestock Sanitary Board	
Superior Court		Medical Examiners Board	
Supreme Court		Mine Inspector	
Treasurer		Mineral Resources	

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS - 1975-76

SENATOR ED SAWYER, CHAIRMAN

GABALDON, Chairman Members: Dye, Gutierrez, Runyan, Sawyer	FELIX, Chairman Members: Moore, Pritzlaff, Taylor, Sawyer	HARDT, Chairman Members: Farr, Hungerford, Tenney, Sawyer	
Administration Dept.	Atomic Energy Commission	Accountancy Board	Law Enforce. Merit System
Data Processing	Community Colleges	Agri. Employ. Relations	Liquor Lic. & Control
Finance Division	Education Department	Agriculture & Horticulture	Livestock San. Board
Library & Archives	Egg Inspection Board	A.O.R.C.C.	Medical Examiners Bd.
Personnel Division	Insurance Department	Arts & Humanities	Mine Inspector
Public Bldg. Maint.	Nursing Board	Banking Department	Mineral Resources
Surplus Property	Optometry Board	Barber Board	Parks Board
Weights & Measures	Osteopathic Exam. Board	Bicentennial Commission	Racing Commission
Athletic Commission	Pesticide Control Board	Chiropractic Examiners	Real Estate Board
Coliseum & Exp. Center	Pharmacy Board	Copper Tariff Board	Retirement System
Corrections Department	Physical Therapy Exam.	Corporation Commission	Revenue Department
Courts: Superior, Appeals, Supreme	Podiatry Examiners	Cosmetology Board	Estate Tax Comm.
Deaf & Blind School	Psychologists Examiners	Dairy Commissioner	Property Valuation
Dental Board	Private Tech. & Bus. Sch.	Economic Security Dept.	Tax Commission
Dispensing Opticians	Regents, Board of	Apprenticeship Council	State Department
Emergency & Military Aff.	Registrar of Contractors	Economic Opportunity	Tax Appeals Board
Emergency Services	Building Codes	Employment Security	Uniform State Laws
Military Affairs	Structural Pest Control	Manpower Planning	Water Commission
Funeral Dir. & Embalmers	Technical Registration	Mental Retardation	
Governor	Transportation Dept.	Veterans Serv. Comm.	
Ariz. Rangers Pension	Aeronautics	Vocational Rehab.	
Econ. Plan. & Dev.	Highway	Welfare	
Industrial Commission	Universities: Arizona State	Game & Fish Commission	
Land Department	Northern Arizona,	Health Services Dept.	
Law Department	University of Arizona	Crippled Children Serv.	
Attorney General	Veterinary Medical Exam.	Health Department	
Civil Rights Comm.	W I C H E	Health Plan. Authority	
Legislature		Pioneers' Home	
Oil & Gas Commission		State Hospital	
Naturopathic Board		Hist. Society, Arizona	
Pardons & Paroles		Hist. Society, Prescott	
Public Safety Dept.		Indian Afairs	
Emerg. Medical Serv.		Judicial Qualifications	
Treasurer		Justice Planning Agency	

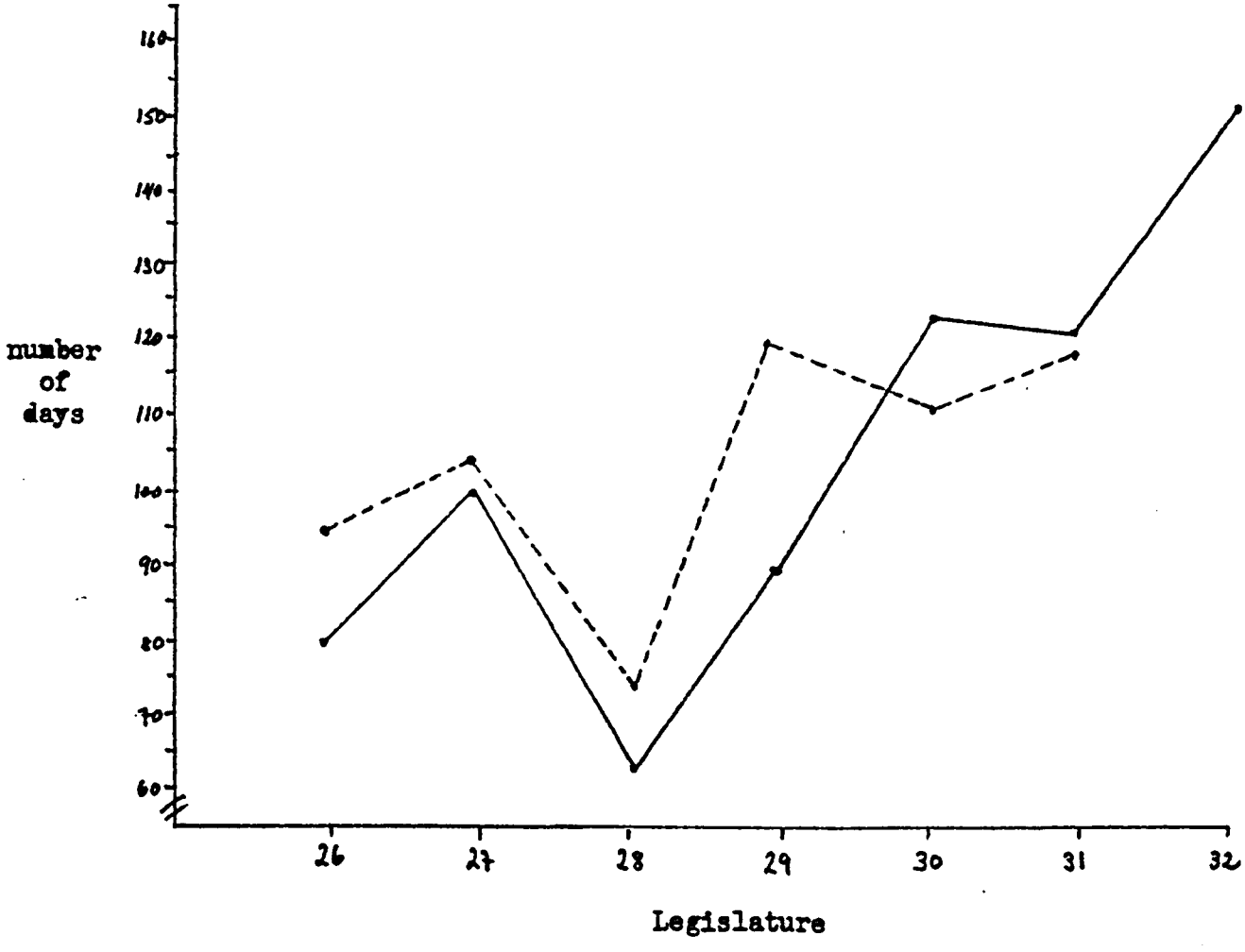
TABLE 3

NUMBER OF STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE ARIZONA LEGISLATURE 1953-1976

Legislature:	Number in: House	Senate
1953-1954	15	23
1955-1956	19	28
1957-1958	20	21
1959-1960	21	21
1961-1962	22	21
1963-1964	21	21
1965-1966	21	20
1967-1968	13	14
1969-1970	15	13
1971-1972	14	11
1973-1974	14	10
1975-1976	14	10

TREND OF THE SESSION LENGTHS

26th thru 32nd LEGISLATURES
(1963 - 1976)



Sessions

——— 1st regular

– – – – – – – 2nd regular

APPENDIX B

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Transportations

H.B. 2006

Appropriation - Department of Public Safety. Introduced by the Majority of the Committee on Appropriations.
Appropriates $100,000 during the 1975-76 fiscal year to the Department of Public Safety for the purchase of citizen band radios, establishing the Arizona Highway Emergency Alert Radio System. This bill carries both a lapsing exemption clause, and emergency provision.
According to the backup data, approximately 595 CB radios would be purchased, installed, and maintained for the first year at a cost of $168 per unit. The need for the CB radios is illustrated by increased response time by patrol units in the event of an emergency. These CB radios would not interfere with existing electronic law enforcement equipment or functions. DPS will monitor Channel 9 for emergencies, and Channels 19 and 21.

JLBC estimates the cost as follows:

CB Radio: $150 per unit in lots of 100;
If purchased for entire fleet, cost would be reduced 10% or to $135 per unit;
Antenna: $20 per radio;
Installation: $40 to $65 per unit;
Annual maintenance costs: 9% of purchase price - $12 to $14 per unit;
Total: $200 to $250 per unit (includes installation and maintenance)

563 vehicles assigned to AHD x $200 = $112,600
563 vehicles assigned to AHD x $250 = $140,750

According to JLBC, DPS does not have the necessary test equipment or the manpower to maintain CB radios. This will be done on a contract basis. Installation will be included with the purchase contract proposal. To allow for maintenance, additional radios (an allowance of 10% of the active units should be available = 56 units) will be necessary.
As stated by JLBC, an alternative set forth by DPS would be to allow for a demonstration project on Interstate 8, 10, and 40. 135 units would be needed. The approximate cost = $30,400.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Natural Resources

HB 2018

Appropriation - Solar Energy Research Commission. Introduced by majority of the Committee on Appropriations.

Appropriates $180,000 to the Solar Energy Commission through the end of the fiscal year 1975-1976. This is to enable the continuation of programs, and initiation of major solar energy projects within Arizona. This appropriation will not lapse unless purposes are accomplished or abandoned, or without use through June 30, 1977 (refers to ARS 35-190). There is an emergency provision.

The breakdown is as follows:

Continuation of present operations:	
-personal services (5 men full-time for 2.19 mos.)	$ 17,632
-employee related expenses	2,736
-travel state	2,432
-travel out-state	3,648
-other operating expenditures	3,952
TOTAL	$ 30,400
Solar Energy Projects:	
Solar Energy Monitoring System	
-professional man-months	(3)
-professional salaries	$ 6,900
-support man-months	
-support salary	
-expenses and overhead	2,100
-Total Budget salaries and expenses	$ 9,000
-capital request	7,000
TOTAL	$ 16,000
Heating/Cooling Feasibility Study for State and Public Buildings	
-professional man-months	(7)
-professional salary	$ 15,400
-support man-months	(7)
-support salary	3,800
-expenses and overhead (includes computer costs)	4,750
-Total Direct costs	$ 23,950
-overhead	12,900
TOTAL	$ 36,850
Solar Education/Information Program - Part I	
-professional man-months	(1.5)
-professional salary	$ 3,000
-support man-months	(.5)
-support salary	580
-expenses, overhead, and printing	3,450
-Total Current Budget	
-capital requests	
TOTAL Budget	$ 6,950
Solar Education/Information Program - Part 2	
-professional man-months	(.5)
-professional salaries	$ 1,150
-capital requests	450
TOTAL Budget	$ 1,500

Solar Energy Planning Guide for School Construction:	
-professional man-months	(5)
-professional salaries	$ 11,500
-support man-months	(4)
-support salaries	4,400
-expenses, overhead, and printing	12,000
TOTAL Current Budget	$ 28,000
Solar Irrigation Pumping Contest	
-professional man-months	(2)
-professional salaries	$ 4,600
-support man-months	(1)
-support salaries	1,100
-expenses and overhead	5,100
TOTAL Budget	$ 10,800
Solar Energy Cooling Research and Development	
-professional man-months	(5)
-professional salaries	$ 11,500
-support man-months	(5)
-support salaries	5,500
-expenses and overhead	15,300
TOTAL Current Budget	$ 32,300
-capital request	
TOTAL Budget	$ 32,300
Assessment of Biomass and Organic Wastes	
-professional man-months	(3)
-professional salaries	$ 6,900
-support man-months	(2)
-support salaries	2,200
-expenses and overhead	8,200
TOTAL Current Budget	$ 17,300
-capital request	
TOTAL Budget	$ 17,300
GRAND TOTAL	$ 150,000

To date (February 9, 1976), $70,726 in General Fund monies and $62,115 in Federal funds from the Governor's Clearing Account have been provided for operation of the Commission during the fiscal year 1975-1976. As of February 5, 1976, there was an unencumbered balance of $57,613.67 in the Governor's Federal Funds Clearing Account, No. 35-140-803-00. Therefore the JLBC staff recommends that these funds be used to support the Solar Energy Research Commision for the remainder of 1975-1976 fiscal year. Estimated espenses for 1975-1976 are $70,700. The Commission has requested $1,166,700 for the next fiscal year. JLBC recommends $264,600, while the Governor recommends $1,157,300 for the next fiscal year.

As of March 8, 1976, the Solar Energy Research Commission has revised its request from $180,400 down to $60,850. The breakdown is as follows:

Staff Expenses:	
- personal services	$ 24,000
-employee related expenses	3,400
-travel state	1,300
-travel out-state	2,800
-other operating expenses	7,000
Sub-Total	$ 38,500
Solar Energy Projects:	
-National Solar Energy Research Institute	$ 8,000
-Education/Information Program Solar Monitoring Project	8,350
-Solar Irrigation Pump Contest	6,000
Sub-Total	$ 22,350
GRAND TOTAL	$ 60,850

HB 2018 should be amended accordingly.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Government Operations

HB 2055

Arizona Historical Society - Appropriation. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.

This bill makes an appropriation to the Arizona Historical Society in the amount of $7,125.00 to be immediately available for Personal Services. There is an emergency provision attached.

JLBC confirms that this is the minimum amount needed. This is due to the vacancy savings adjustment. Turnovers have not been as anticipated. Therefore there will be a deficit of $7,125.00.

