



Cochise County Board of Supervisors

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PATRICK G. CALL
Chairman
District 1

ANN ENGLISH
Vice-Chairman
District 2

RICHARD R. SEARLE
Supervisor
District 3

MICHAEL J. ORTEGA
County Administrator

JAMES E. VLAHOVICH
Deputy County Administrator

ARLETHE G. RIOS
Clerk of the Board

AGENDA FOR REGULAR BOARD MEETING

Tuesday, March 24, 2015 at 10:00 AM

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HEARING ROOM
1415 MELODY LANE, BUILDING G, BISBEE, AZ 85603

ANY ITEM ON THIS AGENDA IS OPEN FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

THE ORDER OR DELETION OF ANY ITEM ON THIS AGENDA IS SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION AT THE MEETING

ROLL CALL

Members of the Cochise County Board of Supervisors will attend either in person or by telephone, video or internet conferencing.

Note that some attachments may be updated after the agenda is published. This means that some presentation materials displayed at the Board meeting may differ slightly from the attached version.

CONSENT

Board of Supervisors

1. Adopt Resolution 15-06 supporting the Safety and Justice Challenge Grant Application.
2. Reappoint Shawn Wales to the Board of Adjustment, District 3 for a four year term beginning January 1, 2015 and expiring December 31, 2018.
3. Approve the Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of March 9, 2015.
4. Approve a proclamation to proclaim April 2015 as National County Government Month - "Counties Moving America Forward: The Keys are Transportation and Infrastructure" in support of the effort to educate and engage residents about the value of available services in Cochise County and the positive impact these services can have on the lives of County residents.
5. Approve a proclamation to proclaim April 7, 2015 as "National Service Day" in Cochise County.

Court Administration

6. Approve reappointments of Superior Court Judge Pro Tempore, Terry Bannon pursuant to ARS 12-141; Judges Pro Tempore Margaret Macartney and Ann Battaglia-Roberts, pursuant to ARS 8-231 and 12-141; and approve authorization to call upon an appropriately appointed Superior Court Judge Pro Tempore from another county in extenuating circumstances pursuant to ARS 12-144; Justice Court Precinct Five Pro Tempore, Leslie Sansone and county-wide Justices of the Peace Pro Tempore Gerald F. Till, Paul Julien and David Howe for emergency or temporary coverage, both pursuant to ARS 22-121; and approve authorization to call upon an appropriately-appointed Justice of the Peace Pro Tempore from another county in extenuating circumstances pursuant to ARS 22-122 for the period beginning July 1, 2015 to and including June 30, 2016.

Elections & Special Districts

7. Approve the appointment of the following persons as Precinct Committeemen for the Democratic Party of Cochise County upon the recommendation of the Party Chair: Precinct #02 BE J-Six: Jane E. Price and Julia R. Robinson; Precinct #17 McNeal: Alice R. Hamers; Precinct #18 Naco: Richard Harold Corley; Precinct #24 St. David: Benjamin Chandler Thomas-Hintz; Precinct #26 SV Avenida Del Sol: Kathleen B. Crow and Frances G. Hills; Precinct #27 SV Buffalo Soldier: Frances W. Micheau and Philip C. Micheau.

Finance

8. Approve demands and budget amendments for operating transfers.

Housing Authority

9. Ratify Signature and Approve an Amendment between Cochise County and the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) grant to carry over approximately \$61,000 from expiring grant #AZH1100018 to renewed grant #AZH140014 for use through January 1, 2018.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Community Development

10. Adopt Resolution 15-05 to adopt the updated Cochise County Comprehensive Plan.

ACTION

Human Resources

11. Approve the funding for the proposed schedule of benefits and rates adopted by the Cochise Combined Trust for fiscal year 2015-2016.

STATE & FEDERAL LEGISLATION

12. Discussion and possible action regarding state and federal legislative matters, including but not limited to the items in the attached County Supervisors Association Legislative Policy Committee Agenda and the proposed State budget.

CALL TO THE PUBLIC

This is the time for the public to comment. Members of the Board may not discuss items that are not specifically identified on the agenda.

REPORT BY MICHAEL J. ORTEGA, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR -- RECENT AND PENDING COUNTY MATTERS

SUMMARY OF CURRENT EVENTS

Report by District 1 Supervisor, Patrick Call

Report by District 2 Supervisor, Ann English

Report by District 3 Supervisor, Richard Searle

Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Cochise County does not, by reason of a disability, exclude from participation in or deny benefits or services, programs or activities or discriminate against any qualified person with a disability. Inquiries regarding compliance with ADA provisions, accessibility or accommodations can be directed to Chris Mullinax, Safety/Loss Control Analyst at (520) 432-9720, FAX (520) 432-9716, TDD (520) 432-8360, 1415 Melody Lane, Building F, Bisbee, Arizona 85603.

Cochise County Board of Supervisors
1415 Melody Lane, Building G Bisbee, Arizona 85603
520-432-9200 520-432-5016 fax board@cochise.az.gov

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Board of Supervisors

Meeting Date:	03/24/2015		
Resolution of Support for the Safety and Justice Challenge Grant Application			
Submitted By:	Lisa Marra, Board of Supervisors		
Department:	Board of Supervisors		
Presentation:	No A/V Presentation	Recommendation:	Approve
Document Signatures:	BOS Signature Required	# of ORIGINALS Submitted for Signature:	1
NAME of PRESENTER:	Lisa M. Marra	TITLE of PRESENTER:	Grants Director
Docket Number (If applicable):			
Mandated Function?:	Not Mandated	Source of Mandate or Basis for Support?:	

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Adopt Resolution 15-06 supporting the Safety and Justice Challenge Grant Application.

Background:

The MacArthur Foundation, a private, non-profit foundation established in 1978, launched the Safety and Justice Challenge with an initial five-year, \$75 million investment in local reform, research, experimentation, and communications intended to create national demand for local justice reform as a means of reducing over-incarceration in America. The Foundation will support a nationwide network of selected local jurisdictions committed to finding ways to safely reduce jail incarceration. With help from a consortium of national experts, selected sites will examine how their jails are being used, who is being held there, risks they pose to communities, policies and practices that have driven the growth of jail populations, and what strategies will work to reduce the unnecessary use of jail, all without compromising public safety. All of these considerations are addressed in the County's Strategic Plan regarding public safety and justice. The Challenge grant competition will unfold in two rounds over the next year: 1. Planning - Up to 20 sites will receive a grant of \$150,000 each to support an intensive six-month planning process and develop a plan for implementing reforms discovered. 2. Implementation – As many as ten jurisdictions will then receive funding to support the implementation of the plans developed during round one. Grants are anticipated to range from \$500,000 to \$2 million annually over two years, with an option to extend. There is no local match cost associated with either round, and administration costs may be included. Ed Gilligan, Director of Adult Probation and Juvenile Court Director along with Mark Suagee, Public Defender, have taken on the task of coordinating and writing the grant application. The Superior Court will act as the lead agency on the project if the grant is awarded, along with the assistance of Adult Probation and the Public Defender. The Sheriff's Office, the County Attorney's Office and the Health Department are in support of this application.

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

Complete and submit the grant application. Continue to monitor additional funding sources for the opportunity to improve public safety and justice.

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

Cochise County could lose the opportunity to apply for these particular grant funds. Showing County support is a requirement of the grant application.

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

Return an executed copy of the Resolution to Lisa Marra, Grants Director, for submittal with the grant application package.

Attachments

Resolution

MacArthur Grant Application

RESOLUTION 15-__

**SUPPORTING THE SAFETY AND JUSTICE CHALLENGE GRANT
APPLICATION**

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors oversees the public safety and justice system in Cochise County; and

WHEREAS, The County's Strategic Plan's main goal regarding public safety and justice is to promote safe communities, strengthen legal services, and ensure access to justice for all citizens; and

WHEREAS, Cochise County is interested in improving public safety, saving money, collaborating with strategic partners and stakeholders, and promoting stronger, healthier communities; and

WHEREAS, Cochise County is in support of the opportunity to develop and construct a safer, less costly, and more just criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, local jails across the nation have become over-crowded while detaining those awaiting court proceedings who are often times not a flight risk or danger to public safety; and

WHEREAS, Cochise County supports and encourages innovation in our jail, courts, and probation systems; and

WHEREAS, Cochise County has a proven leadership track record in the region of developing, implementing, and maintaining effective, high-quality services with personal and professional integrity,

RESOLUTION 15-___

Re: Supporting The Safety And Justice Challenge Grant Application

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NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Cochise County Board of Supervisors hereby supports the application for the Safety and Justice Challenge Grant opportunity through the MacArthur Foundation. Cochise County also supports the Superior Court acting as the lead agency on the grant application, with the assistance of the Adult Probation Department and the Public Defender's Office.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of Cochise County, Arizona, this ____ day of _____, 2015.

Patrick Call, Chairman
Cochise County Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Arlethe G. Rios
Clerk of the Board

Elda E. Orduño
Civil Deputy County Attorney

Safety + Justice Challenge: RFP

MacArthur Foundation

OVERVIEW

America's reliance on local jail incarceration has grown dramatically over the past three decades. Jail populations have more than tripled since the 1980s. So have cumulative expenditures related to building and running jails. There are now nearly 12 million admissions to local jails annually—almost 20 times the number of admissions to state and federal prisons.

Jails are where our nation's incarceration problem begins. While the primary purpose of local jails is to detain those awaiting court proceedings who are a danger to public safety or a flight risk, they have come to hold many who are neither. Jails too often serve as warehouses for low-risk individuals too poor to post bail, or too sick for existing community resources to manage. Nearly 75 percent of both sentenced offenders and pretrial detainees are in jail for nonviolent traffic, property, drug, or public order offenses. And many in jail are held there far longer than necessary, due to crowded court dockets and chronic backlogs that delay timely case resolutions.

All this carries significant costs—to individuals, families, communities, and society at large. Just a few days in jail can damage health, degrade economic prospects, interrupt education and employment, jeopardize housing, break up families, increase the likelihood and severity of a sentence of incarceration, and even promote future criminal behavior—making jail a gateway to deeper and more lasting involvement in the criminal justice system. And research shows that all these impacts are disproportionately felt in low-income communities and communities of color.

The overuse of jails is a major driver and core component of over-incarceration that needs to be addressed directly. That's why local policymakers interested in improving public safety, saving money, and promoting stronger, healthier communities are beginning to take a hard look at how their jails are used.

Fortunately, every community in America can safely reduce its use of local incarceration while reserving valuable jail resources for offenders who pose significant risk to public safety. Proven strategies include:

- Policing practices that limit unnecessary custodial arrests;
- Early screening and assignment of counsel;
- Pretrial detention decision-making that focuses on assessments of safety and flight risk, not ability to pay;
- Diversion options that hold offenders accountable without separating them from their jobs and families;
- Booking, arraignment, case screening, and processing procedures that shorten jail stays by reducing procedural delays; and
- Reentry practices that better prepare inmates for release and reintegration and serve to reduce reoffending.

To support the spread of these and other approaches, and to encourage innovation, the MacArthur Foundation is launching the Safety and Justice Challenge, an initial five-year, \$75 million investment in local reform, research, experimentation, and communications intended to create national demand for local justice reform as a means of reducing over-incarceration in America. Through the Safety and Justice Challenge, the Foundation will support a nationwide network of selected local jurisdictions committed to finding ways to safely reduce jail incarceration, with a particular focus on addressing disproportionate impact on low-income individuals and communities of color. With help from a consortium of national experts and technical assistance providers, participating sites will rigorously examine how their jails are being used; who is being held there, and what risks they pose to the community; what policies and practices have driven the growth of local jail populations; and what strategies will work to reduce the unnecessary use of jail without compromising public safety.

To advance our knowledge and understanding about the use of jail in America, and to document the experience of local jurisdictions that succeed in building safer, less costly, and more just criminal justice systems, the Foundation will complement the grants it makes to local jurisdictions with investments in research and data analytics. The Foundation will also invest in a robust communications campaign aimed at elevating jail overuse into an urgent national issue, and generating national demand for a more balanced set of approaches to crime and disorder that use incarceration only where necessary, and as part of a flexible range of effective alternatives.

THE COMPETITION

The Safety and Justice Challenge competition will unfold in two rounds.

Round 1: Planning (May-December 2015)

Up to twenty selected sites will receive a grant of \$150,000 to support an intensive six-month planning process, during which they will rigorously examine how their jails are being used and what strategies will reduce incarceration without compromising public safety. Each site will produce a plan for implementing these reforms.

