

LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE

JANURARY 9, 2026



AGENDA

1. Overview of the Legislative Policy Committee

1. Roster of Committee Members

2. Overview of the LPC

3. Using the Request to Speak System

2. CSA Legislative Agenda

3. Legislative Bills for Discussion & Possible Action

4. Other Legislative Issues

5. Next Meeting Date & Time (*Fri, Jan 16th*)

6. Other Business

7. Adjourn

2026 CSA LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE



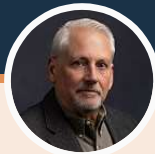
Apache County
Hon. Alton Shepherd



Cochise County
Hon. Frank Antenori



Coconino County
Hon. Patrice Horstman



Gila County
Hon. Steve Christensen



Graham County
Hon. Paul David



Greenlee County
Hon. William Wearne



La Paz County
Hon. Duce Minor



Maricopa County
Hon. Kate Brophy McGee



Mohave County
Hon. Sonny Borrelli



Navajo County
Hon. Jason Whiting



Pima County
Hon. Rex Scott



Pinal County
Hon. Stephen Miller



Santa Cruz County
Hon. Luis Carlos Davis



Yavapai County
Hon. Mary Mallory



Yuma County
Hon. Lynne Pancrazi

ALTERNATES



Coconino County
Hon. Lena Fowler



Mohave County
Hon. Rich Lettman



Navajo County
Hon. Daryl Seymore



Yuma County
Hon. Jonathan Lines

OVERVIEW

BOARD & LPC MEETINGS

CSA Board of Directors

- Meets once per month (typically 3rd Thursday of the month)
 - *Next meeting: January 22nd*
- CSA Policy Summit (October)
- All Supervisors may vote. 2/3rds required to endorse any matter presented to the legislature as part of CSA's legislative program
- Email report to full membership

CSA Legislative Policy Committee (LPC)

- Every Friday at 8:30 a.m. during legislative session, except when there is a Board meeting
- LPC designee votes, open to all supervisors
- All meetings are available via webinar or in person
- Email report to full membership
- *Next meeting: Friday, January 16, at 8:30 a.m.*

OVERVIEW

PURPOSE & MEMBERSHIP

Established to implement the legislative program adopted by the Board and to respond to emerging proposals.

LPC Membership

Exec. committee officers (or designee)

Other LPC members

Membership includes **fifteen members**, including six CSA **executive committee** officers (or designee), and one **representative from each county** not represented by an officer.

The LPC is critical to the success of CSA's legislative engagement. Supervisors provide credibility and influence needed to inform state legislators of the needs of local constituencies

———— LPC Participant Activities ————

- Evaluate pending legislation to inform CSA positions
- Direct advocacy to state leaders
- Help communicate CSA's position
 - Register positions with RTS, as appropriate
 - Email, text, call lawmakers
- Serve as a catalyst to involve board colleagues and other county elected officials in CSA legislative activities

- What does a measure mean to county operations, resources and constituent service?
 - In order to support the LPC deliberations, staff collects feedback from counties and applies any prior experience with the issue.
 - Supervisors bring their experience in the county and should seek input from county professional staff.

- How does the measure **help/harm the counties' ability to provide public services** in a responsive, efficient and cost-effective manner?
- How does the measure **impact the ability of the county to finance** and manage existing statutory programs?
- Does the measure **establish appropriate means to compensate** counties for the cost of complying with new state laws?
- Does the measure properly **reflect the fiscal and administrative roles of state and local government**?
- Is it **fair** to all counties and their constituents?
- Can it be **amended favorably** to meet the lawmakers' goals, addressing county concerns?

Motion to take a position of:

- **Support**
- **Oppose** (often seeking amendments)
- **Neutral**
 - *Typically used when necessary to document at the Legislature that the Association doesn't have a position one way or another.*

Agenda Setting

- CSA staff populates agendas based on legislative workflow and county feedback.
- Staff monitors all legislation in the process, triages county related bills, solicits technical input.
- May bring items for informational purposes as details are being flushed out.
- Contact the chair or staff if you have a question or wish to agendize an item.

Note: CSA uses Robert's Rules of Order for parliamentary procedures.