The following relates to the monetary condition of the Arizona Historical Society as of February 27, 1976:

Allotted YTD for Personal Services		
-Disbursed	$223,958.75	
-Current Qtr. Available	47,656.25	
		$271,615.00
Future Qtr. Available		81,485.00
Total Appropriation 1975-1976		$353,100.00
Allotted YTD for Employee Related Expenses		
-Disbursed	$ 32,339.76	
-Current Qtr. Available	9,660.24	
		$ 42,000.00
Future Qtr. Available		12,600.00
Total Appropriation 1975-1976		$ 54,600.00

	75-76 Est.	76-77 Req.	Exec.Rec.	JLBC Rec.
Personal Services	$353,100.00	$453,400.00	$385,600.00	$369,200.00
Employee Related Expenses	54,600.00	72,600.00	62,500.00	57,200.00
Total Appropriation	685,300.00	919,500.00	776,000.00	738,500.00

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Gov Op

HB 2056

Racing Commission - personal services appropriation. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.

Appropriates a supplemental $11,301 to provide adequate funds for personal services to enable the Arizona Racing Commission to increase the number of racing days for fiscal year 1975-1976.

The breakdown is as follows:

Horseracing, 19 additional days at $339/day	$ 6,441
Greyhound racing, 30 additional matinees at $162/matinee	$ 4,860
TOTAL additional funds requested	$ 11,301

Personal services is for 3 people per day.

Tucson Greyhound Park, Inc., requests Friday matinees beginning January 16, 1976; Rillito Racetrack began Wednesday matinees December 3, 1975. They realize that it may be necessary to curtail dates at the end of their season if the additional funds are not appropriated.

These additional racing days will generate additional revenues for the General Fund. According to an estimate by Mr. Murphy, Racing Commissioner, the revenues are as follows:

Horses - 4% of handling - $56,000 x .04 x 30 =$67,200 gross revenue;
Dogs - 6% of handling - $65,000 to $70,000 x.06 x 30 = $117,000 to $126,000 gross revenue;
TOTAL estimated gross revenue is approximately $184,200 to $193,200.

The above figures are very rough estimates; until the Racing Commission can determine utilization, these estimates can only be based on previous matinees not held on Wednesday or Friday.

JLBC recommends the $11,301 for Personal Services plus $1,700 for Employee Related Expenditures which were inadvertently not requested. However, JLBC recommends $6,800 be transfered from the County Fair Racing program since it has some leeway in its budget. Upon approval of this transfer by JLBC, the total amount requested is $6,200. The bill should be amended accordingly.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Education

HB 2057

Appropriation - Northern Arizona University Fieldhouse. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.
Appropriates $1,500,000 to Northern Arizona University for the equipping of the Multi-purpose Stadium Fieldhouse and Physical Education facility.
The breakdown is as follows:

Synthetic court surface	$ 220,000
Synthetic turf system	557,000
Ice rink and hockey dashers	317,000
Low voltage system (laght controls)	39,000
Seats and seatbacks (seats-$73,000;backs-$21,000)	94,000
Carrier air handling units	17,000
Architect's fee	99,264
Wood varsity basketball floor - moveable	60,000
Miscellaneous	96,736
TOTAL	$1,500,000

There is a provision which states that this appropriation will not lapse unless the appropriation is without encumberance or expenditure through June 30,1978. There is an emergency provision.

According to figures provided by Mr. McConnel the bids for the Mini-dome amount to the following:

Total Basic equipment installation costs		$1,117,280	
Architects' Fees (on $1,117,280)		67,036	
Architects' Fees (postponed payment)		27,984	
Sub Total		$1,212,300	
Additional Equipment costs			
Synthetic Court Surface (North Half)	$ 110,000		
Seat Backs	22,000		
Lockers	57,000		
Ice Scraper	15,000		
Ice Stripper	2,000		
Other Equipment (basketball backstops, nets,posts,goals, laundry room, desks, chairs, bookshelves, chalkboards, filing cabinets,etc.)	82,600		
		$ 288,600	
Architects' Fees (on $110,000 only)		6,600	
Sub Total		$ 295,200	
TOTAL			$1,507,500

Mr. McConnel states that NAU will not ask for the additional $7,500.
HB 2129 (Capital Outlay to the Board of Regents for ASU, U of A, and NAU) contains an appropriation for $1,500,000 to NAU for the equipping of the Mini-dome. If this bill (HB 2057) passes, $1,500,000 would be eliminated from HB 2129.
JLBC recommends an appropriation of $1,212,300. The Executive recommends $500,000.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Banking & Insurance

HB 2058

Appropriations - Department of Administration. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.
Would appropriate $600,000 to the Department of Administration, Risk Management Section to pay premiums for general liability, and errors and omissions insurance.
JLBC recommends the requested amount. These premiums are due to changes in the general liability coverage, increased premium costs, and addition of errors and omissions coverage (amounting to $177,000) which were unforseen when the 1975-76 budget was prepared. Total insurance premiums for 1975-76 are $2,044,661 with $1,456,097 billed to various state agencies leaving a deficit of $588,564 to pay premiums. The $11,436 difference between the request and known deficit will be used, if necessary, to pay unforseen premiums. $120,400 was budgeted for Risk Services Management Services in 1975-76. The use of the Permanent Uninsured Loss Coverage Revolving Fund ($763,942 available as of Feb. 4, 1976) would reduce the $600,000. However, Chapter 12 of the 1975 Laws precludes the use of these funds to pay premiums.
According to JLBC these premiums will be paid to private insurance companies, and applies to all state employees (in state agencies, the legislature, and the attorney general's office).

Committees: Rules
Appropriation
Government Operations

HB 2059

Arizona State Retirement System - Appropriation. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.
Would appropriate $81,900 from the Retirement System Administration Fund for the following:

Personal Services	$15,000
Employee Related Expenditures	2,300
Professional and Outside Services	
- investment management fees	28,000
- actuarial services	9,000
- safekeeping of securities	1,200
Travel - State	10,000
Other Operating Expenditures	
- rent	2,500
- supplies (data processing)	3,700
- printing	1,900
- postage	8,000
TOTAL	$81,900

JLBC recommends a supplemental appropriation of $63,400. Since the $17,300 is requested to fund the Retirement System's Director position for the remainder of 1975-76. However, this request is not supported by JLBC since the amount budgeted for the Administrator's position is available for payment of the Director's salary (HB 2150, Chapter 53, 1975 Session Laws, provided for the elimination of the Administrator, and creation of the Retirement System's Director). The Professional and outside services request is due to the actual fees being higher than anticipated during the preparation of the 1975-76 budget, and because of underestimation of the growth and market values of retirement portfolios. The additional funding for Travel is required to cover increased expenses,and travel requirements to communities throughout Arizona. JLBC recommends only $14,900 for Other operating expenses. The additional money is to cover increased costs and workload, as well as additional office space (due to 6 new positions approved for 1975-76). The lower figure is based on a review of the amount required for additional space.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Education

HB 2062

School for Deaf and Blind - Appropriation. Introduced by Committee on Appropriations.

Appropriates $463,400 from the "Educational Institution Act of 1934 Fund" to the Arizona State School for the Deaf and Blind. There is an emergency provision, and has a lapsing exemption clause attached.

The breakdown is as follows:

Purchase of 7.5 acres of land (including 3 houses and 2 apartment buildings adjacent to the Phoenix Day School site)	$ 391,600.00
Site Improvements	22,000.00
Building Renovation	44,000.00
Parking and Landscaping	5,800.00
TOTAL	$ 463,400.00

The land, and all but one of the buildings, is suitable for use in expanding the the school's programs to accomodate additional students and a high school program. After having the land appraised, the site is considered a good investment.

JLBC recommends the $463,400.00 plus an additional $70,000.00 (total of $533,400) for equipping the administration-cafetorium ($40,000) and for planning funds ($30,000). The $40,000 is recommended for readying the administration-cafetorium for use in the Fall 1976. This amount was included in the agency's 1976-1977 General Fund request. Inclusion of the $40,000 in HB 2062 would have the following advantages:

1. Improve the probability that all equipment would be installed and ready for use at the start of Fall 1976;
2. Possible savings on equipment costs due to earlier acquisition before new price increases take effect. Some of the equipment requested for the administration-cafetoriam includes furniture. Furniture purchasing agreements terminate April 30, 1976. New and, most likely, higher price agreements will be negotiated at that time;
3. Eliminate the requirement for a General Fund appropriation.

The additional $30,000 for planning is recommended to provide for a master development plan for the Phoenix Day School campus, development of plans and construction documents for the library and media center, and planning for the best use of two houses and two apartment buildings located on the land to be acquired. Also, it would provide a basis for estimating costs of renovating such buildings to provide for their most effective use.

According to JLBC, as of January 29, 1976, there was a $564,607.66 unencumbered balance in the EIA of 1934 Account. The agency has not indicated any use of funds in this account beyond the normal use experienced in prior years. Such use has been limited to a few thousand dollars. Therefore this appropriation appears feasible (see attachment).

Actual 1974-1975 budget expenditures for the Phoenix Day School were $393,005; 1975-1976 expenditures are estimated at $ 489,400; the 1976-1977 budget request is $756,900.

ARIZONA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ACT OF 1934

(Also known as: THE JOHNSON O'MALLEY ACT and the INDIAN TUITION FUND)

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES DURING PERIOD 1968-1976

FISCAL YEAR	INDIAN STUDENT CLOTHING	CAPITAL OUTLAY	
1968-69	$4,373	Purchase Phoenix School:	$36,500
1969-70	$2,083	Dormitory - Tucson:	$300,500
1970-71	$2,646	-0-	
1971-72	$4,424	Dormitory - Tucson:	$200,000
1972-73	$3,891	Addition to Gym-Tucson:	$200,000
1973-74	$2,757	-0-	
1974-75	$2,887	-0-	
1975-76	$4,143	* Land Purchase-Phoenix:	$434,860
TOTALS:	$27,204		$1,171,860

* Subject to appropriation.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Education

HB 2063

Board of Community Colleges - Appropriations. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.

Represents a supplemental request for $5,600,000 persuant to A.R.S. 15-686 and 15-690 relating to the calculation of state aid to community colleges.

Due to enrollment growth beyond expectations, the initial estimate of 48,134 total FTSE is understated considerably. The actual "45-day census count" taken in the fall of 1975 revealed a total FTSE of 53,273. This exceeds the initial figure of 48,134 by 10.7%. 11.2% 53,540
The breakdown is as follows:

Operational Expenses	$ 4,500,000
Capital Outlay	1,100,000
TOTAL	$ 5,600,000

	1974-75 Actual	1975-1976 Original Est.	1975-1976 Revised Est.	1976-1977 Budget Request
Operational	$24,914,800	$26,607,610	$31,107,610	$31,230,000
Equalization Aid	183,500	180,000	180,000	135,000
Capital Outlay	6,049,200	6,498,090	7,598,090	7,674,900
TOTAL	$31,147,500	$33,285,700	$38,885,700	$39,039,900

The 1975-1976 original budget estimate is 6.9% over the 1974-1975 actual; The 1975-1976 revised estimate is 24.8% over the 1974-1975 actual, and 16.8% over the original 1975-1976 estimate.

	1975-1976 Original Estimate	1975-1976 Estimate on Fall 1975	Supplemental Request
Operational	$26,607,610	$31,107,610	$4,500,000
Equalization Aid	180,000	180,000	-0-
Capital Outlay	6,498,090	7,598,090	1,100,000
TOTAL	$33,285,700	$38,885,700	$5,600,000

FTSE breakdown is as follows:

	1974-1975 Actual		1975-1976 Org.Est.		1975-1976 revised	
	Total	Voc/Tech	Total	Voc/Tech	Total	Voc/Tech
Cochise	1,842	583	1,800	550	2,111	787
Graham	1,643	460	1,628	495	2,418	752
Maricopa	24,545	7,836	24,971	6,763	28,566	8,391
Mohave	639	375	730	176	986	497
Navajo	794	272	805	193	993	365
Pima	8,859	3,178	11,300	3,617	11,073	4,182
Pinal	2,489	965	2,700	1,500	2,924	1,300
Yavapai	1,803	596	2,000	620	2,053	658
Yuma	2,194	592	2,200	600	2,194	724
TOTAL FTSE	44,808	14,857	48,134	14,514	53,273	17,656

However, since the introduction of HB 2063, Mr. Thomas Saad has revised the $5.6 million to $3.56 million. The revised figures are as follows:

	From	To
Operational Expenses	$ 4,500,000	$ 2,848,000
Capital Outlay	1,100,000	712,000
TOTAL supplemental	$ 5,600,000	$ 3,560,000

The revised supplemental increases the amount of state aid to community colleges from $33,285,700 to $36,845,700 (10.7%). The 1975-1976 figure is 18.3% over the actual figures for 1974-1975.

The "45-day census count" taken in the spring of 1976 revealed a total FTSE as follows:

	Spring 1976	% Increase over (under) Fall '75
Cochise	2,245	6
Graham	2,275	(6)
Maricopa	28,281	(2)
Mohave	1,025	4
Navajo	1,095	10
Pima	11,305	2
Pinal	2,855	(2)
Yavapai	2,108	3
Yuma	2,086	(3)
	53,275	(.5) or one-half of one percent

This indicates that spring 1976 enrollment decreased from fall of 1975 by one-half of one percent. While the fall 1975 FTSE count increased 26.4% over the fall 1974 FTSE count, the spring 1976 FTSE count increased only 12% over the spring 1975 FTSE count. Enrollments are growing at a slower rate.