Each site will be paired with an expert technical assistance partner. Four of the nation's leading criminal justice organizations will provide technical assistance to Safety and Justice Challenge sites—the Center for Court Innovation, the Justice Management Institute, Justice System Partners, and the Vera Institute of Justice. With the support of one of these technical assistance partners, teams from each site will work through a rigorous, fast-paced, data-driven planning process. Sites will be supported in a system mapping exercise to help them describe—using facts and data—how the jurisdiction's criminal justice system currently operates. From there, sites will consider the most promising ways to reduce unnecessary jail use without compromising public safety and, with the help of the technical assistance partner, develop an action plan for achieving reductions. The best implementation plans will set quantifiable impact targets, and chart a credible path for achieving them.

Throughout the planning period, participating sites will have meaningful opportunities to learn from experts and from one another as part of a robust Challenge Network. Delegations from all selected sites will be assembled twice, in-person, during the planning period. Sites will also be invited to attend virtual events, such as webinars with practitioners in other jurisdictions.

During the planning phase, participating sites will:

- Ensure key staff and agency leaders meaningfully participate in the process;
- Collect and share data among local partners and with the Foundation;
- Collaborate with a research team engaged by the Foundation to develop and track performance measures and inform an independent evaluation of the outcomes and impact of the initiative;
- Identify and agree on priority problems that contribute to the overreliance on jails, and look for achievable solutions that do not compromise public safety;
- Surface and address racial and ethnic disparities in the way jail is used, administered, and experienced; and
- Engage affirmatively with the larger goals of the Safety and Justice Challenge by participating in a communications campaign about the appropriate use of jail in America.

At the end of the planning phase, participating sites will have:

- Demonstrated engagement of local leaders in the planning process, including participation in key planning meetings, and ongoing commitment to the implementation process;
- Conducted a comprehensive analysis of interagency data to understand the drivers of jail population at each decision point;
- Committed to reducing the number of people in jail, tackling racial and ethnic fairness head-on, and tracking progress toward achieving those aims through data collection, performance measurement, and evaluation; and
- Developed a clearly articulated plan for system change, including a compelling logic about how incarceration will be reduced and a realistic implementation plan with measurable and time-sensitive goals, and assigned activities to responsible parties.

Selected jurisdictions will be required to attend a meeting on **May 27th and 28th, in Washington, D.C.** Grant funds will be applied to cover travel expenses for this meeting.

Round 2: Implementation (2016-2017)

As many as ten jurisdictions will be selected to receive funding to support implementation of the plans developed during Round 1. The Foundation aims to invest in those jurisdictions that:

1. Identify the most promising strategies for safely reducing overreliance on local jails;
2. Produce the most ambitious and credible plans for implementing those strategies; and
3. Demonstrate the availability of and willingness to share identifiable data.

Depending on the scope and ambition of the second round proposals, the Foundation expects to make implementation grants to each site that range from \$500,000 to \$2 million annually over two years, with an option to extend if substantial progress is made. Whether or not sites are selected to

receive implementation funding, all Round 1 sites will receive funding to support their continued participation in the Challenge Network.

ELIGIBILITY

Any jurisdiction with governing authority over a local jail or jail system that has **at least 50 beds** is eligible to apply for grant funding through the Safety and Justice Challenge, including states, cities, counties, judicial districts, and tribes.

HOW TO APPLY

Please submit your application via the MacArthur Foundation's online platform at www.SafetyAndJustice.fluidreview.com by **8:00 p.m. CST on March 31, 2015**. Applications received after the deadline will not be accepted. You may save your work and return to edit your application within the application window before submitting it for review; revisions to submitted applications cannot be accommodated. Applications must be submitted through the MacArthur Foundation online platform; emailed or mailed applications will not be considered. Should you experience any technical difficulties with the online application process, please email Support@fluidreview.com for technical assistance. Direct assistance will be available daily, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. CST.

TO LEARN MORE

The Foundation will hold three (3) live webinars to confirm details about the competition and application process as well as answer questions. The content of these webinars will be identical. The webinars are scheduled as follows:

- Wednesday, February 25 from 11:30 – 12:30 CST
- Thursday, February 26 from 10:00 – 11:00 CST
- Tuesday, March 3 from 3:00 – 4:00 CST

Registration is required to participate in one of these sessions. To register, send an email to SafetyAndJustice@macfound.org and indicate which webinar you plan to attend.

Should you have any additional questions about the application, please send an email to SafetyAndJustice@macfound.org and we will do our best to respond promptly.

THE APPLICATION

Section 1. Basic Information

Please tell the Foundation about your jurisdiction.

- 1.1. Jurisdiction name
- 1.2. Jurisdiction type
 - a. State
 - b. City
 - c. County
 - d. Judicial district
 - e. Tribe
 - f. Other, please specify
- 1.3. Chief executive's name (*e.g.*, name of mayor, county commissioner, or other office-holder with executive branch authority in jurisdiction)
- 1.4. Name of the lead agency, name and title of primary contact at lead agency
- 1.5. Jurisdiction population size
- 1.6. Jail capacity
- 1.7. Overall jurisdiction budget
- 1.8. Budget for jail operations and facilities

Section 2. Motivation (30%)

The MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge is grounded in the premise that jail negatively impacts people who spend time there—even a short time—and therefore should be used when a defendant or offender poses a real public safety risk. The Foundation is motivated by the recognition that, with the right kind of support, local communities can develop, adapt, and model effective ways to keep people out of jail whose risk to public safety can be effectively managed in the community, and provide those who are confined in jails an improved chance to succeed when they go home. Help the Foundation understand why participation in the Safety and Justice Challenge is a top priority in your jurisdiction.

- 2.1. Please explain why the use of jail has emerged as a priority for your jurisdiction. Your answer should address the following (*Up to 750 words total*):
 - a. What particular challenges are motivating your jurisdiction's interest in participating in the Safety and Justice Challenge (*e.g.*, jail overcrowding, disproportionate minority contact, high recidivism)? If data is helpful in providing context here, the Foundation encourages you to include it.
 - b. If selected to receive grant funding through the Safety and Justice Challenge, what does your jurisdiction hope to achieve in terms of measurable results and/or practice changes?
 - c. What makes now an opportune time to engage in this work as a system?
- 2.2. Please provide one or two examples of other collaborative efforts to implement systemic criminal justice reform in your jurisdiction and describe what worked well and what didn't.

(If you do not have a pertinent example, please proceed to question 2.3.) Your answer should address the following (*Up to 500 words total*):

- a. What were the goals?
- b. How was collaboration accomplished, and who was involved?
- c. Did the initiative achieve its goals? If so, have the achievements been sustained?
- d. If your jurisdiction is selected to receive a planning grant and participate in the Safety and Justice Challenge, how will the lessons learned through these prior efforts be integrated into your approach this time around?

Section 3. Leadership and Commitment (40%)

Effective jail population management strategies require a system-wide scope. No single stakeholder can impact local jail populations without the support and involvement of their counterparts in law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, the judiciary, pretrial service agencies, probation and parole, the defense bar, and local service providers. Experience demonstrates that in order to yield positive, sustainable results, development of a jail management strategy must meaningfully consider and engage relevant stakeholders from all parts of the criminal justice system.

- 3.1. Who will be the lead agency for this initiative and why is this agency best suited to spearhead a cross-agency planning effort around the use of jail in your jurisdiction? Your answer to this question should address the following (*Up to 500 words total*):
 - a. What will be the most formidable challenges for the proposed effort and how will the lead agency manage them?
 - b. Has this agency played a cross-agency leadership role in the past?
 - i. If yes, please describe these leadership efforts, relevant outcomes, and any obstacles the agency encountered.
 - ii. If no, please explain why this agency is in the best position to marshal consensus, advance a planning process, and ultimately implement an aggressive jail reform strategy.
- 3.2. What other key stakeholders will be integral to the success of this reform effort, and why? (*Up to 250 words*)
- 3.3. Does your jurisdiction have a standing, interdisciplinary criminal justice planning group (*e.g.*, criminal justice coordinating council)? If so, please describe how the group is structured, the composition of the group, its bylaws, and how it receives funding. If your jurisdiction does not have a standing, interdisciplinary criminal justice planning group, what strategies will the lead agency use to ensure the meaningful participation of the stakeholders described in Question 3.2? (*Up to 250 words*)
- 3.4. An effective planning process around the appropriate use of jail requires meaningful participation from a cross-section of local leadership—at a minimum, the prosecutor's office, the police/sheriff department, the criminal defense bar and the judiciary. Please demonstrate the commitment of these stakeholders, and any others that you feel will be critical to the success of your efforts. You may choose to do so with a memorandum,



letter(s) of commitment, or individual testimonials. However you opt to proceed, your response should reflect each core stakeholder’s perspective on the following questions (*applicants may upload as many or as few letters as deemed necessary to demonstrate leadership and commitment; each letter should not exceed one typed page*):

- a. How would participation in this initiative benefit your jurisdiction?
- b. What current policies and practices should be examined as potential contributors to the inappropriate or unnecessary use of jail in your jurisdiction? What policies or practices within your **own** agency may need to be examined?
- c. How will your agency comply with the Foundation’s expectations, including the participation of agency leaders and senior managers in the planning process, data collection and sharing, and commitment to addressing racial and ethnic disparities?

Section 4. Data Capacity (25%)

A reform agenda that is anchored in a thorough understanding of relevant data is essential to achieving meaningful and enduring change. Data is needed to understand the facts about how jail is used, why this is so, and to surface variables indicative of whether an individual does or does not present risks to public safety. The Foundation seeks to invest in sites that demonstrate the willingness and capacity to conduct a planning process which is driven by the use and understanding of data. For the purposes of understanding your site’s readiness to effectively tackle a data-driven planning process around the use of jail, the Foundation asks that you answer the following questions about your jurisdiction’s data capacity, and also that you provide a representative sample of the criminal justice data you currently collect (see Data Capacity Appendix). **Any data provided in the application will be used exclusively for the purpose of evaluating applications and will be treated with the strictest confidentiality by the Foundation.**

If selected, grantee sites will be expected to furnish additional data to advance local planning and evaluation of the overall efficacy and impact of the initiative. In particular, selected sites will be expected to provide identifiable, case-level data to the Institute of State and Local Governance at the City University of New York (ISLG), which will be tracking performance measures for the Initiative.¹ Both ISLG and an independent evaluator will have access to identifiable case-level data provided by all sites; other initiative partners will have access only to de-identified case-level data. All data submitted in connection with the Safety and Justice Challenge will be transferred and stored securely, and access will be restricted to project staff.

- 4.1. If your jurisdiction is selected to receive a planning grant, which individual(s) will be responsible for tracking and sharing data with the Foundation and its partners?
- 4.2. Please help the Foundation understand the ways your jurisdiction currently collects data, and the availability of data indicators that you believe will be critical to an effective

¹ Selected sites will be asked to provide data pertaining to the following key system points: arrest, charge, assignment of counsel, pretrial release, case processing, disposition/sentencing, and post-conviction process/supervision.

planning process. In the table below, please indicate the attributes that best describe your data collection and analytical capacity at the agency level. Please check as many as applicable.

Table 4.2

	Police	Prosecution	Courts	Jails	Other*
Dedicated analytical/research unit with multiple analysts					
Dedicated full-time analyst/researcher					
Dedicated part-time analyst/researcher					
IT personnel also responsible for data					
Non-research agency staff (e.g., prosecutor) responsible for data					
Interns collect data					
Non-agency personnel (e.g., local researcher) collect data					

*Please specify (e.g., criminal justice coordinating council):

4.3. Please answer the following brief questionnaire about your jurisdiction’s data capacity:

Question	Yes	No
Is there a mental health flag in your system that allows you to identify defendants/inmates with mental health diagnoses? **If yes, please specify which of the primary agencies have such a flag available		
Does every defendant/inmate have a unique identifier?		
Is that unique identifier common across system points and data systems (e.g., corrections, probation, courts)?		
Similarly, does every criminal case have a unique identifier (given that a single defendant/inmate may have multiple arrests/cases)?		
Is that unique identifier common across system points and data systems (e.g., corrections, probation, courts)? **If not, please specify how each of the primary agencies uniquely identifies cases		
Do you have a centralized system of record or an integrated data system that combines data from the police, prosecutor’s office, courts, and corrections?		
Are data routinely merged between departments or divisions in your jurisdiction? If so, please specify which ones and how those data are merged (i.e. do staff merge manually or are systems programmed link files directly?)		

- 4.3.1. How is defendant race and ethnicity determined (*e.g.*, self-reported, determined by arresting police officer)? Does this vary across the primary agencies listed above? If so, please describe the approach for as many of them as possible.
- 4.3.2. How are defendant racial and ethnic categories reported (*e.g.*, black, Hispanic black, Hispanic white, etc.)? Does this vary across the primary agencies listed above? If so, please describe the approach for as many of them as possible.
- 4.4. To help reviewers understand the data that is currently available in your jurisdiction, please do your best to generate data for 2014 (or the most recent 12-month period for which data are available) on each indicator listed in the Data Capacity Appendix. For each data category (*e.g.*, arrests, jail, bail, etc.), please indicate the source agency from which you gathered the data in the space provided in the template. For example, arrest data may be available through a statewide criminal justice agency, while bail decision data may only be available through the court system. For the application, the Foundation is requesting aggregate data only.