OVERVIEW

LEGISLATIVE REQUEST TO SPEAK

Resources on CSA's Website: <http://www.countysupervisors.org/csa-legislative-portal/>

ALIS - Bill Status Inquiry

Request to Speak

COUNTY LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Materials to support the agenda adopted by the CSA Board of Directors

County FY 2025 Budget & Legislative Priorities

FY 2025 County Budget Priorities

Protect the County Taxpayer

Eliminate the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections Fee - \$2.74

ADJC is an obligation of the state General Fund and not fully funded by the state until the budget shortfall in 2015.

In FY20 rural counties were permanently relieved of the burden, while Maricopa and Pima counties solely received one-time relief.

From FY21 to FY23, the state shifted \$3.3M in state general fund costs to Maricopa and Pima counties, even with historic surpluses. In FY24, the state eliminated the fee for Pima County, but continued to charge Maricopa County.

As part of FY25, Maricopa County taxpayers will pay another \$6.7M to fund this state obligation.

This fee unfairly charges taxpayers in a single county to pay for the state's ADJC responsibility.

Annualize State Probation Officer Salary Adjustments - \$10.14

Probation is an important jointly funded function of the state's superior court, with the state largely funding those carrying probation officers.

For administrative convenience, state statute requires the board of supervisors to set salaries for all probation officers, on recommendation of the presiding judge.

Inflationary pressures, high vacancies, and substantial adjustments to other state public safety officer salaries have necessitated increased probation officer salaries.

Per state appropriations have substantially lagged the funding need.

Without the state fully funding their probation officer salaries, **starting pay for the adjustment will be \$1.00** to pay for salary adjustments that have already been approved.

Maintain financial "flexibility language" as a tool to meet county obligations in FY25.

Protect Taxpayer Investments in Public Safety Pensions

Over the past decade, the legislature worked with administrators to reform the underfunded PSPRS, CSRS and CSDB systems.

Because pension benefits are constitutionally protected and cannot be reduced, the reforms closed the previous systems and created more sustainable plans moving forward.

Counties urge lawmakers to critically **review any new pension bills** to ensure the changes effectively address a clear policy problem and maintain the plan's sustainability into the future.

County Supervisors Association | December 2023

ADJC Cost Shift History & Overview

Eliminate A.R.S. § 41-2832

A mandate for taxpayers in Maricopa County to fund the state Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Proposal: Begin phase-down of cost shift in FY 2026 budget, 1/3rd in FY 2026, 1/3rd in FY 2027 and final 1/3rd in FY 2028.

Absent repeal of A.R.S. § 41-2832 taxpayers in Maricopa County will pay \$4.7 million annually to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).

ADJC is an obligation of the state General Fund.

State policy, prosecutors and judges determine which juveniles are referred to ADJC. The Board of Supervisors has no role in these decisions.

County taxpayers already invest heavily to treat juveniles at the local level. About 25% of juveniles in the criminal justice system are treated locally and are not referred to ADJC.

A.R.S. § 41-2832 unjustly charges taxpayers in a single county to pay the state's ADJC responsibility, regardless of where the juveniles originate, regardless of local investments to keep juveniles off ADJC, and with no influence on the ability to control agency costs.

ADJC was fully funded by the state - until the downturn of 2015.

FY 1991	ADJC established (split off from ADIC) and fully funded by the state General Fund and Federal funds.
FY 2016	State faced \$1 billion shortfall, began charging all 15 counties \$12 million to support 25% of ADJC.
FY 2017 & FY 2018	Lawmakers worked to relieve the county taxpayer of funding the state agency - resulted in \$8 million relief for the \$11.5 million fee.
FY 2019	All 15 counties received full, one-time relief from the \$11.5M ADJC fee - but the fee remained in statute.
FY 2020	Final budget eliminated fee for 13 counties, provided one-time relief to Maricopa and Pima Counties and amended statute to assess the fee entirely on the 2 large county taxpayers in future years.
FY 2021	State shifted full cost to Maricopa and Pima County for the first time since FY 2016, an \$6.5M impact.
FY 2022	State budget repealed fee for Pima County but continued to charge Maricopa County's taxpayers \$6.7M to fund portion of the state's obligation to ADJC.
FY 2024	State budget repealed fee for Pima County but continued to charge Maricopa County's taxpayers \$6.7M to fund portion of the state's obligation to ADJC.

Absent action to eliminate the statutory fee, Maricopa taxpayers will see an annual \$6.7 million impact.

Prepared by County Supervisors Association | December 2024

ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS

State-County Partnership

Court Funding

Broadband Deployment

Transportation Funding

Public Safety Pensions

NAVIGATING THE REQUEST TO SPEAK