Based on preliminary FTSE counts for fall 1975 and spring 1976, supplemental fund requirements are as follows:

Cochise	$ 273,654
Graham	487,969
Maricopa	2,177,223
Mohave	272,701
Navajo	197,417
Pima	33,201
Pinal	99,323
Yavapai	62,880
Yuma	(50,266)
	$3,554,102

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Agriculture

HB 2064

Appropriation - Livestock Sanitary Board. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.
Appropriates $67,700 to the Livestock Sanitary Board for Personal Services and State Travel. The breakdown is as follows:

Personal Services and Employee Related Expenditures for Livestock Inspection Program	
- reclassifications approved and implemented during 1974-75 for which funding was not annualized for current year	$20,000
- accrued annual leave for persons retiring June 30, 1976	7,100
Travel - State*	
- Administrative Services Program	2,600
- Animal Disease Program	2,800
- Livestock Inspection Program	27,600
- Meat and Poultry Program	6,800
TOTAL	$67,700

* $20,800 for mileage costs associated with the state motor pool and $19,000 for additional travel requirements.
JLBC recommends $14,800 for Personal services and employee related expenditures. They do not recommend the annual leave pay since this will be included in the Omnibus Relief Bill. JLBC Travel - state category recommendation of $20,800 provides for the difference between the actual 13¢ rate charged by the motor pool and the 8¢ budgeted. Any additional amount is not recommended as there is adequate funding available.
The Livestock Sanitary Board was budgeted for 1975-76 the following:

Personal services for Livestock Inspection Program	$890,900
Employee related expenditures for Livestock Inspection Program	142,700
Travel - state	
- Administrative Services Program	10,000
- Animal Disease Program	14,800
- Livestock Inspection Program	148,800
- Meat and Poultry Program	23,800

According to Mr. Hodges, as of March 4, 1976 each of the above items have the following amounts unencumbered for the 3rd quarter:

	expended YTD	unencumbered qtr.
Personal services for Livestock Inspection Program	$565,301	$141,874
Employee related expenditures for Live. Insp. Prgm.	89,026	26,449
Travel - state		
- Administrative Services Program	6,062	1,120
- Animal Disease Program	6,750	3,743
- Livestock Inspection Program	102,282	6,367
- Meat and Poultry Program	6,062	1,120

According to Mr. Hodges, as of March 4, 1976 the following are requested amounts for the above:

	fourth quarter
Personal services for Livestock Inspection Program	$183,725
Employee related expenditures	27,225

	fourth quarter
Travel - state	
- Administrative Services Program	$ 2,500
- Animal Disease Program	3,700
- Livestock Inspection Program	37,200
- Meat and Poultry Program	5,950

HB 2064 has cleared the Agriculture Committee with an amendment in the amount of $35,600 (the JLBC recommendation).

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Health

HB 2065

Appropriation - Department of Health Services. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.

Appropriates a supplemental $1,517,500 to the Department of Health Services for the remainder of the 1975-1976 fiscal year. The breakdown is as follows:

Children's Hospital	- Professional and Outside Services	$ 1,068,000
	- Water system and Utility Expenses	155,600
State Hospital	- Operating Expenditures (utilities)	93,000
Kidney Treatment Centers		1,000,000
Total supplemental requested		$ 1,517,500

In July 1975, JLBC was informed by the Children's Hospital that it would be unable to operate past January 1976 on the appropriated 1975-1976 budget. JLBC researched the problem. The Legslative Council drafted the bill.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Health

HB 2065

Appropriation - Department of Health Services. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.

Appropriates $1,517,500 to the Department of Health Services for Professional Services and Operating Expenses for the remainder of fiscal year 1975-1976.

The breakdown is as follows:

Professional and Outside Services	$ 1,068,000
Other Operating Expenditures	249,500
Kidney Treatment Centers	200,000
TOTAL request	$ 1,517,500

The projected deficit for the remainder of 1975-1976 is as follows:

Professional and Outside Services:		
Provider hospitals:	Phoenix	$ (640,151)
	Tucson	(189,911)
	Total	$ (830,062)
Physician Services:	Phoenix ACH	$ 35,767
	Phoenix provider hosp.	(143,872)
	Sub-total	$ (108,105)
	Tucson-provider hosp.	(132,719)
	Total	$ (240,824)
Appliances:	Phoenix	800
	Tucson	2,500
	Total	$ 3,300
Miscellaneous Medical Services & Supplies		$ (200)
TOTAL DEFICIT		$(1,067,786)
		rounded to (1,068,000)

Other Operating Expenses:

Crippled Children's Services		
projected 1975-1976 patient days	36,312	
average p.p.d. cost for July-October	x 18.71	
Total	$679,397	
Current Budget Allottment	531,812	
Total Projected Other Operating Expenses	Shortage	$ (147,585)
Add-emergency repair of water holding system (replacement of tank)		(8,000)
Total Projected Budget Shortage		$ (155,585)

Behavioral Health Services	
patient education and recreation	$ (1,850)
laundry, kitchen, hskng. supplies	(10,000)
maintenance, repair and other	3,000
utilities	(92,900)
furniture, fixtures and other	(8,350)
office and data supplies	10,100
field supplies	(5,000)
vehicle supplies	(2,000)
other comm. and shipping	(4,600)
rental of equipment	17,700
Total shortage	$ (93,900)
TOTAL DEFICIT	$(249,485)

In July 1975, Crippled Children's Services notified JLBC that the $1,959,100 budget allocation would be depleted by January 1976. The projected expenses for Professional and Outside Services for 1975-1976 are $3,056,842 or $254,736 per month.
CCS suggested several alternatives to enable it to live within its budget appropriation. The University Hospital in Tucson undertook a study on the feasibility of taking over the CCS provider hospital program. JLBC drew the following conclusions:

1. By having the University Hospital furnish the bulk of Professional and Outside Services for CCS would not provide any savings to the State;
2. Extreme hardship would be forced upon families that would have to travel to Tucson for provider hospital services;
3. Continuity of medical care would be disrupted.

JLBC instructed CCS to provide full services for the remainder of the 1975-1976 fiscal year, but to accept only emergency cases in provider hospitals during August and September. This would allow the Legislature time to act on the supplemental appropriation.

The expected expenditure norm for full operation is approximately $254,000 per month.

July, operating under full services	$249,045
August, only emergency cases	136,606
September, only emergency cases	138,693
October, full operation resumed	287,019

Therefore to cover the expected increase in workload caused by the August and September emergency basis of operations, and to provide for normal operating levels for the remainder of the 1975-1976 fiscal year, CCS will require an additional $1,068,000 for Professional and Outside Services.

The budget shortage for Other Operating Expenses at CCS is directly related to three factors:

1. $45,441 lower budget allotment for 1975-1976 as compared to 1974-1975;
2. Price increases over 1974-1975 price levels ($80,122);
3. Increased workload ($22,022).

This total to $147,585.

Significant price increases have occured in the following areas:

1. Utilities: detailed analysis of July thru September months 1975 as compared to July thru September 1974 reflects a 38% increase in the price of electricity, and a 42,4% increase in the price of gas. Straight line projected requirement of $96,711 reflects a 48% increase over 1974-1975;
2. Medical,Lab supplies, Drugs and Medicines: comparison of 1974-1975 prices with 1975-1976 prices shows some items have increased 230%, while the average price increases appear to range from 10% to 30%;
3. Laundry and Dry Cleaning: price increase of 2¢ per pound in February 1975; and an increase in the number of pounds of laundry due to increased patient turnover, combined with increased workload relating to increase in patient days.

Kidney Treatment Centers:	$ (200,000)
GRAND TOTAL DEFICIT	$ (1,517,500)

The Kidney Treatment centers estimated their fiscal year expenses to total $5,243,000. The state funding requested was $807,500 (15% of total expenditures). When funds were appropriated for this year's program ($150,000), Medicaid was scheduled for October 1, 1975. However, Medicaid was delayed until July 1, 1976, leaving a deficiency in the renal program compared to last year's services. $350,000 state funding for this fiscal year is the minimum necessary to fund current expenses without an expansion of the program (however, many new patients cannot receive treatment and current patients receive less). Since $150,000 has already been appropriated, and additional $200,000 supplemental is requested.

JLBC recommends the following amounts:

Professional and Outside Services	$ 825,000
Other Operating Expenditures	245,000
Kidney Treatment Centers	100,000
Total Recommendation	$1,170,000

The Legislative Staff recommends $825,000 based on revised estimates prepared by the CCS Staff; $245,000 since the agency is now participating in the state motor pool, and funds can be transfered from the food category since this is higher than necessary; $100,000 to meet the state's funding obligation (CCS must reimburse $807,544 to Good Samaritan and University of Arizona Hospitals who provide kidney treatments to residents of Arizona). This supplemental request may be lowered by transfering funds between line-items by the JLBC. If this is so then the amount needed is $800,000.

For a more detailed analysis, see the memoranda and attachments included in the HB 2065 file.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Judiciary

HB 2074

Attorney General - Tax Litigation - Appropriation. Introduced by the majority of the Committee on Appropriations.

Appropriates $227,365.12 to the attorney general - department of law for the payment of property tax litigation expenses. There is an exemption lapsing clause, and an emergency provision attached.

As of March 4, 1976 (according to Mr. Hodges), a total of $77,999 has been expended during the current fiscal year for property tax litigation. There remains $112.00 unencumbered. The supplemental would cover projected expenses through JUne 30, 1976.
JLBC recommends $103,000 be appropriated assuming that transfers from other litigation accounts are requested and approved, JLBC estimates that $80,000 in Income Tax and $20,000 in Cochise Community College litigation funds could be transfered for property tax litigation. Also, approximately $25,000 is available within the Department of Revenue's current appropriation to offset litigation expenses somewhat.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Human Resources

HB 2075

Department of Economic - Appropriation. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.

Makes an appropriation to the Department of Economic Security for comprehensive medical and dental care in children's social services in the amount of $1,363,400. This bill has a lapsing exemption clause, and emergency provision attached. The requested amount is for the following:

Reimbursement to Arizona Blue Cross-Blue Shield for medical expenses to be paid	$1,310,800
Administration fee for handling claims for State	52,600
TOTAL	$1,363,400

The 1975-76 budget appropriated the following amounts:

Comprehensive Medical and Dental Care	
- Line item appropriation	$1,485,600
- Professional + Outside Services - Social Services-Children Soc. Services	59,400
TOTAL	$1,544,600 *

*appropriation reflects the requested amount by the agency.

The 1974-75 expenditures for the Department are as follows:

Comprehensive Medical and Dental Care	$1,889,927
Current unpaid claims against the state	501,932
TOTAL	$2,391,859

Medical and dental care costs has exceeded the amounts appropriated during the past four years. According to JLBC the Department has been able to transfer funds between appropriations in accordance with statutory provisions to meet these excessive costs. Additional funds have also been made through the Relief Appropriation Act. The rising medical costs and increased number of children using these services are expected to increase the 1975-76 cost to $2,908,000:

Projected cost	$2,908,000
Appropriated amount 1975-76	$1,544,600
Total Deficit for remainder of 1975-76 fiscal year	$1,363,400

JLBC states that the Department,after reviewing 1975-76 expenditures, can transfer $750,000 to the Comprehensive Medical and Dental Program. Therefore JLBC recommends $613,400. Also, JLBC recommends Section 2 relative to the lapsing of the appropriation so that DES can comply with the terms of the Blue Cross-Blue Shield contract, and reduce relief appropriations in the future.

Committees: Rules
Government Operations
~~Judiciary~~-(1/21/76)
Appropriations

HB 2126

Moratorium on State Hiring - Exceptions. Introduced by Representative West of District 19 et al.

As introduced, this bill would provide for a moratorium on the hiring of state employees. The Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety, and public schools are exempted.
The bill provides for a Commission to review and grant requests for exemption. The Commission will consist of six members, two appointed by each of these officials: the Speaker, the President, and the Governor.

JLBC staff estimates that the bill would save approximately $10,121,600 in general fund money if no exemptions are granted.Other funds would save additional money. The breakdown is as follows:

Turnover rate is estimated at 10% - this is based on the only accurate figures available through the Department of Transportation (12%), University (20% for staff, 6.3% for faculty). The turnover rate is approximately 5% per FTE/year.

The average salary is estimated at $9,780. The average salary level is calculated at $10,620; this is then dropped one level to $9,780 for turnovers.

The total number of employees is estimated at 21,150;
The DPS and Dept. of Corrections personnel is estimated at 1.770;
Therefore the number of employees covered by this bill is estimated at 19,380.

The estimated savings are as follows:

New positions recommended for the fiscal year 1976-1977 by JLBC	
- Personal services and Employee related expenditures (222.4 FTE)	$ 2,850,000
- Other operating expenditures ($400/employee -new equipment)	89,000
Sub-total	$ 2,939,400
Current positions - if vacancies not filled	
- Personal services (19,380x10%=1,938x .5(9,780) = estimate of 1938 positions not filled)	$ 9,476,800
- Employee related expenditures -FICA, employee health, retirement, etc. (15%x9,476,800)	1,421,500
- Other operating expenditures ($200/year x 1,938)	387,600
Sub-total	$11,285,900
TOTAL estimated gross savings of moratorium	$14,225,300
Less vacancy savings applied by JLBC in 1976-1977 budget	4,102,700
NET SAVINGS	$10,121,600

All affected agencies report that their programs would suffer. They note that many exemptions may have to be made in order to maintain services or reasonable levels, but that few programs would have to shut down even if no exemptions were allowed. Each exemption to the moratorium would result in decreased savings.
In addition, this bill may result in the loss of much federal money because of the inability to fill positions which are wholly or partially federally funded.