The Foundation understands that not every jurisdiction will be able to provide all of this information at the time of application submission. Lack of comprehensive data will not disqualify applicants at this stage, particularly if your jurisdiction can demonstrate the willingness to work with the Foundation to gather comprehensive data going forward. For any indicators that your jurisdiction is not able to provide at the time of submission, please indicate from the drop-down menu whether you would be able to produce the data with some effort, whether you cannot produce the data without significant assistance, or whether you do not currently collect the data.

Section 5. Budget and Staffing (5%)

Sites selected to participate in Round 1 will receive a \$150,000 grant to support activities during the planning period (approximately May 15, 2015 through December 31, 2015). Please detail how your jurisdiction would apply these dollars. When itemizing project staff salaries, please list each individual separately and include the individual's title, annual salary, and percentage of time that will be allotted to the project.

The Foundation will expect each selected site to send a delegation of key stakeholders to two All Sites meetings (one of which is the May 27-28 meeting referenced above); grant funds should be applied to cover travel and lodging expenses for a 4-5 person team.

Grant dollars may not be applied to support lobbying activities.

Administrative fees must be capped at 15%.

Disclaimer and Acknowledgements as to Confidentiality and Intellectual Property

Nothing herein represents a commitment by the MacArthur Foundation to award any grant to any entity participating in, responding to, or submitting subsequent information in response to this invitation to submit a proposal for funding. Any grant commitment will be evidenced by a grant agreement signed by authorized representatives of the Foundation and the grantee.

The Foundation reserves the right to terminate, alter, or suspend this process at any time. By submitting an application or information pursuant to this invitation to submit a proposal for funding each applicant shall be deemed to have acknowledged that the Foundation shall have no obligation to make any grant and shall have no liability to any applicant or other person or entity should it determine not to proceed with this process or not to make any grants or program-related investments. It is further understood that any grant that may be considered pursuant to this process must satisfy certain legal criteria in the sole discretion of the Foundation.

All information and applications submitted to the Foundation shall become the property of the Foundation. Information submitted by applicants may be shared with third-parties engaged to assist the Foundation with the selection process for these awards. The Foundation may also use such information for its internal purposes or in connection with outside studies or research or with respect to other charitable purposes. The Foundation will not use any information for commercial purposes or sell the information to third parties. Should an applicant's project be funded, the Foundation reserves the right to post for viewing by the general public the project Abstract, the description of the project design and methodology, and the size of the total grant award with the general public. Detailed budget information will not be made public.

Any grant awarded will be subject to the Foundation's policy on intellectual property which is available on the Foundation's website. In general, the Foundation's policy is to ensure that grant work product furthers charitable purposes and benefits the public. To that end, the Foundation seeks prompt and broad dissemination of the grant work products at little or minimal cost or, when justified as described generally in the policy, at a reasonable cost.

The Foundation also encourages openness in research and freedom of access to underlying data by persons with a serious interest in the research. The Foundation recognizes there may be circumstances where limited or delayed dissemination of grant work product or limited access to data may be appropriate to protect legitimate interests of the grantee, other funders, principal investigators or participants in research studies. Such circumstances will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

MacArthur Safety + Justice Challenge Application Data Capacity Appendix
Appendix: Data Request

12 month Reporting Period Start Date:

12 month Reporting Period End Date:

INSTRUCTIONS			
<p>To help reviewers understand the data that is currently available in your jurisdiction, please do your best to generate data for 2014 (or the most recent 12-month period for which data are available) on each indicator listed below. For each data category (e.g., arrests, jail, bail, etc.), please indicate the source agency from which you gathered the data in the space provided in the template. For example, arrest data may be available through a statewide criminal justice agency, while bail decision data may only be available through the court system. For the application we are requesting aggregate data only. The Foundation understands that not every jurisdiction will be able to provide all of this information at the time of application submission. Lack of comprehensive data will not disqualify applicants at this stage, particularly if your jurisdiction can demonstrate the willingness to work with the Foundation to gather comprehensive data going forward. For any indicators that your jurisdiction is not able to provide at the time of submission, please indicate from the drop-down menu whether you would be able to produce the data with some effort, whether you could produce the data with significant assistance, or whether you do not currently collect the data.</p>			
Decision Point 1: Arrest	Data	Source	If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:
Arrests			We can produce this data with some effort (e.g., we can construct these reports by looking at a number of reports and putting something together within a day).
Total arrests by top charge severity (felony, misdemeanor, violation, other)			We could produce this data with significant assistance (e.g., the data are collected but putting them together would require significant matching and analysis).
Total arrests by race/ethnicity/gender			We do not collect this data at this time.
# of arrests where defendant had:			
A prior arrest			
A prior conviction			
Decision Point 2: Charge	Data	Source	If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:
Prosecution			
# of cases accepted for prosecution, broken down by:			
Charge severity: felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor			
Major crime categories (e.g. persons, property, drugs, etc.)			
Deferred prosecutions			
# of deferred prosecutions			
Declined to Prosecute			
# of cases declined to prosecute			
Decision Point 3: Pre-trial Release	Data	Source	If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:
Jail admissions: most recent 12 month period			
# of beds (jail capacity)			
Total admissions to jail for most recent 12-month period, broken down by:			
Demographics: race and ethnicity, age, and gender			
Charge severity: felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor			
# of admissions in 2014 (or most recent 12 months)			
Percent of the 2014 admissions with previous admission(s) to the jail in past 3 years.			
Jail: 1 day snapshot			
One-day snapshot of the number of people held in detention (enter date in text box), broken down by:			
Demographics: race and ethnicity, age, and gender			
Decision Point 3: Pre-trial Release (continued)	Data	Source	If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:
Charge severity: felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor			
Average and median length of stay (LOS) for pre-trial detainees by charge severity: felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor			
Bail and Release without Money Bail			

# of defendants released on bail broken down by top charge (felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor)			
# of defendants released without money bail broken down by top charge (felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor)			
Average and median bail amounts set and paid by top charge level (felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor)			
Decision Point 4: Case Processing	Data	Source	If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:
Dismissal			
# of cases disposed at arraignment			
# of cases dismissed after arraignment			
Diversion			
# of cases diverted			
# of diverted cases that have been successfully completed			
Decision Point 5: Disposition / Sentencing	Data	Source	If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:
Conviction			
# of cases resulted in a guilty plea or conviction			
Sentence			
# of convictions resulted in prison sentences			
# of convictions resulted in jail sentences			
# of convictions resulted in "time-served" sentences			
# of convictions resulted in non-incarcerative sentences			
Decision Point 6: Post-conviction Process / Supervision	Data	Source	If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:
Probation			
# of people on probation in the 12 month period			
# of people who completed probation in the 12 month period			

Safety + Justice Challenge: Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the Safety and Justice Challenge competition?

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation will fund a network of competitively selected local jurisdictions committed to reducing overreliance on jails in their communities. With help from a consortium of national experts and technical assistance providers, participating jurisdictions will make policy, practice, and system changes designed to reduce their use of jail incarceration, with a particular focus on addressing disproportionate impact on low-income individuals and communities of color. Each jurisdiction will determine the changes it will pursue, based upon a data-driven assessment of local problems and opportunities. The overall goal will be to achieve positive public safety returns and improved social outcomes at lower cost.

2. Why focus on jails?

Despite growing national attention to the large number of Americans confined in state and federal prisons, significantly less attention has been paid to local justice systems and jails, where over-incarceration begins. While the primary purpose of pretrial holding in jails is to detain those who are a danger to public safety or a flight risk, they have come to hold many who are neither. Jails too often serve as warehouses for low-risk individuals too poor to post bail, or too sick for existing community resources to manage. Many jail detainees are held there far longer than necessary, due to crowded court dockets and chronic backlogs. Additionally, jail sentences are often imposed on people who could be safely held accountable in other ways. All this carries significant costs—to individuals, families, communities, and society at large.

3. Who is eligible to apply for the Safety and Justice Challenge competition?

The competition is open to any jurisdiction with governing authority over a local jail or jail system that has no fewer than 50 beds. This includes states, cities, counties, judicial districts, and tribes.

4. How many jurisdictions will be selected to participate and at what level of funding?

Up to 20 jurisdictions will be chosen to receive a grant of \$150,000 and expert consulting help during a six-month collaborative planning period, which will take place from May-December 2015. Beginning in 2016, as many as 10 of these jurisdictions will be selected for a substantial second round of funding—between \$500,000 and \$2 million annually—to support implementation of their plans over two years, with an option to extend if substantial progress is made.

5. What does a strong RFP application look like?

The Foundation seeks to invest in jurisdictions that are interested in improving public safety, saving money, and promoting stronger, healthier communities. Jurisdictions with current or past involvement in other national criminal justice reform initiatives are encouraged to apply. Strong applications will demonstrate a jurisdiction's commitment to:

- Engage relevant stakeholders from all parts of the criminal justice system;
- Collect and share data among local partners and with the Foundation;
- Use data to identify priority problems that contribute to the overreliance on jails, and look for achievable solutions that do not compromise public safety; and

- Surface and address racial and ethnic disparities in the way jail is used, administered, and experienced.

6. What support (other than grant funding) can participating jurisdictions expect?

The Foundation has engaged four of the nation's leading criminal justice organizations to serve as site coordinators in Safety and Justice Challenge jurisdictions: the Center for Court Innovation, the Justice Management Institute, Justice System Partners, and the Vera Institute of Justice. The site coordinators will help selected sites rigorously examine how their jails are being used; identify policies and practices that have driven the growth of local jail populations; and craft strategies to reduce the inappropriate use of jail without compromising public safety. The Foundation will also make investments in research and communications, and will provide support for an ongoing Safety and Justice Challenge Network – 20 jurisdictions working to reduce incarceration and improve the way their local criminal justice systems function. The Challenge Network will stimulate creativity and facilitate the spread of promising innovations in incarceration reduction.

7. Why is the Safety and Justice Challenge a “can’t miss” opportunity for my jurisdiction?

Criminal justice professionals are constantly asked to do more with less. The Safety and Justice Challenge is a unique and significant opportunity to ease these pressures, allowing practitioners to address how their criminal justice system operates, understand what policies and practices affect jail populations, and identify and implement new strategies to produce better outcomes. As members of the Safety and Justice Challenge Network, participating jurisdictions will be positioned as leaders in the field, and will have the opportunity to influence the future of criminal justice practices in groundbreaking ways.

8. How do I apply?

More information, including the request for proposals and information on how to apply, is available at www.SafetyAndJusticeChallenge.org. Applications must be submitted through the Foundation’s online platform at www.SafetyAndJustice.fluidreview.com; emailed or mailed applications will not be considered.

9. When is my application due?

Applications are due by 8:00 p.m. CST on March 31, 2015.

10. What if I have more questions?

The Foundation will hold three live webinars to confirm details about the competition and application process as well as answer questions. The content of these webinars will be identical. The webinars are scheduled as follows:

- Wednesday, February 25 from 11:30 – 12:30 CST
- Thursday, February 26 from 10:00 – 11:00 CST
- Tuesday, March 3 from 3:00 – 4:00 CST

Registration is required to participate in one of these sessions. To register, send an email to SafetyAndJustice@macfound.org and indicate which webinar you plan to attend.

Should you have any additional questions about the competition or application, please email SafetyAndJustice@macfound.org.

Board of Supervisors

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date: 03/24/2015

Reappoint Shawn Wales to BA3

Submitted By: Gussie Motter, Board of Supervisors

Department: Board of Supervisors

Presentation: No A/V Presentation

Document Signatures:

Recommendation:

of ORIGINALS

Submitted for Signature:

NAME n/a

TITLE n/a

of PRESENTER:

of PRESENTER:

Mandated Function?:

Source of Mandate or Basis for Support?:

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Reappoint Shawn Wales to the Board of Adjustment, District 3 for a four year term beginning January 1, 2015 and expiring December 31, 2018.

Background:

Mr. Wales has indicated to Supervisor Searle that he is willing to continue as a member of the Board of Adjustment for District 3.

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

Send appointment letter: 49 West Black Road, Huachuca City, AZ 85616
Send Oath of Office and OML Summary

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

BA3 will only have two members.

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

Send CC of letter to Beverly Wilson

Budget Information

Information about available funds

Budgeted:

Funds Available:

Amount Available:

Unbudgeted:

Funds NOT Available:

Amendment:

Account Code(s) for Available Funds

1:

Fund Transfers

Attachments

No file(s) attached.