There is a similar bill (SB 1124) being considered in the Senate. However, it does not exempt public schools. Vacancies could only be filled by the transferring or hiring of persons who were employed by the same or any other state agency on the effective date of the legislation. It does not provide for a Commission to grant exemptions. As a result, the total number of state employees would decrease in direct proportion to the employee attrition rate (the number of employees leaving state service as a result of resignation, retirement. discharge, or death.

The Legislative Council state the following figures to indicate the changes in state employment for Personnel Administration covered positions from fiscal year 1971-1972 through fiscal year 1974-1975. The attrition rate is also stated.

Fiscal year	Approximate number of State Employees	Approximate Attrition Rate among State Employ.
1971-1972	14,069	12,5%
1972-1973	15,330	26.0%
1973-1974	15,265	45.0%(excessive
1974-1975	16,199	25.0%

These figures do not include employees in the Department of Public Safety, the universities, the Legislature, the judiciary, and state educational services.

The provisions in the Senate Bill would automatically expire on sine die adjournment of the first regular session of the 33rd Legislature in 1977 unless reenacted. The provisions in the House Bill would expire on June 30, 1978. There are emergency provisions attached to both bills.

The Senate Committee on Government Operations passed the bill with an amendment on February 2, 1976. It awaits action by the full Senate. The amendment added as section providing for a Commission to deal with exemptions as they occur.

Figures provided by JLBC on March 10,1976 for SB 1124 shows Total net savings for all funds as follows:

Net savings over Legislative Staff Recommendation - General Fund	$ 10,278,900
Net savings - Agency Receipts	3,540,700
Net Savings - Other Funds	1,421,000
Net Savings - Federal Funds	2,323,600
TOTAL Net Savings - All Funds	$ 17,564,200

If the turnover rate were estimated at 12% and 15% the following savings would be realized:

	Net Savings - 12%	Net Savings - 15%
General Fund	$ 12,567,500	$ 15,997,500
Agency Receipts	4,251,200	5,311,100
Other Funds	1,700,500	2,125,600
Federal Funds	2,789,400	3,488,300
TOTAL - All funds	$ 21,308,600	$ 26,922,500

Committees: Rules
Education
Appropriations

HB 2129

Board of Regents - Appropriations. Introduced by majority of the Committee on Appropriations.
Appropriates $20,676,985 from the General Fund for FY1976-1977 to the Arizona Board of Regents for distribution to Arizona State University, University of Arizona, and Northern Arizona University for capital outlay. The breakdown is as follows:

Arizona State University	$ 8,807,000
Northern Arizona University	3,010,000
University of Arizona	8,859,985
	$ 20,676,985

Further breakdown is as follows:

Arizona State University

Agency Priority	Project	
1	Central Classroom/Faculty Office Building - Phase I (120,000 sq. ft.) 1977-78 cost is $3,000,000 additional.	$ 3,000,000
2	Campus improvements - water supply and distribution improvements in accordance with Campus Water System Study of 1973.	920,000
3	Library Addition - Science Library (85,000 gross sq.ft.)	4,675,000
4	Student Services Building - architect's fees for 75,000 net assignable feet. Estimated construction cost for 1977-1978 is $5,788,500.	212,000
	TOTAL	$ 8,807,000

JLBC recommends $0, $920,000, $187,000, and $0 for each of the above respectively.
The Executive recommends $0, $920,000, $0, $0 for each of the above respectively.

Northern Arizona University

Agency Priority	Project	
1	Equipment for Multi-Purpose Stadium - Fieldhouse and Physical Education Facility	
	- synthetic court surface	220,000
	- synthetic turf system	557,000
	- ice rink and hockey dashers	317,000
	- low voltage light system	39,000
	- approximately 3,000 additional seats	73,000
	- air handling units	17,000
	- 3,000 seat backs	21,000
	- Architects' fees	99,264
	- movable wood basketball floor	60,000
	- miscellaneous	96,736
		$ 1,500,000
2	Engineering and Heating - Phase II, New Center (total estimated costs $920,000)	370,000
3	Indoor Swimming Pool (17,500 sq.ft. pool to replace one built in 1926 Women's Gymnasium)	510,000
4	Bicycle Paths, Landscaping, Roadways, Parking and Fire Lanes	630,000
	TOTAL	$ 3,010,000

JLBC recommends $1,212,300 for the mini-dome, $0, $0, $0, for the above respectively. The Executive recommends $500,000, $0, $0, $0, for the above respectively.

HB 2057, as introduced, provides for an appropriation as requested. If HB 2057 passes, $1,500,000 would be eliminated from HB 2129 accordingly.

University of Arizona

Agency Priority	Project	
1	University of Library Furnishings	$ 2,000,000
2	Extension of Campus Utilities	973,600
3	College of Law Building	5,398,600
4	College of Nursing Addition (to match $1,202,500 of Public Health Service Funds to construct 28,900 gross square feet of areas)	487,800
	TOTAL	$ 8,860,000

JLBC recommends $1,550,000 for the University Library Furnishings, $0, $0, $0, for the above respectively. The Executive recommends $1,500,000, $0, $0, $0, for the above respectively.

HB 2017, as passed, appropriates $1,194,000 to the University of Arizona for the library furnishings. Therefore, once HB 2017 and HB 2005 passes the Senate and is signed by the Governor, $1,194,000 would be eliminated from HB 2129 accordingly.
The Extension of Campus Utilities includes approximately $842,300 for the construction of a vault and utility tunnel for the new Law Building, and $131,300 to increase the pipe size and construct vaults to increase cooling water capacity between the Mall and Second Street. Therefore, if the College of Law is funded at this time, then the $842,300 is needed; If the College of Law is not funded at this time, then the $131,300 would be needed for other projects.

There is an emergency provision attached to HB 2129. The appropriations will not lapse until the projects for which the appropriations are made are accomplished or abandoned, unless by January 1, 1981 there are no encumberances or expenditures thereon.

HB 2207

This bill appropriates $250,000 to the Arizona State Supreme Court for State Grand Jury operating expenses. There is an emergency clause attached.
The Department of Law has conducted the research and planning to support this appropriation.
Although $250,000 is the original figure, this has been revised by the Department of Law to $194,728. The breakdown is as follows:

Printing prospective juror questionnaires		$ 100.00
Postage for outgoing and incoming questionnaires		150.00
Processing questionnaires by jury commissioner		260.00
Notice to 60 prospective jurors		8.00
Lodging for 20 out-county prospective jurors		360.00
Juror fees for 60 prospective jurors		720.00
Mileage fees for 60 prospective jurors		800.00
Grand juror, per diem	(65 days at $24/day)	15,600.00
Grand juror fees	(65 days at $192/day)	12,480.00
Court reporter fees	(65 days at $66/day)	4,290.00
Court reporter transcript costs	(65 days at $350/day)	22,750.00
Witness fees - perdiem and transportation	(65 days at $850/day)	55,250.00
Trial costs - court personnel	(40 days at $273/day)	10,920.00
Pettit jury fees	(40 days at $126/day)	5,040.00
Trial witness fees	(40 days at $875/day)	35,000.00
Appointed defense counsel (3 trials, preparation:trial)		17,000.00
Trial court reporter transcript costs	(40 days at $350/day)	14,000.00
Total Estimated Costs		194,728.00

JLBC recommends an appropriation of $152,700. The breakdown is as follows:

Grand Jury selection	$ 2,398.00
Grand Jury witness fees	41,168.00
Other Grand Jury Expense	52,576.00
Trial Court Witness fees	21,248.00
Appointed Defense Counsel	11,332.00
Other Trial Court Expenses	23,968.00
TOTAL	152,690.00

The sum required is dependent to some extent on how quickly the bill moves through the Legislature. The $152,690 is based on an estimated final passage date of March 8. If final passage occurs before or after that date, $2,900 would be added to or subtracted for each day. Most likely to be April 8, 1976.
The following table illustrates the differences between the Department of Law and JLBC:

	Days or Instances		Amount per Day or Instance	
	Agency	JLBC	Agency	JLBC
Grand Jury selection	1	1	2,398	2,398
Grand Jury witness fees	65	62	850	664
Other Grand Jury expense	65	62	848	848
Trial Court witness fees	40	32	875	664
Appointed Defense Counsel	3	2	5,666	5,666
Other Trial Court Expenses	40	32	749	749

Differences are explained as follows:
The number of trial court and grand jury days is based on a calender of probable events occuring in connection with passage of this bill, jury selection, grand jury operation and pettit court operation.
Witness fees is based on an analysis of actual witness fees paid by the Phoenix District U.S. Grand Jury for 9 months during 1975 and 1976. The per day witness fees

of the Federal Grand Jury were increased by 30% to compensate for any differences between the State and Federal Grand Jury. $510.40 x 1.30 = $664 (see attachment 1). The appointed defense counsel costs estimated by the Department of Law does not involve the amount budgeted for each trial but rather the probable number of pettit court trials which will occur between now and the end of the fiscal year. JLBC has budgeted for 2 while the Department of Law for 3.
A detailed account of the assumptions used by JLBC in determining its recommendation can be found in attachment 1.
This bill was amended with a do pass recommendation by the Judiciary Committee. The appropriated amount was reduced to $100,000. This would cover the costs of the Grand Jury without trial costs (approximate costs of the Grand Jury are 85,000$). The trial costs could be covered by next years budget.
The Attorney General has been quoted as saying that he needs at least 150,000$. The costs of this Grand Jury have been stated as being lower than those of other states, and counties within, Arizona.

$14,000 - additional March 12, 1976 costs for court - Bullitt remodeling (for viewing of meeting)
anything left would revert to general fund.

$118,600 - calculated figure - $120,000 needed.

guest to speak to bill - outside 5 min.

do pass ~~as amended~~ $150,000. - appropriation

$ 800,000 76-77 Budget request

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Judiciary

HB 2209

Sample ballots - mailing expenses - reimbursement. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.

This bill proposes an increase in the reimbursement fees for each sample ballot distributed by the 14 counties in Arizona. The present law provides for an amount up to ten cents; the proposed figure is the first class mailing cost (thirteen cents).

According to Larry Berlin, Legislative Aide, the purpose of the current law is to have the state reimburse the counties and cities for the printing and distributing of sample ballots during an election year.

However, if HB 2203 passes the two committees to which it is assigned (Judiciary,and Counties and Municipalities), this law would apply only to counties in excess of 200,000 residents (Maricopa and Pima), while those counties with less than 200,000 residents would have the option of distributing sample ballots.

According to the Secretary of State Office (Jim Shumway), the sample ballot expense for the 1976 election year is estimated at $675,000. This figure is based on the ten cents reimbursement fee. If HB 2099 passes for the first class mailing fee (thirteen cents the first ounce, eleven cents each additional ounce), the budgeted figure must be raised by 30% or $20,200 to a total figure of $695,200. If HB 2203 passes (there is no action recorded in either of these committees as of April 19, 1976), then the election expense must be reduced to cover only the sample ballots printed and distributed in Maricopa and Pima counties.

In 1974-1975 $57,531 was expended to cover election year expenses. However, this was an off-year election. The Secretary of State Office has estimated an increase in voter registration for the 1976 major election year. They have adjusted their 1974 figures according to this percentage increase.

According to each of the 14 County Board of Supervisors within Arizona, the estimated sample ballots to be distributed during the 1976 election year is illustrated by the attached chart. The actual sample ballot expense depends on a number of variables:

- -increase in 1976 voter registration over the 1974 off-year election;
- -size and weight of ballots dependent upon the number of propositions, bilingual ballots, etc.;
- -postal rates used (1st class - 13¢/1st ounce,11¢/additional ounce; 3rd rate bulk - 7.7¢/item until 250,000 items, 7.9¢/item above that);
- -printing costs.

A number of the County Board of Supervisors stated their displeasure with the success of the sample ballot distribution program because of the number of returned undeliverable sample ballots. This is illustrated by the attached chart. Several counties were unable to estimate the % of returned sample ballots. They would like to see HB 2203 (explained above) pass the state legislature. The success of the sample ballot program depends heavily on

the amount of residency turnover occuring in each of the counties (most residents fail to register their change in address with the post office).

Because of changes occuring in the expected costs of sample ballots, a specific amount for reimbursement cannot be established. The proposed first class postal rate would allow reimbursement to increase with rising printing and distributing costs, while remaining realistic.