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date: 03/24/2015

Minutes

Submitted By: Cathy Davis, Board of Supervisors

Department: Board of Supervisors

Presentation: No A/V Presentation

Document Signatures:

Recommendation:

of ORIGINALS

Submitted for Signature:

NAME n/a

TITLE n/a

of PRESENTER:

of PRESENTER:

Mandated Function?:

**Source of Mandate
or Basis for Support?:**

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Approve the Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of March 9, 2015.

Background:

Minutes

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

Signed minutes routed for processing and posted on the internet.

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

n/a

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

Send to the Recorder's Office for microfiche purposes.

Budget Information

Information about available funds

Budgeted:

Funds Available:

Amount Available:

Unbudgeted:

Funds NOT Available:

Amendment:

Account Code(s) for Available Funds

1:

Fund Transfers

Attachments

No file(s) attached.

Board of Supervisors

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date: 03/24/2015

Proclamation - National County Government Month

Submitted By: Cathy Davis, Board of Supervisors

Department: Board of Supervisors

Presentation: No A/V Presentation

Recommendation:

Document Signatures:

of ORIGINALS

Submitted for Signature:

NAME na

TITLE na

of PRESENTER:

of PRESENTER:

Mandated Function?:

Source of Mandate or Basis for Support?:

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Approve a proclamation to proclaim April 2015 as National County Government Month - "Counties Moving America Forward: The Keys are Transportation and Infrastructure" in support of the effort to educate and engage residents about the value of available services in Cochise County and the positive impact these services can have on the lives of County residents.

Background:

National County Government Month — held each April — is an annual celebration of county government. Since 1991, the National Association of Counties has encouraged counties to actively promote the services and programs they offer. Counties can schedule activities any time during the month. NCGM is an excellent opportunity for Cochise County to highlight effective county programs and raise public awareness and understanding about the various services provided to the community. This year's theme is "Counties Moving America Forward: The Keys are Transportation and Infrastructure."

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

Proclamation signed and filed in the Clerk of the Board office

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

N/A

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

NCGM will not be recognized by the Board of Supervisors

Budget Information

Information about available funds

Budgeted:

Funds Available:

Amount Available:

Unbudgeted:

Funds NOT Available:

Amendment:

Account Code(s) for Available Funds

1:

Fund Transfers

Attachments

Governor's Proclamation

County Proclamation

Douglas A. Ducey
Governor

Office of the Governor

*** COUNTY GOVERNMENT MONTH ***

WHEREAS, counties take seriously their leadership role in protecting and enhancing the health, welfare and safety of citizens in its community and provide the tools to deliver more effective and higher quality services while containing costs with the efficient use of local tax dollars, with the goal to strengthen Arizona's economies; and

WHEREAS, in order to remain healthy, vibrant, safe, and economically competitive, counties provide transportation and infrastructure services in our state and rural communities that play a key role in improving public safety and supporting economic development in Arizona; and

WHEREAS, counties provide benefits to shape how communities grow and are vital to boosting Arizona's economic competitiveness by building infrastructure, maintaining roads and bridges, resurfacing projects, providing land use and economic development policies, maintaining public safety, providing health care, administering justice, keeping communities safe, maintaining a strong national defense, maintaining trained emergency responders, running elections, maintaining water and sewer improvements, and other public works activities; and

WHEREAS, there are 15 counties in the State of Arizona collectively responsible for and serving the needs of every resident of the State; and

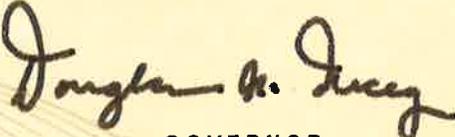
WHEREAS, Arizona counties reflect the wide diversity of people, culture, and landscape in our State.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Douglas A. Ducey, Governor of the State of Arizona, do hereby proclaim April 2015 as

*** COUNTY GOVERNMENT MONTH ***

in recognition of the leadership, innovation and invaluable service provided by all Arizona counties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona


GOVERNOR

DONE at the Capitol in Phoenix on this fifth day of March in the year Two Thousand and Fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth.
ATTEST:



Secretary of State





Cochise County Board of Supervisors

Public Programs. . . Personal Service
www.cochise.az.gov

PATRICK G. CALL
Chairman
District 1

MICHAEL J. ORTEGA
County Administrator

ANN ENGLISH
Vice-Chairman
District 2

JAMES E. VLAHOVICH
Deputy County Administrator

RICHARD R. SEARLE
Supervisor
District 3

ARLETHE G. RIOS
Clerk of the Board

PROCLAMATION

National County Government Month April 2015

“Counties Moving America Forward: The Keys are Transportation and Infrastructure”

WHEREAS, counties move America forward by building infrastructure, maintaining roads and bridges, providing health care, administering justice, keeping communities safe, running elections, managing solid waste, keeping records and much more; and

WHEREAS, Cochise and all counties take pride in their responsibility to protect and enhance the health, welfare and safety of its residents in efficient and cost-effective ways; and

WHEREAS, through National Association of Counties President Riki Hokama’s “Transportation and Infrastructure” initiative, NACo is encouraging counties to focus on how they have improved their communities through road projects, new bridges, building new facilities, water and sewer improvements and other public works activities; and

WHEREAS, in order to remain healthy, vibrant, safe, and economically competitive, America’s counties provide transportation and infrastructure services that play a key role in everything from residents’ daily commutes to shipping goods around the world; and

WHEREAS, each year since 1991 the National Association of Counties has encouraged counties across the country to actively promote their own programs and services to the public they serve; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT WE, the Cochise County Board of Supervisors do hereby proclaim April 2015 as National County Government Month and encourage all county officials, employees, schools and residents to participate in county government celebration activities.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 24th day of March 2015.

Patrick G. Call, Chairman

Ann English, Vice-Chairman

Richard R. Searle, Supervisor

Board of Supervisors

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date: 03/24/2015

National Service Day Proclamation

Submitted By: Arlethe Rios, Board of Supervisors

Department: Board of Supervisors

Presentation: No A/V Presentation Recommendation: Approve

Document Signatures: BOS Signature Required # of ORIGINALS Submitted for Signature: 2

NAME of PRESENTER: n/a TITLE of PRESENTER: n/a

Docket Number (If applicable):

Mandated Function?: Not Mandated Source of Mandate or Basis for Support?:

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Approve a proclamation to proclaim April 7, 2015 as "National Service Day" in Cochise County.

Background:

County officials across the nation will participate in a national day of recognition on April 7, 2015, to highlight the impact of AmeriCorps and Senior Corps in their communities and thank individuals who serve.

The [County Day of Recognition for National Service](#) is designed to spotlight the impact of national service programs, thank those who serve, and encourage citizens to give back to their communities. The initiative, part of [National County Government Month](#), is being led by the National Association of Counties (NACo) and the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS).

"Every day, AmeriCorps members and Senior Corps volunteers are making a powerful difference in counties across the country," said NACo Executive Director Matthew Chase. "Whether tutoring students, restoring parks, strengthening public safety, or supporting veterans and seniors, these dedicated citizens help to improve residents' quality of life. We are pleased to support the County Day of Recognition for National Service and encourage county officials to participate in this initiative."

"County leaders work hard every day to get things done and respond to the needs of their constituents," said Wendy Spencer, CEO of the Corporation for National and Community Service. "They know first-hand the value of national service. We are pleased to partner with county leaders to recognize the impact of national service and work to strengthen service efforts in their counties."

Last year, a bipartisan group of 1,760 mayors and county leaders from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico participated in the second-annual Mayors Day of Recognition for National Service. These leaders represent more than 110 million people, or one-third of all Americans.

As the federal agency for service and volunteering, CNCS annually engages more than 5 million citizens in service at 60,000 sites across the country through AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and other programs.

CNCS leverages federal and private funds to support organizations that achieve measurable results where the need is greatest. Whether supporting food banks and homeless shelters, restoring parks, building homes, providing health services, strengthening public safety and juvenile justice services, tutoring and mentoring students, and managing community volunteers, national service members help county executives tackle tough problems.

Across the nation, county leaders and mayors will participate in a variety of activities, including visiting national service programs, hosting roundtables, issuing proclamations, and communicating about national service through social media. By shining the spotlight on the impact of service and thanking those who serve, local officials hope to inspire more residents to get involved in their communities.

For more information on the County Day of Recognition for National Service, visit www.nationalservice.gov/countiesforservice

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

Submit the proclamation to the Board.

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

None

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

If approved, please send the signed original via email to:

Neill Minish

Arizona Program Officer

Corporation for National and Community Service

O: 602-514-7223

F: 602-379-4030

nminish@cns.gov

Attachments

Service Location in Cochise County

Proclamation

Arizona Service Locations

Primary City	Program Name Sponsor Organization	Service Location	Program Type
Benson	Family Campout & Stewardship Program (Current) Arizona State Parks	Kartchner Caverns State Park	AmeriCorps State Formula
Hereford	Cochise County 4H (January 17 - March 5, 2014) Cochise County 4-H	Cochise County 4-H	AmeriCorps NCCC In-State Projects
Hereford	Arizona Teaching Fellows (Current) The New Teacher Project	VALLEY VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	AmeriCorps National
Sierra Vista	Operation Desert Home (Current) American Red Cross Southern Arizona Chapter	Cochise County	AmeriCorps State Formula
Sierra Vista	UA Wildcat Corps (Completed) Arizona Board of Regents - University of Arizona	Cochise County 4-H	AmeriCorps State Formula
Sierra Vista	RSVP of Southeastern Arizona Northern Arizona University	Carmichael Elementary School	RSVP
Willcox	SCA Arizona (Current) Student Conservation Association, Inc.	Chiricahua National Monument	AmeriCorps National
Willcox	UA Wildcat Corps (Completed) Arizona Board of Regents - University of Arizona	Cochise County Cooperative Extension	AmeriCorps State Formula
Willcox	Chiricahua National Monument (May 22 - June 18, 2014) National Park Service- Southeast Arizona Group	National Park Service- Southeast Arizona Group	AmeriCorps NCCC In-State Projects



Cochise County Board of Supervisors

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Deputy County Administrator

RICHARD R. SEARLE
Supervisor
District 3

ARLETHE G. RIOS
Clerk of the Board

PROCLAMATION

National Service Day
April 7, 2015

WHEREAS, service to others is a hallmark of the American character, and central to how we meet our challenges;
and

WHEREAS, the nation's counties are increasingly turning to national service and volunteerism as a cost-effective strategy to meet county needs; and

WHEREAS, AmeriCorps and Senior Corps participants address the most pressing challenges facing our communities, from educating students for the jobs of the 21st century and supporting veterans and military families to providing health services and helping communities recover from natural disasters; and

WHEREAS, national service expands economic opportunity by creating more sustainable, resilient communities and providing education, career skills, and leadership abilities for those who serve; and

WHEREAS, AmeriCorps and Senior Corps participants serve in more than 60,000 locations across the country, bolstering the civic, neighborhood, and faith-based organizations that are so vital to our economic and social well-being; and

WHEREAS, national service participants increase the impact of the organizations they serve, both through their direct service and by managing millions of additional volunteers; and

WHEREAS, national service represents a unique public-private partnership that invests in community solutions and leverages non-federal resources to strengthen community impact and increase the return on taxpayer dollars; and

WHEREAS, national service participants demonstrate commitment, dedication, and patriotism by making an intensive commitment to service, a commitment that remains with them in their future endeavors; and

WHEREAS, the Corporation for National and Community Service shares a priority with county executives nationwide to engage citizens, improve lives, and strengthen communities; and is joining with the National Association of Counties and county executives across the country for the County Day of Recognition for National Service on April 7, 2015.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we, Cochise County Board of Supervisors, do hereby proclaim April 7, 2015, as National Service Recognition Day, and encourage residents to recognize the positive impact of national service in our county; to thank those who serve; and to find ways to give back to their communities.

Patrick G. Call, Chairman

Ann English, Vice-Chairman

Richard R. Searle, Supervisor

Court Administration

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date: 03/24/2015

Reappointments of Judges Pro Tempore

Submitted By: Regan Appelo, Court Administration

Department: Court Administration

Presentation: No A/V Presentation **Recommendation:** Approve

Document Signatures: BOS Signature **# of ORIGINALS** 0
 NOT Required **Submitted for Signature:**

NAME of PRESENTER: n/a **TITLE of PRESENTER:** n/a

Docket Number (If applicable):

Mandated Function?: Federal or State Mandate **Source of Mandate or Basis for Support?:** 12-141, 8-231, 12-144, 22-121, 22-122

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Approve reappointments of Superior Court Judge Pro Tempore, Terry Bannon pursuant to ARS 12-141; Judges Pro Tempore Margaret Macartney and Ann Battaglia-Roberts, pursuant to ARS 8-231 and 12-141; and approve authorization to call upon an appropriately appointed Superior Court Judge Pro Tempore from another county in extenuating circumstances pursuant to ARS 12-144; Justice Court Precinct Five Pro Tempore, Leslie Sansone and county-wide Justices of the Peace Pro Tempore Gerald F. Till, Paul Julien and David Howe for emergency or temporary coverage, both pursuant to ARS 22-121; and approve authorization to call upon an appropriately-appointed Justice of the Peace Pro Tempore from another county in extenuating circumstances pursuant to ARS 22-122 for the period beginning July 1, 2015 to and including June 30, 2016.