Estimated Sample Ballots for 1976 Election

	primary	general	total	1974 % returned	1974 postal rate
Apache	14,000	14,000	28,000	75%	1st class
Cochise	16,700	16,700	33,400	-	1st class
Coconino	30,000	30,000	60,000	50%	3rd class
Gila	12,000	12,000	24,000	2%	1st class
Graham	8,500	8,500	17,000	-	1st class
Greenlee	3,000	3,000	6,000	3%	permit
Mohave	14,761	15,264	30,025	50%	1st class
Navajo	9,750	9,750	19,500	33%	1st class
Pinal	28,000	32,000	60,000	7%	1st class
Santa Cruz	3,000	3,000	6,000	30%	1st class
Yavapai	10,000	10,000	20,000	-	3rd class
Yuma	21,000	24,000	45,000	35%	3rd class
Sub-total			348,925		
Maricopa	340,000	340,000	680,000	-	3rd class
Pima	150,000	170,000	320,000	50%	1st class
TOTAL			1,348,925		

The 1974 sample ballots distributed are estimated at a total of 1,130,761 (Maricopa - 624,800; Pima - 250,000). Yavapai, Yuma, and Pinal counties did not distribute sample ballots for their primary elections.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Banking & Insurance

HB 2210

Appropriation - Banking Department - Investigation Expenses. Introduced by the Committee on Appropriations.
Makes a supplemental appropriation for $15,000 to the State Banking Department to provide funding for necessary professional and outside services required for the investigation of trust companies. Any monies of the appropriation remaining unexpended or unencumbered on June 30, 1977 shall revert to the state general fund. There is an emergency provision attached.

According to Mr. Koeb, the State Banking Department has instituted action against two Trust Companies (Heritage and AETNA), and is presently investigating a third (undisclosed).For this reason they have requested $15,000 in additional funds. The breakdown is as follows:

Heritage Trust Company	
- microfilm costs - including rental of cameras, film and developing	$ 370.00
- professional services of CPA for partial audit prior to court hearing	2,000.00
- witness fee for CPA testifying at hearing	2,880.00
- disposition costs	500.00
	$5,750.00
Investigation of AETNA	5,000.00
Investigation of undisclosed third	5,000.00
TOTAL REQUEST	$15,000.00

Since the investigation of these trust companies cannot be completed this fiscal year, the State Banking Department requests that this emergency appropriation be extended through the next fiscal year.

However, since the January 15, 1976 request, the State Banking Department has discovered that another $10,000 is required, bringing the total appropriation to $25,000.
Estimates of expenditures are as follows:

Heritage Trust Company	
- actual costs	$ 9,000.00
- additional estimated costs	6,000.00
AETNA Investigation estimate for legal & accounting	5,000.00
Third undisclosed investigation for profess.& outside	5,000.00
TOTAL ADJUSTED REQUEST	$25,000.00

The exact costs for AETNA and the undisclosed trust company cannot be estimated since the hours required for investigation cannot be determined. Attorney fees are $45.00 per hour. Additional personnel may be needed than that already assigned to these cases.

The State Banking Department transferred atotal of $7,700.00 from Travel State to Professional & Outside Services to cover investigation costs. They request the emergency supplemental appropriation to replace these needed transferred funds.

According to Mr. Hodges' office, the monetary situation of the State Banking Department is as follows:

1975 - 1976 Budget Appropriation		$ 1,000.00
Transferred in		7,700.00
Total		$ 8,700.00
Expended as of March 10,1976		7,822.01
Third quarter unexpended	$ 627.99	
Fourth quarter available	$ 250.00	
TOTAL unexpended and available		$ 877.99

The State Banking Department requests $2,500 for Professional & Outside Services in their 1976-1977 budget.

The State Banking Department has the following amounts budgeted and estimated costs for 1975-1976:

	Budgeted 1975-76	Estimated 1975-76
Personal Services	$357,300.00	$363,200.00
Employee Related	53,200.00	53,800.00
Travel State	35,300.00	35,300.00
Travel Out State	5,200.00	5,200.00

According to Norton, of JLBC, $8,000 to $9,000 already spent investigating the Heritage company will not be recovered. Some portion of the remainder of the $25,000 requested funds will be repaid to the general fund once the companies under investigation are in receivership. Examination fees are usually paid by those companies in receivership as long as they have sufficient funds. AETNA, which is now in receivership,has a $10,000 bond and some assets which can be liquidated. Therefore some examination expenses can be returned to the general fund. Once the third undisclosed thrift company is in receivership some of the fees are expected to be recovered. The approximate amount cannot yet be determined. However, in the past, approximately 80% is recovered by having the Trust Companies pay the examination fees.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Agriculture

H.B. 2228

Appropriation - Commission of Agriculture - Horticulture. Introduced by the Majority of the Committee on Appropriations.

Appropriates $34,400 to the Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture, Plant Quarantine Division. There is an emergency provision attached.

The breakdown is as follows:

Personal Services	
- accrued annual leave for 5 individuals retiring June 30	$ 9,300
- work schedule change to meet Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1974 regulation of 40 hour week	15,400
Employee Related Expenditures	4,200
Travel, in-state	5,500
TOTAL	$ 34,400

According to Mr. Hodges, as of March 10, 1976 the Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture, Plant Quarantine Division's monetary situation is as follows:

	Appropriation 1975-1976	Expended to Date	3rd Quarter Unexpended	4th Quarter Available
Personal Services	$1,284,300.00	$861,989.09	$131,510.91	$290,800.00
Employee Related	231,200.00	145,758.93	42,841.07	42,600.00
Travel - State	24,200.00	16,411.29	2,555.89	4,925.00

The Commission estimates its 1975-1976 expenditures, and 1976-1977 budget as follows:

	1975-1976 Estimate	1976-1977 Budget Request
Personal Services	$1,284,300.00	$1,347,100.00
Employee Related	231,200.00	251,400.00
Travel - State	19,700.00	29,200.00

JLBC recommends $15,400 to meet the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1974 regulations. The amount for annual leave will be included in the Omnibus Relief Bill; since $4,200 corresponds to the total amount requested, JLBC recommends only $2,600 to meet employee related costs. The Department of Administration removed the Ag. and Hort. Commission from the exempt list, and is charging them 13 cents per mile rather than 9 cents per mile. JLBC recommends the increase requested. The total recommendation is $23,500.

The Committee on Agriculture amended the bill in accordance with JLBC's recommendation.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Health

HB 2229

Board of Pharmacy Fund - Appropriation. Introduced by the Majority of the Committee on Appropriations.

Appropriates $20,000 as a general fund loan to the State Board of Pharmacy to be immediately available to enable the Board to function for the remainder of the 1975-1976 fiscal year.The Pharmacy Board will repay to the state general fund the $20,000 by June 30, 1976. There is an emergency provision attached.

According to JLBC the Pharmacy Board will run out of money by April 1, 1976. Therefore they are requesting the general fund loan.
According to Mr. Duncan, State Pharmacy Board, during the last four years the Board has been spending more than it has received. Historically these deficits have been taken care of by the Board's reserve fund. This is the first time the Board has had cash flow problems. If the Board does not receive the reauested loan, the Board will have to lay off one or more inspectors by May 1st for at least one month.

The following illustrates the Cash Flow for the Pharmacy Board:

1976	Expense	Balance	Receipts	End of month Balance
		$55,000		
Jan.	$15,400	39,000	$ 700	$40,300
Feb.	15,400	24,300	600	25,500
Mar.	12,700	11,500	1,000	13,823
Apr.	13,000	1,400	2,600	3,486
May	16,200	17,600	24,000	11,263
June	20,187	37,800	60,000	51,000

According to Mr. Helm, JLBC, the Board is asking for a loan until they are able to collect fees in May. The end of the month balance for April is too low for May.

The special revenue funds cash condition for fiscal year 1975-1976 as of February 27, 1976 is as follows:

Balance Forward	$ 105,586.24
Receipts	46,866.52
	$ 152,452.76
Disbursed -	116,928.89
Unexpended	$ 35,523.87
Encumbered	1,591.40
Unencumbered	$ 33,932.47
Cash with Treasurer	$ 36,123.91
Warrants Outstanding	600.04
	$ 35,523.87

According to Mr. Duncan, the balance to carry over to next year is estimated at $52,785.
The Pharmacy Board is requesting an increase in fees to avoid such a problem in the future (HB 2230).

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Health

Summary Analysis of H.B. 2230

(Increase in Pharmacy Regulatory Fees)

As introduced, H.B. 2230 could generally double the dollar amount of pharmacy-related fees required for registration, examinations, certification, renewals, retail and wholesale drug-selling permits, and other procedures. The measure would also establish a 24-month staggered renewal system for pharmacist and pharmacy intern certificates and for drug-selling permits.

Staggered System

Persons applying for such permits and certificates would be assigned by the Pharmacy Board to one of 24 groups which correspond to the months of a two-year period. Expiration dates for certificates and permits would be the last day of the month designated for a particular group. New permits and certificates would be prorated for the remaining full calendar months of the respective group to which the permit or license is assigned.

H.B. 2230 would repeal existing laws governing annual renewal of pharmacist and pharmacy intern certificates, renewal fees, and penalty fees for failure to renew. The measure would also repeal current statutes governing permits for persons and businesses which sell drugs.

Increased Fees

Pharmacy regulatory fees would be increased by H.B. 2230 as follows:

	Current Fee	Fee Proposed by H.B. 2230
Pharmacist certificate	$ 10	up to $20
Pharmacist examination and registration fee	50	up to $100
Pharmacy intern certificate of registration	3	up to $5
Pharmacist reciprocal registration fee for application and investigation	125	up to $250
Pharmacist certificate for reciprocal registration	10	up to $20
Penalty fee for late certificate renewal 30 days after expiration date	1	flat $2
Penalty fee for late certificate renewal 60 days after expiration date	10	flat $20

	Current Fee	Fee Proposed by H.B. 2230
Certificate of registration renewal for pharmacist	$ 15 (annually)	up to $60 (biennially)
Certificate of registration renewal for pharmacy intern	2 (annually)	up to $10 (biennially)
Proprietary or patent medicine permit	25 (annually)	up to $100 (biennally)
General dealer's permanent permit	5 (unlimited period)	flat $10 (unlimited period)
Drug manufacturer's permit	100 (annually)	up to $600 (biennially)
Drug wholesaler's permit	100 (annually)	up to $600 (biennially)
Pharmacy permit	50 (annually)	up to $200 (biennially)
Penalty fee for permit renewal 30 days after expiration date	10	flat $20

This bill would continue to provide that the holder of any certificate as a pharmacist which has not been renewed for five consecutive years, would be required to furnish to the board satisfactory proof of his or her fitness to be registered as a pharmacist, in addition to payment of all back fees and penalties, before being reinstated.

Fees that are designated to be not more than a maximum amount would be set by the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy in relation to the anticipated expenditures of the board for the upcoming two fiscal years.

Revenue Projection. For the 1976-1977 fiscal year, the State Pharmacy Board estimates that it will receive $164,000 from these regulatory fees. The board further estimates that the fees over which it has discretionary authority under this bill would increase approximately 40 percent for the first two-year licensing period. As a result, projected fee revenues for the board, on an annual basis, would increase to approximately $220,000.

--Dick Greenfield
Arizona Legislative Council
Research Division
March 16, 1976

According to Mr. Duncan, State Pharmacy Board, the request for an increase in fees is because expenditures have exceeded receipts for the past four years. Under the present regulatory fees schedule the receipts and expenditures have been as follows:

	1974-1975 actual	1975-1976 estimated	1976-1977 estimated
Receipts	$156,000	$162,500	$164,000
Expenditures	173,000	200,700	214,600

Receipts for 1975-1976 have increased approximately 4.2% over 1974-1975; Receipts for 1976-1977 are estimated to increases approximately 1% over 1975-1976 under the present fees schedule. Expenditures for 1975-1976 have increased approximately 16% over 1974-1975; Expenditures for 1976-1977 are estimated to increase approximately 6.9%.

If the request for an increase in fees is granted the receipts for 1976-1977 are estimated at $230,000. These are the available fees. 10% of receipts would be deposited with the treasury in the State General Fund (ARS 32-1907) The last fee increase was granted in 1967.

These fees are used to enforce the drug laws, inspect drug quality, etc. Whem asked about the indirect costs to consumers, Mr. Duncan explained that the increase would be minor %-wise.

The appropriations status report for fiscal year 1975-1976 as of February 27, 1976 is as follows:

Appropriation (lump sum)		$200,700.00
Alloted Year-to-Date	$157,207.00	
Disbursed	116,234.71	
	$ 40,972.29	
Encumbered	1,591.40	
Current Quarter Available	$ 39,380.89	
Future Quarter Available	$ 43,493.00	

The special revenue funds cash condition for fiscal year 1975-1976 as of February 27, 1976 is as follows:

Balance Forward	$105,586.24
Receipts	46,866.52
	$152,452.76
Disbursed	116,928.89
Unexpended	$ 35,523.87
Encumbered	1,591.40
Unencumbered	$ 33,932.47
Cash with Treasurer	$ 36,123.91
Warrants Outstanding	600.04
	$ 35,523.87

According to Mr. Duncan, the Board is already collecting and spending part of next year's fees in the current fiscal year. This requires a 50% increase in fees for the next two years. The breakdown is as follows:

Estimated Available receipts 1976-1977	$230,000.00
Estimated Expenses for 1976-1977	215,000.00
Expected extra for 1976-1977	$ 15,000.00

The extra $15,000 per year for the next two years would be used to pay off the $31,000 prematurely spent this year.

The estimated available receipts collected in May and June 1976 for next year is $82,000; estimated balance carried over to next year is $51,000; the amount spent this year out of next year's receipts is $31,000.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Education

HB 2232

Community Colleges - state contribution. Introduced by the majority of the Committee on Appropriations.