Background:

The court is required to appoint judges pro tem with Board Of Supervisors approval. This includes the approval to call upon a Justice of the Peace from another county when there is a conflict for all of the Justices of the Peace in Cochise County.

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

Appointment of Justice of the Peace Pro Tems by Presiding Judge of Cochise County

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

No temporary, emergency coverage in the Justice Courts

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

Notify Court Administration of approval of agenda item - send clerk's statement of outcome of item w/BOS' vote.

Attachments

No file(s) attached.

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting**Elections and Special Districts****Meeting Date:** 03/24/2015

Approve Appointment of Democratic Precinct committeemen

Submitted By: Martha Rodriguez, Elections & Special Districts**Department:** Elections & Special Districts**Presentation:** No A/V Presentation **Recommendation:** Approve**Document Signatures:** BOS Signature NOT Required **# of ORIGINALS Submitted for Signature:** 0**NAME of PRESENTER:** n/a **TITLE of PRESENTER:** n/a**Docket Number (If applicable):** n/a**Mandated Function?:** Federal or State Mandate **Source of Mandate or Basis for Support?:** A.R.S. 16-821**Information****Agenda Item Text:**

Approve the appointment of the following persons as Precinct Committeemen for the Democratic Party of Cochise County upon the recommendation of the Party Chair: Precinct #02 BE J-Six: Jane E. Price and Julia R. Robinson; Precinct #17 McNeal: Alice R. Hamers; Precinct #18 Naco: Richard Harold Corley; Precinct #24 St. David: Benjamin Chandler Thomas-Hintz; Precinct #26 SV Avenida Del Sol: Kathleen B. Crow and Frances G. Hills; Precinct #27 SV Buffalo Soldier: Frances W. Micheau and Philip C. Micheau.

Background:

Requested by Cochise County Democratic Party Chair and verified as eligible by Cochise County Elections Department (see attached forms).

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

Create file for each Precinct Committeeman approved and update list/post on website; send copy to Party Chair.

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

Vacancies will exist in these positions.

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

BOS to send letters to those approved, with copies to Elections and to Cochise County Democratic Party Chair.

AttachmentsDemParty Reg

RECEIVED
COCHISE COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2015 MAR -2 P 12: 07

February 25, 2015

Cochise County Democratic Committee
P.O. Box 3233
Sierra Vista, AZ 85636

Cochise County Supervisors and Cochise County Elections Department
1415 Melody Lane, Building A
Bisbee, AZ 85603

Supervisors/Elections:

Please appoint the persons on the attached PC appointment forms as Precinct
Committee Persons with the Cochise County Democratic Committee.

3-3-15
mdk

Thank you,



Sharon Thomas, Chair
Cochise County Democratic Committee
520.458.9467
1234 E. Fry Blvd. Sierra Vista
P.O. Box 3233 Sierra Vista, 85636
cochisecodems@gmail.com
www.cochisedemocrats.com



PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSON VERIFICATION FORM

NAME: Kathleen B. Crow

ADDRESS: 5292 Cedar Springs Dr.

Sierra Vista AZ 85635

PARTY: Dem.

PRECINCT: #26 SV Avenida Del Sol

NUMBER OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS NEEDED: 5

NUMBER OF CURRENT PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS: 0

APPROVE APPOINTMENT: X

DO NOT APPROVE APPOINTMENT: _____

DATE: 3-3-2015

BY: Martha Rodriguez



PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSON VERIFICATION FORM

NAME: Richard Harold Corley

ADDRESS: 3578 S. Quetel Ave. P.O. Box 319

Naco AZ 85620

PARTY: Dem.

PRECINCT: #18 Naco

NUMBER OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS NEEDED: 3

NUMBER OF CURRENT PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS : 1

APPROVE APPOINTMENT: X

DO NOT APPROVE APPOINTMENT: _____

DATE: 3-3-2015

BY: Martha Rodriguez



PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSON VERIFICATION FORM

NAME: Alice R. Hamers

ADDRESS: 7391 N. Frontier Rd

McNeal AZ 85617

PARTY: Dem

PRECINCT: #17 McNeal

NUMBER OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS NEEDED: 3

NUMBER OF CURRENT PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS : Ø

APPROVE APPOINTMENT: X

DO NOT APPROVE APPOINTMENT: _____

DATE: 3-3-2015

BY: Martha Rodriguez



PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSON VERIFICATION FORM

NAME: Frances G. Hills

ADDRESS: 982 San Simeon Dr.

Sierra Vista AZ 85635

PARTY: Dem

PRECINCT: #26 SV Avenida Del Sol

NUMBER OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS NEEDED: 5

NUMBER OF CURRENT PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS : Ø

APPROVE APPOINTMENT: X

DO NOT APPROVE APPOINTMENT:

DATE: 3-3-2015

BY: Martha Rodriguez



PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSON VERIFICATION FORM

NAME: Frances W. Micheau

ADDRESS: 2429 Montaro Dr.

Sierra Vista AZ 85650

PARTY: Dem.

PRECINCT: # 27 SV Buffalo Soldier

NUMBER OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS NEEDED: 5

NUMBER OF CURRENT PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS: Ø

APPROVE APPOINTMENT: X

DO NOT APPROVE APPOINTMENT: _____

DATE: 3-3-2015

BY: Martha Rodriguez



PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSON VERIFICATION FORM

NAME: Phillip C. Micheau

ADDRESS: 2429 Montaro Dr.

Sierra Vista AZ 85650

PARTY: Dem

PRECINCT: # 27 SV Buffalo Soldier

NUMBER OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS NEEDED: 5

NUMBER OF CURRENT PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS : 0

APPROVE APPOINTMENT: X

DO NOT APPROVE APPOINTMENT: _____

DATE: 3-3-2015

BY: Martha Rodriguez



PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSON VERIFICATION FORM

NAME: Jane E. Price

ADDRESS: 3210 W. Solado Pl.

Benson AZ 85602

PARTY: Dem

PRECINCT: # 02 BE J-SIX

NUMBER OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS NEEDED: 4

NUMBER OF CURRENT PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS: 0

APPROVE APPOINTMENT: X

DO NOT APPROVE APPOINTMENT: _____

DATE: 3-3-2015

BY: Martha Rodriguez



PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSON VERIFICATION FORM

NAME: Julia R. Robinson

ADDRESS: 3369 W. Mohawk Pl.

Benson AZ 85602

PARTY: Dem

PRECINCT: #02 BE J-Six

NUMBER OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS NEEDED: 4

NUMBER OF CURRENT PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS: 0

APPROVE APPOINTMENT: X

DO NOT APPROVE APPOINTMENT: _____

DATE: 3-3-2015

BY: Martha Rodriguez



PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSON VERIFICATION FORM

NAME: Benjamin Chandler Thomas-Hintz

ADDRESS: 341 E. Wilson Ln.

ST. David AZ 85630

PARTY: Dem

PRECINCT: # 24 ST David

NUMBER OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS NEEDED: 4

NUMBER OF CURRENT PRECINCT COMMITTEE PERSONS: 1

APPROVE APPOINTMENT: X

DO NOT APPROVE APPOINTMENT: _____

DATE: 3-3-2015

BY: Martha Rodriguez

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date: 03/24/2015

Demands

Submitted By: Cathy Davis, Board of Supervisors

Department: Board of Supervisors

Presentation: No A/V Presentation

Document Signatures:

Recommendation:

of ORIGINALS

Submitted for Signature:

NAME n/a

TITLE n/a

of PRESENTER:

of PRESENTER:

Mandated Function?:

**Source of Mandate
or Basis for Support?:**

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Approve demands and budget amendments for operating transfers.

Background:

Auditor-General's requirement for Board of Supervisors to approve.

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

Return to Finance after BOS approval.

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

Board of Supervisors will not be in compliance with State law.

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

Return to Finance after BOS approval.

Budget Information

Information about available funds

Budgeted:

Funds Available:

Amount Available:

Unbudgeted:

Funds NOT Available:

Amendment:

Account Code(s) for Available Funds

1:

Fund Transfers

Attachments

No file(s) attached.

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date: 03/24/2015

Ratify Signature on Amendment to Carry Over HOPWA Funds from Previous Grant

Submitted By: Lisa Marra, Board of Supervisors

Department: Board of Supervisors

Presentation: No A/V Presentation

Recommendation: Approve

Document Signatures: BOS Signature NOT Required

of ORIGINALS Submitted for Signature: 0

NAME of PRESENTER: Lisa M. Marra

TITLE of PRESENTER: Grants Director

Mandated Function?: Not Mandated

Source of Mandate or Basis for Support?:

You will use this Agenda Item template if your item involves a Grant (whether a new or renewal grant). You also must attach the Grant Approval Form to the item before Finance will approve it. Select the SPECIAL LINKS on your left-hand menu and Click on "Grant Approval Form". Then complete the form, save it and attach it to your item (on the Attachments tab).

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Ratify Signature and Approve an Amendment between Cochise County and the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) grant to carry over approximately \$61,000 from expiring grant #AZH1100018 to renewed grant #AZH140014 for use through January 1, 2018.

Background:

On March 11, 2014, the Board of Supervisors authorized the Grant Renewal Agreement from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development for the continuation of the Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) Program within Cochise County effective from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2018 in the amount of \$655,584. This was a continuation of the original grant awarded in January 2011. An Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the Housing Authority of Cochise County to continue administering the Program was approved by the Board on December 16, 2014. No cash matching funds are required and the County will be reimbursed \$17,880 for administrative expenses for the 3 year duration of the grant. There is no impact on the General Budget Fund and this grant is included in the budget. This Amendment had to be returned to HUD by March 6, 2015 and this item ratifies the signature stamp of the Chairman.

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

The Housing Authority will move forward with the continuation of the HOPWA Program and use the carry over funds as designated.

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

The County will not be allowed to carry over the existing \$61,000 to the new grant cycle and will lose that portion of the funding.

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

None. A copy of the fully executed Amendment will be provided to the Clerk of the Board when it is returned by HUD.

Budget Information

Information about available funds

Budgeted:
Unbudgeted:

Funds Available:
Funds NOT Available:

Amount Available:
Amendment:

Account Code(s) for Available Funds

1:

Fund Transfers

Attachments

Amendment

Grant Approval Hopwa



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
San Francisco Regional Office
One Sansome Street, Suite 1200
San Francisco, CA 94104-4430
www.hud.gov

FEB 28 2015

Ms. Anita Baca
Executive Director
Housing Authority of Cochise County
1415 Melody Lane
Bisbee, AZ 85603

'15 MAR 2 PM 12:45:08

Dear Ms. Baca:

Enclosed you will find the amendment to carry over residual funds from the expiring grant number AZH110018 for use under the renewed grant agreement for grant number AZH140014.

Please sign three original copies of the amendment and return them to the address below.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Planning and Development
One Sansome Street, Ste. 1200
San Francisco, CA 94104-4430
Attn: Maria Cremer

At that time, HUD will return to you an original executed copy of the amendment. If you have questions regarding this letter, please call your CPD Representative, Noemi Ghirghi, at (602) 379-7173.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Maria Cremer".

Maria F. Cremer
Director, Community Planning
and Development Division

Enclosures:
Residual Funds Amendment

**Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS
Amendment to Change Term of Competitive Grant Agreement for Renewal Purposes**

This Amendment is to the Grant Agreement dated September 15, 2011, Expiring Grant Number AZH110018, between the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Cochise County, Arizona (Grantee).

Whereas the Grant Agreement expires on January 31, 2015; and

Whereas any residual Grant Funds will remain separate in its respective LOCCS account and will be used for the purposes described in the renewal Grant Agreement (Renewal Grant Number) AZH140014 prior to accessing new award funds; and

Whereas HUD has determined that there is good cause to allow any remaining Grant Funds to remain subject to the Renewal Grant Agreement until expended;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. Remaining Grant Funds are subject to the Renewal Grant Agreement.
2. This Amendment to the Grant Agreement, when signed by both parties where indicated, constitutes the entire agreement of the parties as to the amendment of the Grant Agreement. The remaining terms of the Grant Agreement remain in full force and effect. The effective date of the Amendment shall be the date it is executed by HUD.

In witness whereto we have affixed our signatures herein below.

HUD:
U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development

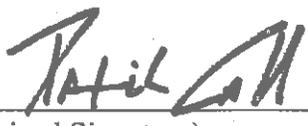
GRANTEE:
Cochise County

(Name of Grantee)

BY:

BY:

(Authorized Signature)



(Authorized Signature)

Maria F. Cremer

(Typed Name of Signatory)

Patrick G. Call

(Typed Name of Signatory)

Director, CPD

(Title)

Chairman, Board of Supervisors

(Title)

DATE: _____

DATE: 3/3/15

COCHISE COUNTY GRANT APPROVAL FORM

Form Initiator: Date Prepared:

Point of Contact: Phone Number:

Department:

PRIMARY GRANT

Primary Grantor: CFDA:

Grant Title:

Grant Term From: To: Total Award Amount:

New Grant: Yes No Grant No.:

Amendment No.:

Funding No.: If new, Finance will assign a funding number.

Strategic Plan: District: Mandated by Law? Yes No

Number of Positions Funded: Asset(s) Acquired:

Briefly describe the purpose of the grant.

If this is a mandated service, cite the source. If not mandated, cite indications of local customer support for this service.

PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE:

Funding Year: Federal Funds 332.100
State Funds 336.100
County Funds 391.000
Other Funds:
Total Funds:

Funding Year: Federal Funds 332.100
State Funds 336.100
County Funds 391.000
Other Funds:
Total Funds:

Funding Year: Federal Funds 332.100
State Funds 336.100
County Funds 391.000
Total Revenue:

Has this amount been budgeted? Yes No

Method of collecting funds: Lump Sum Quarterly Draw Reimbursement

Is revertment of unexpended funds required at the end of grant period? Yes No

(a) Total A-87 Cost Allocation: (b) Amount of overhead allowed by grant:

County Subsidy (a) - (b):

Does Grantor accept indirect costs as an allowable expenditure? Yes No

If yes, dollar amount or percentage allowed:

Second Grantor: none

Grant Term From: To:

Secondary Award Amount:

Grant No.:

Amendment No.:

Funding Year: Federal Funds 332.100

State Funds 336.100

County Funds 391.000

Other Funds:

Funding Year: Federal Funds 332.100

State Funds 336.100

County Funds 391.000

Other Funds:

Total Revenue:

Has this amount been budgeted? Yes No

Method of collecting funds: Lump Sum Quarterly Draw Reimbursement

Is reversion of unexpended funds required at the end of grant period? Yes No

(a) Total A-87 Cost Allocation: (b) Amount of overhead allowed by grant:

County Subsidy (a) - (b):

Does Grantor accept indirect costs as an allowable expenditure? Yes No

If yes, dollar amount or percentage allowed:

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date:	03/24/2015		
Adopt an Updated Cochise County Comprehensive Plan			
Submitted By:	Beverly Wilson, Community Development		
Department:	Community Development	Division:	Planning & Zoning
Presentation:	PowerPoint	Recommendation:	Approve
Document Signatures:	BOS Signature Required	# of ORIGINALS Submitted for Signature:	2
NAME of PRESENTER:	Beverly Wilson	TITLE of PRESENTER:	Planning Director
Mandated Function?:	Federal or State Mandate	Source of Mandate or Basis for Support?:	ARS 11-805

Docket Number (If applicable): CP-15-01

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Adopt Resolution 15-05 to adopt the updated Cochise County Comprehensive Plan.

Background:

memorandum

TO: Board of Supervisors
FROM: Beverly J. Wilson, Planning Director
SUBJECT: Docket CP-15-01 (Readoption of Comprehensive Plan)
DATE: February 27, 2015 for the March 10, 2015 Meeting

I. BACK GROUND:

Beginning in September of 2012 and continuing throughout 2013 and 2014, staff worked to update the Comprehensive Plan for Cochise County. The existing Comprehensive Plan was last updated and readopted in 2003. Amendments have been added to the Plan since 2003, however State statutes require that Counties re-adopt their Comp Plans every 10 years. In 2009, due to the depressed economy, the Legislature extended this deadline to July 1, 2015.

In 2007 and 2008, planning staff hosted a proactive and collaborative outreach to the citizens of the County through a series of 13-meetings, held across Cochise County. Entitled *Envisioning 2020*, this outreach effort was intended to establish citizen direction and priorities in shaping the future. Looking at a 10-year span into the future, 448 citizens were led by an outside consultant through a workshop environment to discuss conservation and growth on a macro scale. Workshop participants were divided into smaller groups to encourage diversity and free discussion and to promote brainstorming of ideas. A consensus of opinion was requested from each group, which forced honest discussion. Four questions were crafted in a fashion to elicit clear, direct, and impassioned responses from the groups. They were based on land use issues, and incorporated the *changes, hope, fear, and grow*. The combined results of this effort was formalized in the September of 2008 report entitled "Envisioning 2020 – Land Use Planning in Cochise County, Arizona"

Every effort was made by staff to include the commonalities expressed from the participants of the *Envisioning 2020* process. What we heard from the Public follows:

Changes Expected: Loss of Ag Land, Water availability, population growth.

What we do not want to change: Rural Character, Water availability and rights, Protections to the San Pedro, and Dark Night Skies Preserved.

What we hope for: Improved infrastructure and services, protection of rural character, managed growth, economic development.

What we fear: Unmanaged Growth, Habitat Loss

Staff has added four new elements to the proposed Plan which include: Rural Character, Renewable Energy, (required by Arizona Revised Statute), Agriculture/Ranching, and Economic Development. Staff has been directed to review and update the County's regulatory and policy documents to make them easier for the public and staff to read, interpret, and understand. Staff has re-written this document by incorporating the ideas presently included in the current plan using today's language. The outline formatting of the currently adopted plan was simplified and the "Comments" from the currently adopted plan were consolidated within the goals and policies or within the introduction to each section. Many of the 'comments' in the current plan are in fact policies. While 'comments' were a standard practice in the early 1980's, now, 35-years later, that term confuses the language and intent. Specific changes follow:

- o Article 1 combined Sections 101 and 102 of current plan into Section 101 – Title Purpose and Background.
 - o Expanded background information.
- o Existing plan Section 102 contained the following development policies:

- o Land Use Activity Policies
- o Transportation Policies
- o Facilities and Services Policies
- o Affordable Housing Policies
- o Water Conservation Goal and Policies
- o Intergovernmental Coordination
- o Federal Government Coordination
- o Each of these 'policies' contained some "goals," many "comments," and more "policies." This is confusing and hard to interpret.
- o The proposed plan Section 102 turns these 'policies' into 'Elements', which include:
 - o Land Use
 - o Affordable Housing
 - o Agriculture and Ranching (new)
 - o Economic Development (new)
 - o Renewable Energy (new)
 - o Federal Government Coordination
 - o Intergovernmental Coordination
 - o Adequate Facilities and Service
 - o Rural Character (new)
 - o Transportation
 - o Water Conservation
- o The former "Policies," "Goals" "Comments" and "Policies hierarchy are now organized into an "Elements," "Goals" and "Policies" format throughout. This changed the overall flow of the document, and clearly spells out 'what is what'.
- o Growth Area Categories (Policy 1 under A: Land Use Activities) was moved to Article 2, 201 of the proposed plan.
- o Some reorganization of policies and goals in the Land Use Element
- o Certain policies were removed from the currently adopted plan because they are more regulatory than policy. Zoning Regulations cover most of these specific wordings. (E.g. #11 from old Plan "Compliance with all applicable rezoning and special use criteria shall create a rebuttal presumption in favor of a rezoning or a special use.
- o Light Pollution Code #19 was eliminated as it has been created and is mentioned in the intro and in the Rural Character element as the regulatory tool used to implement policy.
- o Replaced the word "shall" with the word "should" to ensure that other regulatory documents will not conflict.
- o Tried to maintain a positive set of policies as opposed to using a lot of negative language such as "can't" and "don't."
- o Page 12, #20 "Building Codes" – was taken out because it is now regulatory, not policy.
- o Transportation section was rewritten into Goals and policies. Certain wordings were taken out because a lot of language in the current plan is not reality in the county (e.g. – section or mid-section lines).
- o Plan Amendments were all relocated to Article 3 – Administration.
- o Strategic Plan language was incorporated in Water Conservation and Land Use elements.
- o Photos were added to make the document more appealing.
- o Sidebars were added to aid in understanding the document in a graphic way.

III. PUBLIC COMMENT:

As stated above, Staff was directed to incorporate the comments garnered through the 2007 – 2008 *Envisioning 2020* process to re-write the Comprehensive Plan. To further clarify, the Renewable Energy element was mandated by Statute as the County's population has exceeded the 125,000 population threshold.

As we neared the end of the process of producing a document that could be presented to the County Residents, staff was directed to hold a series of five open houses in Douglas, Willcox, Benson, Sierra Vista, and Bisbee. The open houses did provide new input from the public, and an on-line survey was opened by staff for the public which has generated hundreds of comments. These new comments were presented to both the Public Lands Advisory Committee (PLAC) and to the Planning and Zoning Commission.

IV. PLAC: The PLAC reviewed proposed changes from the Public on Element F: Federal Government Coordination Element and Element G: Intergovernmental Coordination Element. They agreed to leave the language as written by staff, with the exception of recommendations made by Mary Darling, Consultant to the County. She recommended the addition of the words "coordination and cooperation", "multiple use and conservation," as well as the new policy iv. of Goal 3 under "Other Designations." She also added "provide written details of," and the new language found in item iii under Policy G "Wildlife" of Goal 3. Those changes were also approved by the Commission.

V. PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION:

The Planning and Zoning Commission held four work sessions to discuss, analyze, and recommend changes to the revised Comprehensive Plan. On January 14, 2015, they voted to send the final version of the Comprehensive Plan to the Board of Supervisors for their consideration and Final Approval.

Staff agrees with the majority of the language added or amended by the Commission. However, there is concern with the additional language added to the new Element I *Rural Character*. Staff attempted to avoid regulatory language such as the word 'shall', language that is vague and unclear, and any language that could be perceived as unfriendly to development or new business ventures in the County. The new language is in the form of policies, added to Goal 1, and is shown below:

b. Industrial uses are discouraged along scenic corridors or at community gateways. Site design of commercial uses shall enhance and protect the aesthetic quality of community gateways and scenic corridors.

c. Future commercial uses shall be located in existing communities and population centers.

d. Wireless Communication Towers shall be sited in a manner that is in harmony with neighborhood character, scenic resources, wildlife and their habitat, and the surrounding environment. Page 21

e. Encourage installation of utilities in a manner compatible with the community character, scenic resources, and ecological conditions.

g. The County will work with landowners and agencies to protect open lands for the purposes of preserving scenic viewsheds, preventing the fragmentation of open lands, preserving important wildlife habitat, protecting watersheds, providing buffers

between developed areas, and protecting environmentally sensitive lands.

In addition, the Arizona Corporation Commission and the Federal Communication Commission have established rules and regulations for utilities and wireless communication towers that supersede the County's authority to regulate. The current Zoning Regulations address the issues the County can regulate with regard to these two items that are spelled out in the new language.

VI. ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES

The following Arizona Revised Statutes regulate the re-adoption of this Plan.

11-805H. After the commission recommends the comprehensive plan or any section of the plan, the plan shall be submitted to the board of supervisors for its consideration and official action.

I. Before the adoption, amendment or extension of the plan, the board shall hold at least one public hearing on the plan. After the board considers the commission's recommendation and any recommendations from the review required under subsection F of this section, the board shall hold at least one public hearing at which residents of the county shall be heard concerning the matters contained in the plan. At least fifteen days' notice of the hearing shall be given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county seat. The board shall consider protests and objections to the plan and may change or alter any portion of the comprehensive plan. However, before any change is made, that portion of the plan proposed to be changed shall be re-referred to the commission for its recommendation, which may be accepted or rejected by the board.

J. The board of supervisors may adopt the county comprehensive plan as a whole or by successive actions adopt separate parts of the plan. The adoption or readoption of the comprehensive plan or any amendment to the plan shall be by resolution of the board. The adoption or readoption of, or a major amendment to, the county comprehensive plan shall be approved by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the board. All major amendments proposed for adoption to the comprehensive plan by the board shall be presented at a single public hearing during the calendar year the proposal is made. The adoption or readoption of the comprehensive plan, and any major amendment to the comprehensive plan, shall not be enacted as an emergency measure and is subject to referendum as provided by article IV, part 1, section 1, subsection (8), Constitution of Arizona, and title 19, chapter 1, article 4. For the purposes of this section, "major amendment" means a substantial alteration of the county's land use mixture or balance as established in the county's existing comprehensive plan land use element for that area of the county. The county's comprehensive plan shall define the criteria to determine if a proposed amendment to the comprehensive plan effects a substantial alteration of the county's land use mixture or balance as established in the county's existing comprehensive plan land use element for that area of the county.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Staff is submitting the revised Cochise County Comprehensive Plan to the Board of Supervisors for your consideration and official action per ARS 11-805. The Planning Commission has sent forward their recommendation for approval, and staff concurs with the exceptions noted above.