Amends ARS 15-686 for community college districts to receive for capital outlay, $130 per FTSE in fiscal year 1976-1977, $125 per FTSE in fiscal year 1977-1978, $120 per FTSE in fiscal year 1978-1979, $115 per FTSE in fiscal year 1979-1980, and $110 per FTSE in fiscal year 1980-1981, and $110 per FTSE every year thereafter. This is a change from $135 per FTSE per year for capital outlay.
Amends ARS 15-690 for community college districts to receive for academic operational grants, $680 for the first 1500 FTSE and $400 per FTSE in excess of 1000. Technical and vocational operational grants are not amended, therefore the community college districts will still receive $272 for the first 1000 FTSE and $176 per FTSE in excess of 1000.

As illustrated by the attached calculations,for the first decrease, these amendments lower the appropriation to Maricopa, Navajo, and Pima county districts and increase the appropriations to Cochise, Grahm, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma county districts. Total savings to the state are estimated at $844,680 for the fiscal year 1975-1976:

Total of all Community Colleges using existing formula	$33,105,700
Total of all Community Colleges using changed formula	32,261,020
Estimated savings based on 1975-1976 FTSE	$ 844,680

Further breakdown is as follows:

	1975-1976 FTSE	Difference between existing and changed formulae
Cochise	1,800	$ + 99,000
Grahm	1,628	+ 106,840
Maricopa	24,971	- 943,770
Mohave	730	- 3,700
Navajo	805	- 4,050
Pima	11,300	- 328,500
Pinal	2,700	+ 58,500
Yavapai	2,000	+ 90,000
Yuma	2,200	+ 81,000
TOTAL SAVINGS		$ - 844,680

These savings will increase as the number of FTSE in Community College districts grows and capital outlays decrease another $5.00 per year between 1978 and 1981.
The FTSE for the 1975-1976 is used since it is a more recent and reliable estimate. The above figures are provided by the Senate Appropriations Committee and Senate Staff.

Committees: Rules
Appropriations
Health

H. B. 2235

This bill makes an appropriation in the amount of $489,500 for the 1976-77 fiscal budget to the Office of the Governor for the Arizona Drug Control District. This appropriation is exempt from the lapsing of appropriation (ARS section 35-190). There is an emergency provision attached. The breakdown is as follows:

Source of Funds	1975-1976	1976-1977
Balance forward from prior year Investigative fund (Flash roll)		$125,000
General Fund Appropriation	$500,000	489,500 (HB 2235)
Special Fund Appropriation (as of Jan. 16, 1976 not yet rec'd)	162,000	
TOTAL	$662,000	$614,500

Disposition of Funds		
Operating Expenditures	$375,000	$489,500 (HB 2235)
Other - Special Approp. (Jan 16, 1976 not yet received)	162,00	
- Investigative Funds (carried forward from 1975-1976)		125,000
Balance forward to next year Investigative Fund (Flash roll)	125,000	
TOTAL	$662,000	$614,500

1976-1977 Budget Request:

	Estimated Expenditures 1975-1976	1975-1976 Total Continue Program	1976-1977 New and Changed Services	1976-1977 Total Request
FTE No.	9	9	3	12
Personal Services	$135,600	$156,800	$ 46,300	$203,100
Employee Related	27,000	31,100	6,500	37,600
Travel, In-State				
- subsistence	12,000	20,000		20,000
- vehicle expense	26,500	34,000		34,000
Travel, Out-of-State				
- public transp.	6,000	8,000		8,000
- subsistence	6,000	7,000		7,000
Other Operating				
- Rent	20,300	22,600		22,600
- Office Supplies	7,000	7,000	1,000	8,000
- Telephone/graph	8,200	9,200	4,000	13,200
- Repro Equip Rent	10,000	10,000		10,000
- Other Rent/Lease		44,000		44,000
- Insurance	8,000	10,000		10,000

	Estimated Expenditures 1975-1976	1975-1976 Total Continue Program	1976-1977 New and Changed Services	1976-1977 Total Request
Equipment				
- automobiles (police package) 10 units		$ 44,000		$ 44,000
- mobile auto radio with related equip. 6 units		12,000		12,000
- Handi Talki Radio with mobile changer 6 units		6,000		6,000
- information retrieval system with 20 cart. 1 unit			$ 10,000	$ 10,000
TOTAL	$375,000	$421,700	$ 67,000	$489,500

A brief explanation of the requested increases is as follows:

Assignment of 13 more men (increase from 21 to 34) to the Strike Force from other agencies. Although the people provided at the expense of the agency sending them, they require support from the District in the form of equipment, phones (10 more), Xerox, additional space (2800 more feet), vehicles (6 more) and travel funds, etc.

The additional FTE's are one Intelligence Coordinator ($19,920), one Intelligence Analyst ($18,084), and one Clerk Typist II ($8,292). Their requested priorities are in this order, for NINA.

For a more detailed explanation see the Budget Request submitted to the Governor, on file with Mr. Don Horne (Telephone 5381).

The Arizona Drug Control District operates a continuing narcotics strike force that offers three separate services:

1. provides investigative assistance to all agencies;
2. provides expertise in the area of narcotics conspiracy prosecution;
3. Narcotics Information Network of Arizona (NINA) provides intelligence info on major narcotics violators to any law enforcement agency.

Authorization for the District was received in June 1975; money was dispersed by the State in September. Since the 1st of July, the District has been involved in a total of 54 cases with 65 persons arrested.

HB 2307

This bill enables the Game and Fish Commission to "regulate, establish, operate, and maintain aids to navigation on Arizona Waters." An increase of fees and license taxes is provided for, and all fees are placed under the control of the budget laws of Arizona, to be appropriated to the Commission for specific purposes dealing with watercraft safety education and programs, law enforcement, safety patrols and rescue, and establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation. Natural Resources Committee amended the bill clarifying "inflatables" to "inflatable boats".

The bill was sponsored by the Arizona Water Advisory Council in an effort to establish an adequate watercraft safety program in the state. At present there is not one single multi-use waterbody in the state that comes under the jurisdiction of only a single agency. This further implements the authority of the Game and Fish Commission and charges them with full-time responsibility in the area of watercraft safety and law enforcement. The increase in fees and taxes is necessary to provide better funding for an increased watercraft safety and law enforcement program.

According to Phil Casper (Director of Game and Fish Commission) the Watercraft Advisory Council held 2 meetings (2 day seminars) on problems and suggestions (see report on file with Mr. Lewis for further details). As a result, a study was performed (september 1974) to survey boaters. Out of 68,350 registered boats, 13,839 (20%) were surveyed; only 5,521 (38%) responded. The study illustrated the need for more and better law enforcement and safety programs. Staff and manpower would have to be increased on a full-time basis. Aproximately 80% favored an increase in registration fees (see study results on file with Mr. Lewis for greater details). 78% were in favor of using State Lake and Improvement Fund for the purchase of safety patrol and rescue boats (81% in-state, 73% out-state); 64% against the same registration fees; 67% for graduated fees but less than $10.00; 51% in favor of an increase, 49% against; and 88% approved monies deposited into the SLIF rather than the Counties' General Fund.

The $2.00 registaration fee of watercraft will be increased to $7.00. This is in addition to the license tax levied at the rate of 25 cents per foot of length. This shall apply to all canoes, kayaks, and inflatable boats of any length and all other watercraft up to and including 15 feet. (Current law provides for all watercraft up to 18 feet). Changes are also made to charge at the rate of 50 cents for each foot over 15 feet, up to 19 feet, and for a $1.00 per foot for watercraft over 19 feet.

The need for increased boating enforcement and safety patrol as well as navigational aids program:

a) more registered boats per capita in Az. than any other state (73,000 in 1975)
b) Az. waterways filled to capacity on weekends and holidays
c) increased fatalities and injuries as a result - 1968 there were 30,000 registered watercraft - 44 boating accidents reported with 25 injuries and 5 fatalities; 1974 there were 68,000 registered watercraft - 128 reported accidents with 73 injuries and 16 fatalities; that is an increase of 34% over 1968
d) boating a year long activity
e) average motor size has doubled in size in recent years (increased speed capability creates a safety problem)

According to Tom Alexander of the Game and Fish Commission, the increase in fees will generate a total of $800,000 (with approxiamately 73,000 registered boats at the present time). This money will be used to increase the enforcement, patrol, and rescue programs. The remainder of the generated funds will be used on a discretionary basis (% based on prior years) for watercraft numbering system administration, safety education, establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation, match federal boating grants for boating safety programs.

The proposal for the safety program (see attachment) is as follows:
There would be 14 fully equipped 2 man units under the full program; at least one 2-man crew, fully equipped, is needed to implement the aids to navigation program. Based on the number of accidents reported for the period 1968 to 1975, the 14 2-man units would be deployed on a priority basis according to the following:

1. Colorado River at Parker
2. Lake Havasu
3. Canyon Lake
4. Saguaro Lake
5. Lake Mohave
6. Lake Mead (1st unit)
7. Apache Lake
8. Roosevelt Lake
9. Colorado River at Blythe
10. Colorado River at Yuma
11. Bartlett Lake
12. Colorado River at Bullhead City
13. Lake Mead (2nd unit)
14. San Carlos Lake

The estimated cost of a 2-man unit is as follows:

Salaries	22,268.00	
Employee related expenses	6,012.00	
Travel	1,000.00	
Other operating expenses:		
boat at 1000 hrs use	10,000.00	Total $44,780.00
pickup at 30,000 mls use	4,500.00	
field and office supplies	500.00	
communication expenses	100.00	
auxilliary equip. mainten.	500.00	

The actual operational cost figures would be less since replacement costs of the equipment are included.
The following is the estimated cost of first year operation (see page 5 of the attachment for a more detailed analysis):

Full Program (14 patrolunits and 1 nav. aid unit)	$ 748,600.00
2/3 Program (9 patrol units and 1 nav. aid unit)	$ 486,200.00
1/3 Program (4 patrol units and 1 nav. aid unit)	$ 235,800.00

This reflects the use of the 11 safety patrol boats presently in use by the Game and Fish department.
The 2/3 and 1/3 programs would be in order if the requested registration and license taxes are lowered. This would be accomplished on a percentage basis.
Fiscal year 1974 to 1975 expenditures are as follows:

Registration (temporary help, trailer, computer,etc.)	165,000.00
Law enforcement	136,000.00
Safety education	14,600.00
TOTAL	$ 316,000.00

SB 1149

STATE OF ARIZONA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF FINANCE

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Ms. Claudette Muller
House Appropriations Committee
32nd Arizona Legislature

DATE : 4/29/76

FILE NO:

FROM : George C. Leiphart, Manager, Planning Office E.E.S.

SUBJECT: STATE BUILDINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

The following is furnished in response to your request:

Agency	No. of Bldgs.
Department of Administration	17
Arizona Historical Society	6
Prescott Historical Society	12
Agriculture and Horticulture	5
Fair Commission	20
State Compensation Fund	1
Department of Corrections	39
Department of Economic Security	31
Deaf and Blind School (Tucson)	3
Deaf School (Phoenix)	2
Dept. of Emergency Services and Military Affairs	30
Department of Health Services	3
Pioneers' Home (Prescott)	1
Southern Arizona Mental Health (Tucson)	3
State Hospital (Phoenix)	15
Game and Fish Commission	14
State Parks Board	15
Arizona Power Authority	1
State Land Department	1
Department of Public Safety	8
Department of Transportation	51
TOTAL	278
Rest Areas - Rest Rooms	62

GCL:EES:cs

1. Indoor theaters - live performances 10-12
   movies

   Libraries - Public: 150

   Concert halls 8-10

   Buses - city of Phoenix 182
   city of Tucson 107
   other not available
   private lines are all interstate, none assigned to Arizona
   charter Sun Valley 39
   schools- public 2,300
   private not available
   universities- NAU 7
   ASU 8
   U of A 6

   the private bus lines are regulated by Federal law which demands that they designate 20% of the available seats for smoking.

2. Health Care Institutions:

Hospitals	81
Special Hospitals	4
Skilled Care Nursing Homes	73
Personnal Care	16
Ambulatory Care Centers	73
Public Health Centers	32
Rehabilitation Facilities	6
	285

   Some of the State owned Health Centers may be included in these figures. There is no way of checking in this short a time span.

3. Health Associated Laboratories or Facilities: not available.

4. the following figures are based on registrations:

Physicians	3,540	
Dentists	1,036	
Psychologists	481	about 50% in private practice
Chiropractors	333	
Naturopaths	59	
Optometrists	188	(about another 200 are out of state residents)
Physiotherapists	360	(about 68 of these are out of state residents)
Podiatrists	45	
Opticians	not available	

5. School Buildings:

Public Schools -	number of elementary schools	695	
	number of high schools	126	
		821	
	total number of buildings	830	
Private Schools -	approved/accredited	13	
	there is no way of knowing the total of unapproved private schools; the total number of buildings is not available.		
Private Postsecondary Schools -			
Community Colleges		2	
4 year institutions-college		1	
	technical	4	
	bible	9	
	other	1	
Proprietary Schools-	business	7	no way of estimating the number
	cosmetology	39	of buildings.
	flying	59	
	military	6	
	real estate	25	
	trade	27	
	other -dog grooming	35	
	tax, etc	215	total

State Universities -		
Northern Arizona University	65-70	buildings
University of Arizona	123	buildings
Arizona State University	149	buildings

these figures include dormitories, and other buildings accessible by the public.

State Community Colleges 325 buildings (cannot get the exact figures in such a short time)

There are 22 campuses
10 skill centers
15 colleges
379 off -campus locations in high school buildings, etc.
9 community college districts

Day -care, nurseries, and pre-schools - all private : 224 (cannot estimate number of buildings accessible by the public).