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

After document is recorded, the Planning Division will have it available for the Public.

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

The County will not meet the requirements of the Statutes.

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

When document is recorded, please provide a copy to Staff.

Budget Information

Information about available funds

Budgeted:

Funds Available:

Amount Available:

Unbudgeted:

Funds NOT Available:

Amendment:

Account Code(s) for Available Funds

1:

Fund Transfers

Attachments

Staff Memo

Cochise County Comprehensive Plan 2015

Power Point



COCHISE COUNTY

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"Public Programs...Personal Service"

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Supervisors
FROM: Beverly J. Wilson, Planning Director
SUBJECT: Docket CP-15-01 (Readoption of Comprehensive Plan)
DATE: March 9, 2015 for the March 24, 2015 Meeting

I. BACK GROUND:

Beginning in September of 2012 and continuing throughout 2013 and 2014, staff worked to update the Comprehensive Plan for Cochise County. The existing Comprehensive Plan was last updated and readopted in 2003. Amendments have been added to the Plan since 2003, however State statutes require that Counties re-adopt their Comp Plans every 10 years. In 2009, due to the depressed economy, the Legislature extended this deadline to July 1, 2015.

In 2007 and 2008, planning staff hosted a proactive and collaborative outreach to the citizens of the County through a series of 13-meetings, held across Cochise County. Entitled *Envisioning 2020*, this outreach effort was intended to establish citizen direction and priorities in shaping the future. Looking at a 10-year span into the future, 448 citizens were led by an outside consultant through a workshop environment to discuss conservation and growth on a macro scale. Workshop participants were divided into smaller groups to encourage diversity and free discussion and to promote brainstorming of ideas. A consensus of opinion was requested from each group, which forced honest discussion. Four questions were crafted in a fashion to elicit clear, direct, and impassioned responses from the groups. They were based on land use issues, and incorporated the terms *changes, hope, fear, and grow*. The combined results of this effort was formalized in the September of 2008 report entitled "*Envisioning 2020 – Land Use Planning in Cochise County, Arizona*"

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III. PUBLIC COMMENT:

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V. PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION:

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- c. Future commercial uses shall be located in existing communities and population centers.
- d. Wireless Communication Towers shall be sited in a manner that is in harmony with neighborhood character, scenic resources, wildlife and their habitat, and the surrounding environment. Page 21
- e. Encourage installation of utilities in a manner compatible with the community character, scenic resources, and ecological conditions.
- g. The County will work with landowners and agencies to protect open lands for the purposes of preserving scenic viewsheds, preventing the fragmentation of open lands, preserving important wildlife habitat, protecting watersheds, providing buffers between developed areas, and protecting environmentally sensitive lands.

In addition, the Arizona Corporation Commission and the Federal Communication Commission have established rules and regulations for utilities and wireless communication towers that supersede the County’s authority to regulate. The current Zoning Regulations address the issues the County can regulate with regard to these two items that are spelled out in the new language.

VI. ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES

The following Arizona Revised Statutes regulate the re-adoption of this Plan.

11-805H. After the commission recommends the comprehensive plan or any section of the plan, the plan shall be submitted to the board of supervisors for its consideration and official action.

I. Before the adoption, amendment or extension of the plan, the board shall hold at least one public hearing on the plan. After the board considers the commission's recommendation and any recommendations from the review required under subsection F of this section, the board shall hold at least one public hearing at which residents of the county shall be heard concerning the matters contained in the plan. At least fifteen days' notice of the hearing shall be given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county seat. The board shall consider protests and objections to the plan and may change or alter any portion of the comprehensive plan. However, before any change is made, that portion of the plan proposed to be changed shall be re-referred to the commission for its recommendation, which may be accepted or rejected by the board.

J. The board of supervisors may adopt the county comprehensive plan as a whole or by successive actions adopt separate parts of the plan. The adoption or readoption of the

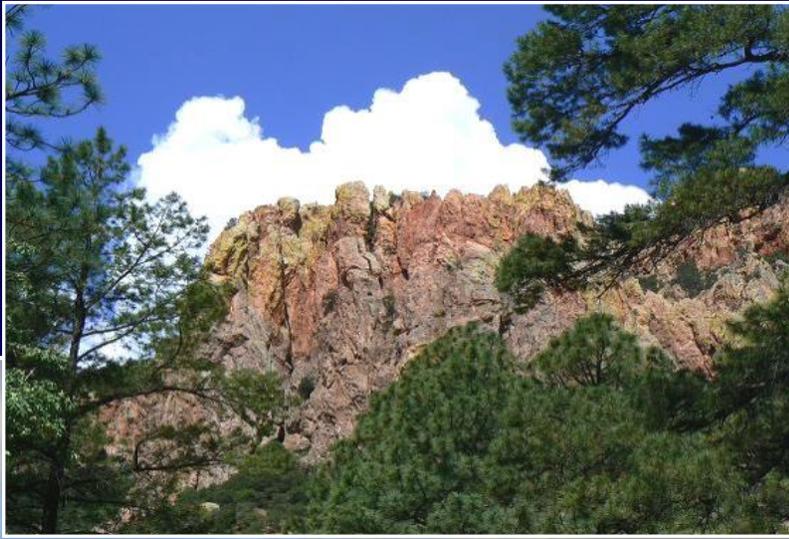
comprehensive plan or any amendment to the plan shall be by resolution of the board. The adoption or readoption of, or a major amendment to, the county comprehensive plan shall be approved by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the board. All major amendments proposed for adoption to the comprehensive plan by the board shall be presented at a single public hearing during the calendar year the proposal is made. The adoption or readoption of the comprehensive plan, and any major amendment to the comprehensive plan, shall not be enacted as an emergency measure and is subject to referendum as provided by article IV, part 1, section 1, subsection (8), Constitution of Arizona, and title 19, chapter 1, article 4. For the purposes of this section, "major amendment" means a substantial alteration of the county's land use mixture or balance as established in the county's existing comprehensive plan land use element for that area of the county. The county's comprehensive plan shall define the criteria to determine if a proposed amendment to the comprehensive plan effects a substantial alteration of the county's land use mixture or balance as established in the county's existing comprehensive plan land use element for that area of the county.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Staff is submitting the revised Cochise County Comprehensive Plan to the Board of Supervisors for your consideration and official action per ARS 11-805. The Planning Commission has sent forward their recommendation for approval, and staff concurs with the exceptions noted above.



Cochise County Comprehensive Plan



Adopted 1984

Amended 1992

Amended & Readopted 1996

Amended 2001

Amended 2002

Amended & Readopted 2003

Amended 2006

Amended 2011

Update 2014

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Article 1

101—Title, Purpose, and Background

There is hereby established and adopted a plan for the guidance of growth in Cochise County, to be known as the Cochise County Comprehensive Plan.

The purpose of the Cochise County Comprehensive Plan is to provide an official long-range vision and framework for Cochise County land use and development policies. The Plan will serve to protect and enhance natural resources, the customs, culture, economy and the qualities of the places where people choose to live. Arizona Revised Statutes specifically requires counties to adopt and maintain comprehensive plans for the purpose of “guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development of the area of jurisdiction.” This plan provides a blueprint to be used as a decision-making tool by residents, land owners, developers, conservationists, the County Community Development Department, Planning and Zoning Commission, and the Board of Supervisors.

The land use pattern in Cochise County reveals extensive rural landscapes and a mixture of urban and small crossroads communities, with a long history of farming, ranching, and mining. Fort Huachuca, the County’s largest single employer, has been and remains a significant part of the County’s history. The varied climate and topography supports a biologically rich county, attracting a wide range of outdoor enthusiasts. The County’s location along the international border proves a wide range of economic opportunities. Free market dynamics should be allowed to determine land use activity patterns to the maximum extent feasible within the public’s legitimate interest of health, safety, welfare, conservation and convenience.



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The Comprehensive Plan and its accompanying Land Use Map provide policies for the use of land, and guide the type and scope of development that should occur in the County. The Zoning Regulations, Subdivision Regulations, Light Pollution Code and the Building Codes are the tools for implementation of those policies. The actions of other governmental agencies that impact the people, land, and resources within Cochise County must be carried



Cochise County | Comprehensive Plan

out in a manner consistent with, or implemented in coordination with, the goals and policies expressed in this Comprehensive Plan.

Cochise County saw an explosion of growth and development in the mid-2000s, quickly followed by the Great Recession of 2008. This recession halted many development plans while also slowing population growth. The 2010 Census showed Cochise County grew by less than 1.2% annually in the last decade with a 2010 population of 131,346.

Envisioning 2020, in 2008, was a significant public outreach by the county to ascertain and document citizen sentiment. Utilizing telephone surveys and a series of 13 public meetings



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throughout the county this effort asked participants what they valued about their communities, their thoughts about the future, what aspects of their communities they wanted to see changed, and what they wished to keep. It was also explained to participants that one result of the Envisioning 2020 process would be to incorporate the findings into a Comprehensive Plan update. This is the promised update of the Plan and includes the information gathered during the Envisioning process directly from the citizens of Cochise County.

Four new Elements were incorporated into Article 1, with goals and policies formulated from the Envisioning 2020 study, including Rural Character, Economic Development, Renewable Energy, and Agriculture and Ranching.

The overall goal of this Plan is to promote the growth of Cochise County as prescribed by the Arizona Revised Statutes. Each county is directed to form a Comprehensive Plan, and to update it every ten years. This Comprehensive Plan includes three Articles:

Article 1 contains eleven Elements, each consisting of a narrative, followed by goals and supporting policies.

Article 2 establishes the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map, and describes the Growth Categories and Plan Designations.

Article 3 provides for administration and procedures for amending the Plan.



102 - Comprehensive Plan Elements—Goals and Policies

A. Land Use Element

The Land Use Element's Goals and Policies form the foundation of the Comprehensive Plan. Arizona State Law requires that counties adopt a Comprehensive Plan for "the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development of the area of jurisdiction pursuant to the present and future needs of the County." State law further requires that the Plan "be developed so as to conserve the natural resources of the County, to ensure efficient expenditure of public monies and to promote the health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the public." This Land Use Element fulfills the primary statutory requirement by setting forth the general land use policies for Cochise County. It identifies where and how growth should occur.



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Goal

1. Development in the Cochise County's unincorporated areas should occur in a manner consistent with the established Growth Categories and Plan Designations provided in this Plan with accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive matter as per ARS.

Policies

- a. New intensive development should be located in areas designated for growth and higher densities in close proximity to adequate facilities and infrastructure, particularly in category A and B Growth Areas.



- b. Cochise County should work with and encourage incorporated municipalities to upgrade and expand water and sewer utilities to accommodate new compact development on adjacent lands, especially in Category A and B Growth Areas.
- c. In order to preserve the character and intent of each plan designation, maintain orderly growth patterns, and provide a direct relationship between the Comprehensive Plan and the regulatory mechanisms, the formation of zoning districts within Cochise County should be guided by Plan Designations. A compatible mixture of zoning districts should be promoted within each plan designation.
- d. Growth Areas and Plan Designations should be regularly reviewed in order to reflect changes over time as appropriate and as desired by Cochise County residents.

Goal

2. Development should occur in a manner that preserves open space, agricultural and ranching resources, and existing historical sites which may include: wildlife corridors; hydrologic recharge areas; floodplains; geologic features; historic, archaeological, or cultural resources; or arable soils.

The Land Use Element identifies where and how growth in the County should occur.

Policy

The protection of resource areas, and historical sites/landmarks especially in Category D Rural areas, should be considered by landowners and the County when developing or updating new regulations, master development plans, area plans, or the Comprehensive Plan. Protections may take the form of increased setbacks, open space dedication, consideration of viewsapes, private deed restrictions, land purchases, and voluntary conservation easements.

Goal

3. The Zoning Regulations, Subdivision Regulations, the Light Pollution Code, the Building Code, and other related documents or regulatory ordinances shall implement the land use policies in this Plan.

Policies

- a. The County should monitor, review and update the Zoning and Subdivision Regulations, as necessary, to:
 - i. Ensure compliance with this Comprehensive Plan.
 - ii. Facilitate cost-efficient development and innovative land use design.
 - iii. Reduce complexity, contradictions, and unnecessary regulations.