6. From the Valley National Bank Economic Development Department - the 1972 Census of Retail Trade printed every 6 years.

For 1972 :	Grocery stores	1,666
	Drug stores and Proprietary	406
	Department stores	64+
		2,136

These various categories are not defined by the proposed legislation.
Since 1972 the Park Mall center has been constructed,as an example of progress in this area since the 1972 figures were distributed.

Sources:

Department of Health
Valley National Bank
Department of Transportation
Board of Medical Examiners
Dental Board
Board of Regents - Universities
Board of Regents - Community Colleges
Office of Planning and Development
Department of Education
Mr. Poltaski - NAU
Mr. Cox - U of A
Mr. Rawls - ASU
Arts and Humanities Commission
Building Codes Division
Private Schools Association
North Central Association
Commission of Post-secondary Education
Arizona Medical Association
Optometrist Board 836-5456
Chiropractors 931-1103
Psychologists 965-6363
Podiatry - Dr. Gorman 934-4011
Physiotherapists - Dr. Brody 425-5721 Ext 286
Naturopaths - Dr. Redding 264-9662
Phoenix Transit
Greyhound Bus Line
Continental Trailways
Tanner Gray Line
Trailways

1974-75 REPORT OF THE PLANNING OFFICE, FINANCE DIVISION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Inventory of Buildings and/or Structures Owned by the State of Arizona

June 30, 1975

Agency	No. Bldgs.	Total
EPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION		
Building Management Services Division	17	17
GRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE COMMISSION	15	15
RIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY	7	7
COMPENSATION FUND	6	6
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS		
Adobe Mountain School	19	
Alpine Conservation Center	47	
Arizona Youth Center	14	
Mt. Graham Summer Camp	9	
Safford Conservation Center	30	
State Industrial School	132	
State Prison - Florence	197	448
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY		
Administration	15	
Mental Retardation		
Arizona Training Program at Coolidge	95	
Arizona Training Program at Phoenix	25	
Arizona Training Program at Tucson	22	
Welfare		
Industries for the Blind	7	164
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		
Arizona School for the Deaf and the Blind		
Phoenix Branch	9	
Tucson Branch	34	43
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY AND MILITARY AFFAIRS		
Division of Military Affairs		
Air National Guard - Phoenix	33	
Tucson	29	
National Guard	181	243

Agency	No. Bldgs.	Total
GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT	203	203
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES		
Crippled Children's Services	2	
Emission Control Laboratory	5	
Health Laboratory	1	
Pioneers' Home - Prescott	5	
Southern Arizona Mental Health Clinic	16	
State Hospital	73	102
LAND DEPARTMENT	3	3
PARKS BOARD	133	133
POWER AUTHORITY	3	3
PRESCOTT HISTORICAL SOCIETY	15	15
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY		
Arizona Highway Patrol	331	331
REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS	2	2
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
Aeronautics Division	10	
Highway Division	1,768	1,778
VETERANS' MEMORIAL COLISEUM AND EXPOSITION CENTER	60	60
TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	3,573	3,573

The above figure represents the total number of buildings and/or structures which were inspected during the fiscal year 1974-75.

The Department of Transportation furnished the Finance Division, Planning Office, with a listing of their Roadside Rest Areas. These locations were inspected for the first time this year.

Roadside Rest Areas	510	
Right-of-Way Properties	181	
TOTAL OF ALL STATE-OWNED BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		4,264

The estimated replacement cost, which was adjusted as of June 30, 1975, amounts to $209,796,985.00. This estimate is based on a complete reevaluation of all buildings and structures. The replacement costs are continually reviewed and recomputed, with particular attention directed at the major State-owned buildings. This effort is thoroughly coordinated with the Risk Management Services Office of the Department of Administration.

To: Dottie Branch

From: Claudette Muller, Legislative Aid

Date: March 22,1976

Subject: Real Estate Education, Research, and Recovery Fund.

H.B. 2312, 1975 Session Laws, reorganized the Real Estate Department and repealed the agency's 90/10 funding status, making it a General Fund agency. This action was taken after the scandal and abuses by Mr. J. Fred Talley, the Real Estate Commissioner at that time. This legislation tightened controls on the State Real Estate Department by allowing the State Legislature appropriate a lump sum for the fiscal year. The State Real Estate Department's request for a supplemental appropriation from the General Fund at that same time contributed to the changing of the Real Estate Department as a 90/10 agency to General Fund status.

H.B. 2312 created the Real Estate Education Fund. This fund receives $5.00 from the amount of any license fee (32-2103 A.R.S.). The monies in the Real Estate Education Fund will not revert to the State General Fund. The Legislature is empowered to appropriate a lump sum from this fund for use by the Real Estate Department for the furtherance of real estate education. $ 82,860 was appropriated under HB 2312 to carry out the provisions of Section 32-2103, ARS. The following illustrates the cash condition of the Real Estate Education Fund as of February 27, 1976:

Balance Forward	$ 92,831.06
Receipts	69,170.00
	$ 162,001.06
Disbursed	43,632.46
Unexpended	$ 118,368.60
Encumbered	1,535.00
Unencumbered	$ 116,833.60
Warrants Outstanding	$ 600.05
Cash with Treasurer	118,968.65

The General Fund amount appropriated in HB 2312 ($655,300) was to be "expended in accordance with the procedures for appropriations made in the general appropriations bill." According to the Financial Statements, as of February 27,1976, the cash condition of the general fund appropriation is as follows:

Balance Forward (Allotted YTD)	$ 617.325.16
Transfered In	151.59
	$ 617,476.75
Disbursed	390,913.51
	$ 226,563.24
Encumbered	4,185.09
Current Quarter Available	$ 222,378.15

Due to HB 2312 becoming effective June 13, 1975, approximately $37,974.84 of the appropriated $655, 300 for fiscal year 1975-1976 was expended for 1974-1975 expenses.

H.B. 2312 reorganizes the Department and places new responsibilities in the area of subdivision regulation, un-subdivided land regulation and licensing procedures. These new responsibilities and reorganization will require the Commissioner to review his needs and prioritize them within the total appropriation.

Under Section 32-2186, A.R.S., a broker will pay an additional $20.00 with the original license fee, and a salesman will pay an additional $10.00 with the original license fee for deposit in the Real Estate Recovery Fund. This fund does not revert to the State General Fund. The fund acts as a "malpractice insurance" for real estate agents - for the public who are injured by the actions of a licensee. According to Mr. Penn, there is over $700,000 in the Recovery Fund. This is not true. According to Mr. Hodges, and the Financial Statements, as of February 27, 1976 the cash condition is as follows:

Balance Forward	$ 11,424.47
Receipts	215,925.03
	$227,349.50
Disbursed	195,101.57
Unexpended and Unencumbered Balance	$ 32,247.93
Cash with Treasurer	$ 32,247.93

A statutory change would be necessary to combine the Education Fund and the Recovery Fund into a Education, Research, and Recovery Fund. According to Mr. Hodges this would require certain restrictions - ear-marking the use of such funds so that their identities are not lost; requiring a minimum balance. Arguments against such an action are - these funds are for two different purposes, they may lose their specific identities; the Real Estate Department may (as it has happened in the past) mismanage the monies. Mr. Goodwin would be against merging the two funds for this very reason. By having the Legislature appropriate monies from the Education Fund, it is able to regulate and control the Real Estate Department. In the past, according to Mr. Goodwin, the Legislature appropriated 89.3% of the monies deposited in the Education Fund ($82,860 of $92,831.06). The unappropriated 10% is to deal with cash-flow. There has been no intentional withholding of funds by the Legislature. The monies deposited in the Recovery Fund has never accumulated to any tremendous amount, contrary to Mr. Penn's statement in his letter.

M E M O

April 14, 1976

TO: Dottie Branch

FROM: Claudette Muller

RE: Real Estate Recovery Fund

I discussed the figure discrepancy regarding the Real Estate Recovery Fund with Mr. Hodges, Accounting Office. He stated that he was in error in saying that the Recovery Fund contained only $32,247.93 as of February 29, 1976. The figure reported represents only the available cash presently in the fund. He overlooked the fact that the Real Estate Recovery Fund is one of the few that invest in securities. The figures provided by Mr. Penn, Commissioner, were checked and appear correct. If there was to be a closeout of these securities, there would be in excess of $750,000 available as of April 14, 1976.

However, as of March 31, 1976, according to the financial statements provided by Mr. Hodges, the cash condition of the Fund is as follows:

Balance Forward	$ 11,424.47
Receipts	263,910.44
	$275,334.91
Disbursed	257,121.57
	$ 18,213.34
Cash with Treasurer	$ 20,233.34
Warrants Out-standing	2,020.00
	$ 18,213.34

This is $1,580.00 more than the $16,633.34 reported available as of March 31, 1976 by Mr. Penn. Mr. Hodges cannot account for the difference. I contacted the Real Estate Department's accounting office. They agree that the $18,213.34 provided by Mr. Hodges is correct. The discrepancy is due to clerical error which will be corrected.

Mr. Hodges agrees that the $700,000 presently in the Fund is excessive since only $229,987.81 has been paid out since inception of the Recovery Fund. However, as stated in the earlier memo, a statutory change would be necessary to combine the Education Fund and the Recovery Fund into an Education, Research, and Recovery Fund. According to Mr. Hodges, because of the arguments against such an action (these funds are for two different purposes, and combining them may cause them to lose their identity, making it difficult for the Legislature to control the Real Estate Department's spending) certain requirements could be established - earmarking the use of such funds so as not to lose their identities, and having a minimum balance available to cover any necessary payments to be made.

THOMAS N. GOODWIN
1705 WEST SUNSET ROAD
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85704

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS, CHAIRMAN
HEALTH
RULES
JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN 1975
VICE CHAIRMAN 1976

Arizona House of Representatives

Phoenix, Arizona 85007

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
1975-1976

Thank you for your recent letter.

I realize, as you do, the great problem inflation poses for our state employees. If we expect these people to remain loyal to their employees, some effort must be made to maintain salaries at a level consistent with the cost-of-living and individual performance.

Unfortunately, our past efforts have been thwarted by an austere budget and the public's concern with the possibility of increased state taxes. In this year's budget, however, we have taken the initiative to provide for an eight percent cost-of-living increase, and reclassification and merit increases where deserved. Hopefully, this will overcome existing salary inequities in many state agencies.

Because of the exceptional performances of many mental retardation workers, in particular those of the Arizona Training Program at Tucson who have fulfilled legislative intent and expectations, I fully intend to support the Habilitation Series. There is no reason why these employees should not receive equal recompense for equal work.

Should you have any further inquiries, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/cm

THOMAS N. GOODWIN
1705 WEST SUNSET ROAD
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85704

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS, CHAIRMAN
HEALTH
RULES
JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN 1975
VICE CHAIRMAN 1976

Arizona House of Representatives
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
1975-1976

Thank you for your recent note.

Senate Bill 1086, to which you refer, would establish the right of public school teachers, community college and university professional personnel, and any other certificated professional employees employed by a public educational system or institution to bargain collectively with their employers concerning the terms and conditions of their employment and other matters of mutual interest. This bill would create the mutual obligation of school districts, community college districts, the Board of Regents, and certain public institutions (such as correctional) employing certified teachers, on the one hand, and of professional employee organization recognized as exclusive representatives of the professional employees within specific negotiating units, on the other hand, to bargain in good faith when requested to do so.

Arizona is presently one of the 14 states that has not yet enacted mandatory collective bargaining laws concerning educational personnel. While judicial rulings or attorney generals' opinions issued in various states have resulted in full or limited collective bargaining rights for teachers and other public employees, Arizona courts have failed to express a direct opinion on the legality of meeting and conferring or collective bargaining.

In view of the above and the importance of collective bargaining in today's society and the future, I submit to you that once Senate Bill 1086 comes to the House Floor for passage, I will cast an aye vote.

Should you have any further inquiries, do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

THOMAS N. GOODWIN
1705 WEST SUNSET ROAD
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85704

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS, CHAIRMAN
HEALTH
RULES
JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN 1975
VICE CHAIRMAN 1976

Arizona House of Representatives

Phoenix, Arizona 85007

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
1975-1976

Your expression of concern about the future of the Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities has been received and noted. Let me offer the following as background to my position concerning this matter.

The Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities requests $494,600 for the 1976-1977 fiscal year - an increase of 470.5% over the 1975-1976 budget. Both the Governor and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee have recommended $213,600 (an increase of 149.4%) and $92,700 (an increase of 6.9%) respectively. In view of the State's present monetary crisis, which will undoubtedly continue through the next fiscal year, the House Appropriations Committee and other legislators are seriously considering these recommendations as being more realistic. All budget requests are being scrutinized to determine where expenditures can be reduced; new programs are being delayed until more money is available. This situation is not unique to Arizona - other states and the National Government are undertaking similar action. In view of these facts, we, as state legislators, must ask that all state agencies and the public remain tolerant. We all have a duty to be monetarily responsible.

Therefore, I state my position as follows:

- I will continue to support the state funding of the ACAH as much as the present monetary situation will permit; and
- I do not support the Carlson Bill (H.B. 2016) which abolishes the ACAH as a state agency.

Should you have any further inquiries, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/cm

THOMAS N. GOODWIN
1705 WEST SUNSET ROAD
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85704

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS, CHAIRMAN
HEALTH
RULES
JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN 1975
VICE CHAIRMAN 1976

Arizona House of Representatives

Phoenix, Arizona 85007

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE

1975-1976

May 3, 1976

Thank you for your letter.

Senate Bill 1367 to which you refer is presently awaiting action in the two House committees to which it has been assigned. Should you require further information regarding this legislation, I suggest that you contact Representative James Ratliff, Chairman, Government Operations Committee.

While I understand your reasons for asking my support, I have certain reservations concerning this bill. As amended, Sections 1 and 2 of Senate Bill 1367 will increase the employer contribution rate by .1% of payroll. The actuaries estimate the increased actual cost to the state at $1,280,000; the unfunding liability for each of the next 30 years at $250,000. As you know, the state is presently facing a cash flow crisis and other critical monetary problems. Whether the state can afford this increase this year will depend heavily on the final budget deliberations for the 1976-77 fiscal year. Therefore, until the budget is finalized, I hesitate to commit myself to a position on Senate Bill 1367 until I have all the necessary information needed to make a sound fiscal decision.

Should you have any further inquiries, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/cm

April 26, 1976

Mr. Heliodore A. Marcoux
4720 East Scarlett Street
Tucson, Arizona 85711

Dear Professor Marcoux:

Senate Bill 1374 changing the methods of computing retirement benefits under the Arizona State Retirement Plan is presently awaiting action in the House Government Operations Committee before it will be discussed before the House Appropriations Committee. Should you desire further information regarding the status of the bill, I suggest you contact Representative James Ratliff (Chairman, Government Operations Committee).

While I understand your reasons for asking my support, I have certain reservations concerning this legislation. The Martin E. Segal Company, consulting actuaries for the Arizona State Retirement System, has estimated the cost for all benefit changes proposed to be in the range of 6% to 6.5% of payroll. At the present payroll level, the state as an employer would have increased annual retirement contributions of $15 million to $16.3 million. Even amending Senate Bill 1374 to include a minimum retirement age of 55 years would make the state's additional annual cost between $10.8 million and $11.3 million (4.3% to 4.5% of payroll). As you probably already know, the state presently is facing critical monetary problems which will continue through the upcoming fiscal year. In view of this fact, I cannot give my full support to this bill this year.

Should you have any further inquiries, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/cm

THOMAS N. GOODWIN
1705 WEST SUNSET ROAD
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85704

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS, CHAIRMAN
HEALTH
RULES
JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN 1975
VICE CHAIRMAN 1976

Arizona House of Representatives
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
1975-1976

March 12, 1976

Mr. Andrew L. Bettwy, Commissioner
Land Department
1624 West Adams, Fourth Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Mr. Bettwy:

As per our telephone conversation of March 9, 1976, this letter is for the purpose of requesting the following information regarding House Bill 2147 from your Department:

1. acreage established by Section 41-511.19 of the Arizona Revised Statutes; and

2. amount to be appropriated to the Arizona State Parks Board for the lease of lands for the Catalina State Park (41-511.19).

I would appreciate your immediate action on this matter. Furthermore, I request that I be kept current on all matters in which the Land Department is involved.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

March 9, 1976

Fred F. Kravath
Captain, U. S. Navy (Ret.)
P. O. Box 27909
Tucson, Arizona 85726

Dear Captain Kravath:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Being an ex-military man myself, I appreciate your views concerning the exemption of military retirement income from gross income. As introduced House Bill 2169 would exempt the first $2,500 received as military retirement pay from the federal government from state income taxation, beginning with the 1977 tax year. This measure would also make a conforming change in providing that maintenance support payments received by either spouse must be included in computing gross income for state income tax purposes. This would not be a substantive change in the law. This bill presently awaits consideration in both committees to which it is assigned. Should you require further information about the status of House Bill 2169, I recommend that you contact Representatives Tony Buehl (Chairman, Committee on Ways & Means) and James Ratliff (Chairman, Committee on Government Operations).

While I understand your reasons for asking my support, I have certain reservations concerning this piece of legislation. The central reason being that the Department of Revenue estimates this measure would cost the state $2,690,000 in revenues annually. Approximately 2,690 retired military personnel now reside in Arizona who could qualify under the provision of House Bill 2169. As you probably already know, the state presently has critical monetary problems which will continue through the upcoming fiscal year. In view of this fact, I cannot give my full support to this bill this year.

Should you have any further inquiries, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/cc

February 9, 1976

Mr. Al Palmer Director
ARIZONA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
1820 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Mr Palmer:

I have been requested by members of the House Appropriations Committee to ask that you discontinue your efforts to acquire a pay increase for state legislators. Although we realize that our pay is below that of other states, we think that this is not the proper time to pursue such an action. It is believed that because of our present consideration for a state employees' cost-of-living increase, your actions may be misconstrued as a form of inducement.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/pb

February 5, 1976

Ms. Judith Nevin
6845 North Magic Lane
Tucson, Arizona 85704

Dear Ms. Nevin:

Thank you for your recent note.

I realize, as you do, the urgent need for legislation in this area so that the people of our great state can continue to receive the services of good doctors. Other members of the Legislature and I are busily working toward this end. We expect to meet the April 1 deadline.

During this special session, both the House and Senate are in the process of developing a bill that will alleviate the problem of malpractice insurance, thereby making medical care more affordable to the public. You are probably already aware that a proposed malpractice bill has recently cleared the House with an emergency measure. It now goes to the Senate for further debate and amendment. A joint House-Senate conference committee will overcome any differences which may exist. The final bill will incorporate, in one form or another, those points to which you refere tort changes (two year statute of limitations, contingency fee schedule, etc.), expert screening panels, provision for periodic payment on awards, and expansion of the State Board of Examiner's enforcement powers.

Let me state to you that I support this important piece of legislation. Should you have any further inquiries, do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/pb

February 5, 1976

Mr. Lawrence E. Bool
101 West River Road, #178
Tucson, Arizona 85704

Dear Mr. Bool:

Thank you for your letter.

I agree that the recent Lincoln Thrift Company fiasco is deplorable and should never have occurred if the Security Commission had been performing its duties properly within the laws.

House Bill 2104 to which you refer has been assigned to three House committees (Banking and Insurance, Commerce and Rules). As of this date, no action has been taken. The bill, in its present form, includes the following points: the authority to register and regulate thrift companies would be transferred to the state banking department from the corporation commission; the banking superintendent would examine every thrift company's records every year; thrift companies could not use advertising that included wording suggesting that the company was a bank or savings and loan institution or that said the company's deposits were insured unless it was specified that the insurance was not provided by any federal or state agency.

Although the bill is not in its final form (since it is subject to amendment from any of the House and Senate committees to which it is assigned, as well as from the Committee of the Whole), I think that the above cited points should be incorporated in some form as they will help to avoid a similar situation occurring with any other thrift company.

Let me state to you that I support this important piece of legislation and will give a yes vote when it reaches the House floor. I will do everything in my power to persuade my colleagues to do likewise.

Should you have any further inquiries, do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/pb

February 5, 1976

Ms. Eugene F. Klein
7240 North La Canada Drive
Tucson, Arizona 85704

Dear Ms. Klein:

Your recent letter expressed deep concern about the malpractice insurance situation in the state of Arizona

I realize, as you do, the urgent need for legislation in this area so that the people of our great state can continue to receive the services of good doctors. Other members of the Legislature and I are busily working toward this end. We expect to meet the April 1 deadline.

During this special session, both the House and Senate are in the process of developing a bill that will alleviate the problem of malpractice insurance, thereby making medical care more affordable to the public. You are probably already aware that a proposed malpractice bill has recently cleared the House with an emergency measure. It now goes to the Senate for further debate and amendment. A joint House-Senate conference committee will overcome any differences which may exist. The final bill will incorporate, in one form or another those points to which you refer: tort changes (two year statute of limitations, contingency fee schedule, etc.), expert screening panels, provision for periodic payment on awards, and expansion of the State Board of Examiner's enforcement powers.

Let me state to you that I support this important piece of legislation. Should you have any further inquiries, do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/pb

February 3, 1976

Mr. George N. Genematas
CATALINA FOOTHILLS LODGE
5250 North Oracle Road
Tucson, Arizona 85704

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter. Enclosed is a copy of Senate Bill 1009 as you requested.

Let me offer the following in the way of a brief explanation. Along with the provision to prohibit the printing, publishing or broadcasting of the name, address or any identifying fact relating to any victim of sexual assault or any person accused of that crime until the accused is arraigned, this Bill would replace present Arizona laws which define and establish punishments for the crimes of first and second degree rape and the crime of carnal knowledge of a female pupil by her teacher with a statute which would define the crimes of sexual assault in the first and second degree and would establish punishments for the conviction of those proposed crimes; make inadmissible in any prosecution for sexual assault, evidence relating to prior sexual conduct of the defendant or the alleged victim unless the judge finds that the proposed evidence is directly relevant to a material fact at issue and that the proposed evidence is not excessively inflammatory or prejudicial in relation to the fact at issue; substitute the term "sexual assualt" for the term "rape" and delete specific references to gender in various statutes (conspiracy, assault, murder, kidnapping, etc.)

Let me state to you that once the Bill has passed the Senate and is put to a vote on the House floor, I will support it. I think that it is a good piece of legislation and will help to update

current Arizona law. Presently, males cannot be the victims of rape because that crime is defined in terms of engaging in sexual intercourse with a female under certain incriminating circumstances, and essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feelings of the female. However, a person of either sex could be the victim of the proposed crime of sexual assault. Sexual intercourse would be defined in terms which would allow both male and female to be classified as perpetrators as well as victims of that crime.

Another point worth mentioning is the inadmissibility of evidence relating to prior sexual donduct of both the victim and defendant in sexual assault cased unless otherwise determined by the judge. I agree with the recent Supreme Court decision that the law should not recognize any connection between a witness' veracity and her (or his) sexual immorality. I can see no correlation between a person's sexual activities and his or her ability to tell the truth.

Also, I agree with Mr Lowenberg's position that withholding the victimss names, addresses and any identifying facts is important to assist criminal justice agencies combat sexual assault crimes by avoiding the fear of humiliation, alienation and revictimization of victims. This should be extended to cover nonviolent as well as violent crimes. And, when balanced against the rights of the press, the rights of victims must supersede.

You will note that this portion of the Bill also applies to the name and address of the accused. So that justice can prevail, it is equally important that the accused be afforded the same rights as the accusor until arraigned.

I am certain that you will find the Bill interesting reading. Although I have attempted to explain the act and provide you with my opinions, it is only a brief expose. You will have, no doubt, some questions you want answered. Please do not hesitate to contact me should this be the case.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/pb

Encl.

January 27, 1976

Mr. Bart J. Bok
200 Sierra Vista
Tucson, Arizona 85719

Dear Mr. Bok:

I appreciate the kind words expressed in your recent letter concerning my efforts in the Arizona State Legislature. I am pleased to have the opportunity to serve the people of our great state and, in particular, those of Tucson.

The House bill appropriating funds to the University of Arizona for furnishing its new library is still under consideration in the Appropriation Committee. Action on this legislation should be taken shortly. I am encouraging my colleggues to pass the bill in its entirety so that the University will receive the needed funds.

Regarding my actions on the ERA amendment, let me provide you with an explanation for my casting a nay vote. I teach Government and Constitution at the University of Arizona and after watching the Supreme Courts over the ggars twist and turn inside out various amendments to the constitution, 26 to be exact, I have become very hesitant to adding a 27th when if the 14th was supported and not taken out of context, this would take care of ERA. Also, I do not take very lightly amending the United States Constitution. Therefore, I voted no to ERA with the full intent of pushing the bill to the polls giving the people of the state of Arizona the right to vote on the issue as to whether there should be a 27th Amendment. I did not feel, and still do not feel that the 90 members of the legislature should be able to amend the United States Constitution without guidelines from the entire state they represent.

However, let me assure you that I intend to vote yes on the ERA Amendment if it come up on the House floor during the forthcoming session. I reverse my previous position only from the knowledge that the bill allowing the people to vote on the issue will not make it to the floor. I think these are logical reasons and I have never had to reconsider because of my personal feelings. Therefore, my vote will be an aye vote on the floor this year.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/pb

January 21, 1976

Mrs. Irma F. Macklin
1550 Roller Coaster Road
Tucson, Arizona 85704

Dear Mrs. Macklin:

I appreciate the kind words expressed in your recent letter concerning my efforts in the Arizona State Legislature. I am pleased to have the opportunity to serve the people of our great state, and,,in particular, those of my precinct.

I apologize for my delay in replying to your inquiry concerning state retirement plan benefits, but I was holding your letter until I could carefully research the subject. Although in the past there have been several attempts to ameliorate the retirement plan, these have been insufficient. So that we may continue our much needed efforts in this area, several proposals are being examined by the legislature.

Of first concern, and having top priority, is the attempt to maximize retirement benefits for all services by simplifying the computations of benefits (three formulas are presently used) to 2 per cent based on all years of service. Of second concern, is a provision to reduce the minimum retirement age (presently 65 years) to 55 and 60 without any penalty to individuals. Calculations are presently being undertaken to determine the cost to the state. State adoption of this provision depends on the estimated cost, the present funding of the system, and the utilization of money presently in the Retirement Benefit Fubd.

I am sure that these proposals will be of interest to you. Should you have any questions, I will be happy to answer them. Again, thank you for your letter and expression of interest in the legislature.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Goodwin, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

TNG/cc