- iv. Tailor the number of zoning districts to accommodate the diversity of land use proposals found throughout the County.
- v. Create a compatible mix of uses conducive to convenient and economical circulation and the efficient provision of services and facilities within each zoning district.
- vi. Encourage subdivision development in lieu of minor land divisions of property through density bonuses and other incentives.
- b. To the maximum extent feasible, the Zoning Regulations should specify requirements for each permitted use within the Regulations themselves, in most cases allowing property owners to obtain building/use permits immediately upon compliance with the specified criteria. Delays should be kept to a minimum.
- c. A number of uses having a more intense impact than permitted uses on surrounding properties may require a "Special Use" hearing procedure. This would apply to uses and areas which can only be evaluated on a case-by-case basis using review criteria adopted in the Zoning Regulations.
- d. Statutory exemptions and non-conforming uses should be permitted to the full extent required by state law, but should be otherwise discouraged through a strict interpretation as to their existence and extent.
- e. Overlay zoning districts may be proposed by landowners or by Cochise County in areas or neighborhoods that warrant a relaxation or intensification of specific site development standards.
- f. Rezoning should not create sites, either within the area of the rezoning or adjacent to it, which cannot be developed with the typical use, permitted in the applicable zoning district (s).
- g. Small, isolated rezonings, also known as "spot zonings" should be discouraged.
- h. Rezoning that result in non-conforming land uses or sites should be discouraged.
- i. The County should require the following information for all proposed land uses involving hazardous materials (toxic, explosive, flammable, radioactive, corrosive, chemically reactive and biologically hazardous), and transmit these applications to all applicable Federal, State, and local agencies with an interest in regulating such land uses. To ensure the health, welfare and safety of the County citizens, industrial rezonings or special uses will be evaluated according to the following factors:
 - i. Impact on sensitive land uses such as schools, residentially developed or zoned areas, hospitals and parks.
 - ii. Impact on air, floodplains, wells, water systems and aquifers.
 - iii. Suitability of soils.
 - iv. Appropriateness of transport routes.



- v. Impact upon and adequacy of the infrastructure serving the site.
- j. Exclusion of residences and schools from a potential hazardous materials containment areas.
- k. Adequate information for the review of rezonings and special uses should be provided before they are scheduled for Planning and Zoning Commission action. Information provided should include at a minimum, submission of a concept plan and a complete application, and public participation, as adopted in the Zoning Regulations.
- l. "Downzonings" should be encouraged through reduced regulatory requirements, and deemed appropriate in rural areas to increase the minimum lot size required for development. They should be viewed as a tool to decrease an area's overall potential residential density.
- m. Federal and state lands will be zoned by Cochise County so that these lands are regulated should they transfer into private ownership.
- n. Viable, cost-effective, voluntary development alternatives for the subdivision of land should be provided through the subdivision regulations. These alternatives might include:
 - i. Incentives, such as density bonuses, to encourage clustered development or conservation subdivisions, while maintaining a minimum percentage of a property as open space or conservation area, or other performance standards.
 - ii. Allowing for smaller lots with provision of shared ownership in common open space while maintaining overall densities of the zoning district.
 - iii. Conservation and agricultural easements for preservation of open space, agricultural and ranching resources.
 - iv. Streamlining and expediting certain subdivision processes as an alternative to lot-splitting.

Incentives are used to encourage clustered development and conservation subdivisions.



v. Transfer of development rights to accommodate higher densities in growth areas while preserving open space, agricultural and ranching resources in undeveloped rural areas.

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Goal

4. Cochise County should maintain official maps that visually demonstrate the boundaries of Growth Categories and Plan Designations in unincorporated areas of the county.

Policy

Significant resource areas, such as wildlife corridors, hydrologic recharge areas, floodplains, geologic features, and known historic or cultural resources should be identified and maintained as map layers in Cochise County's mapping software and available to landowners and County staff for consideration when developing new regulations, community plans, or updates to this Plan. Overlay zoning districts should also be maintained as part of the County's official map set and be made available to stakeholders.

Goal

5. Identify sources of aggregates in the Comprehensive Plan when maps identifying such resources become available from State agencies.

Policy

Cochise County will develop policies to preserve currently identified aggregates, once State maps become available.



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B. Affordable Housing, Neighborhood Rehabilitation, and Enterprise Redevelopment Element

The needs of some groups within Cochise County are not provided for by the free-market system. These groups often need either direct provision of housing or government subsidies to meet the affordable housing demand. Cochise County has numerous designated Colonias which are characterized by being within 150-miles of the US/Mexico border; lacking critical infrastructure; and housing in poor condition. The rehabilitation of Colonias remains a national priority and as such these communities are eligible for additional funds from HUD and USDA. Community based planning provides a framework in which different agencies can understand the residents' priorities and allow those agencies to work more effectively. To be eligible for some grants and assistance, adopted community development plans must be in effect.

Development standards within the Zoning and Subdivision Regulations can be a barrier to the development of affordable housing. Density bonuses, flexible development standards or other tools can lower these barriers, offering incentives to build or rehabilitate affordable housing while ensuring the health, safety, and welfare of the community. Flexibility is especially important in areas when rehabilitation and upgrading of infrastructure is ongoing. In 2013, the Board of Supervisors adopted an Anti-Displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan in accordance with federal law, to accomplish all of the above.

As the State housing trust fund is facing funding reductions, communities around Arizona need to create their own solutions to fill this gap. A regionally based housing trust fund could be a way for the entire county to pool resources and coordinate activities.

Promote safe and affordable housing while ensuring the health and welfare of the community.

Goal

1. Revitalize and redevelop economically distressed areas within Cochise County.

Policies

- a. Residential neighborhoods having a high percentage of substandard lots or uses, but with sufficient potential for improvement to become acceptable places to live should be designated for neighborhood rehabilitation; only residential or neighborhood business zoning districts should be formed in such areas.
- b. Distressed areas that have become unsuitable for residential development due to condemnations for public right-of-way, the existence of a substantial percentage of incompatible uses, or extreme pressures for commercial development, should be designated for enterprise redevelopment; rezoning to residential districts in such areas should be prohibited.



- c. The development of Area or Neighborhood Plans should be encouraged and supported for distressed communities, including Colonias, to enable residents to focus their efforts to successfully compete for grant and other funding.

Goal

2. Promote Safe and Affordable Housing.

Policies

- a. Work with the Housing Authority of Cochise County to develop housing strategies affordable to very low, low, and moderate income persons as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) income limits.
- b. Support Accessory Living Quarters or other affordable housing options as a means of increasing housing for seniors, the disabled, and vulnerable populations.
- c. Create mechanisms to allow for flexible standards and codes to facilitate affordable housing within the limits of public health and safety in areas deemed appropriate.
- d. The County should partner with non-profits, state and federal agencies, and the Housing Authority of Cochise County to meet the housing needs of very low, low and moderate income special needs groups, including, but not limited to, the elderly, disabled, junior enlisted military personnel, and seasonal workers.
- e. The Housing Authority of Cochise County should create a task force comprised of representatives from Cochise County, all municipalities, and other stakeholders in order to address county-wide concerns and to examine the feasibility of creating and funding a housing trust fund.

Goal

3. Cochise County should work with developers and agencies to encourage the development of safe and affordable housing for all segments of the county.

Policy

Creative funding mechanisms could be examined including, but not limited to, a real estate transfer fee, impact fees, and inclusionary zoning with a buyout or in lieu of fee option.



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C. Agriculture and Ranching Element

It is important to ensure protection of Cochise County's agricultural lands as agricultural landowners come under financial pressure to subdivide their land. Some of that pressure may be relieved for those landowners if Cochise County permits a range of land use activities which provide supplemental income in agricultural areas.

Accessory agricultural uses that would generate minimal off-site impacts should continue to be permitted by-right. Those uses that would potentially create significant impacts will be required to obtain Special Use approval. Cochise County has rich agricultural resources and agriculture-based economic opportunities including wineries, orchards, community gardens, u-pick farms, nurseries, and farmers markets. By allowing a mixture of agricultural and other uses to occur on the same site, Cochise County would continue to support local agricultural economies and encourage innovative forms of production. The rich heritage of farming and ranching should remain a vital part of the County's future.

Goal

Protect and promote the agricultural economy of Cochise County, its agricultural and ranching lands, and related land uses.

Accessory agricultural uses that would generate minimal off-site impacts should continue to be permitted by-right.

Policies

- a. Residential development proposed in agricultural lands should minimize disruption to existing agriculture by using conservation subdivisions, conservation easements, and renewable energy development.
- b. Continue encouraging development of agricultural processing, both on-site and at industrial scale, to support production of value-added agriculture products in Cochise County.
- c. Support local initiatives for community-based agriculture, such as farmers' markets and community gardens.
- d. Support an increased awareness of the importance of agricultural resources to Cochise County's culture and economy through marketing and education programs.



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D. Economic Development Element

Education, creativity, and entrepreneurship are essential and should be encouraged as part of an economy-based land use policy. Supporting small businesses will not only spur diversified income opportunities and ensure economic competitiveness, but will also foster resilience in the face of economic challenges such as natural disasters.

Fort Huachuca provides a major anchor in Cochise County's economy, providing high-quality jobs and supporting Sierra Vista as a regional hub for retail goods and services. Cochise County supports the missions of Fort Huachuca, the men and women who serve on the Post, and the associated civilian workforce.

Tourism is one of the key components of the regional economy. Bed and breakfasts, wineries, art galleries, cultural and historic sites, wildlife, and a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities draw thousands of tourists to Cochise County each year. It is important to preserve the historic and rural landscape, due to its significance for our tourist economy.

With the expansion of the Douglas Port of Entry, a large increase in truck freight along US Highway 191 is expected. This will result in a major opportunity for Cochise County to provide goods and services for a burgeoning international trading hub. The existing Enterprise area along this corridor is pre-positioned for future development in support of international trade and traffic.

Expand tourism, technology, agriculture and renewable energy efforts for a more vibrant economy.

Airports and surrounding aviation-related land uses are also potential economic resources. In 2014, the County began the process of updating the airport master plans for both the Bisbee- Douglas International Airport, and the Cochise County Airport in Willcox, to develop these assets to their full economic potential.

Cochise College provides economic development and employment studies for both the County and its cities. In addition to being a major employer, Cochise College provides the local economy with workforce development. The University of Arizona-Sierra Vista provides residents with the opportunity to complete their undergraduate degrees in their own communities. Together, these institutions provide education and job training in areas that directly support sectors of the local economy, including Fort Huachuca.

Goal

1. Support the preservation and expansion of the Cochise County's tourism, technology, agriculture, security, renewable energy, and transportation sectors.

Policies

- a. Continue to support Fort Huachuca, the Ports of Entry, and related businesses as regional economic clusters.



- b. Encourage commercial development that enhances and complements regional tourism.
- c. Continue to communicate with the business community, and be responsive to the changing needs of established and new businesses.
- d. Encourage development in areas with access to existing infrastructure and services.
- e. Protect existing businesses from non-compatible land uses.
- f. Maintain infrastructure to meet existing and future economic development needs.
- g. Support the development of renewable energy projects.

Goal

- 2. Promote and support Cochise College, the University of Arizona-Sierra Vista, and other sources as providers of an educated and capable workforce, and as a source of quality employment.

Policy

Support education and job training for residents in order to develop and enhance skills, particularly those with focus on tourism, technology, security, and renewable energy.



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E. Renewable Energy Element

Abundant solar and wind resources, close proximity to existing and proposed regional power distribution infrastructure, and a capable workforce all indicate Cochise County is positioned to build a strong economy with local energy production facilities. A high resolution land use suitability analysis for locating utility-scale solar facilities was conducted by the University of Arizona in 2013 that shows over 770,000-acres of high potential for small scale solar projects of 5-Mega Watts (MW) or less, and over 640,000-acres of high potential for large scale solar projects greater than 5-MW, throughout the county. As a governmental entity, Cochise County directly and indirectly influences energy efficiency in the county through its planning activities.

Goal

1. Support the development of local renewable energy projects and technologies.

Policies

- a. Encourage utility-scale renewable energy projects, using the University of Arizona's Renewable Energy Opportunity Analysis and other resources as a guide for determining the suitability of proposals in any one location.
- b. Encourage renewable energy business development.
- c. Support renewable energy employment training opportunities at local colleges.
- d. Permit flexible site development standards.

Goal

2. Foster a development climate where increased energy efficiency is encouraged.

Policies

- a. Encourage builders to meet high-efficiency energy standards such as LEED (*Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design*) or WaterSense® for new development.
- b. Encourage the growth of county-wide recycling programs.



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F. Federal Government Coordination Element

Approximately 26% of land in Cochise County is administered by federal agencies. Policies for managing these lands significantly impact Cochise County's culture, history, economy, environment, and lifestyles. Therefore, it is extremely important for Cochise County to participate in making these policies, with opportunities for the public to be heard. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) require federal agencies to allow local governments, including Cochise County, to participate in the developing of land use plans, to cooperate and coordinate with local governments in developing such plans, and to ensure that federal policies are consistent with policies of local governments.



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Furthermore, Arizona Revised Statutes mandate that "[i]f a county has laws, regulations, plans or policies that are less restrictive than a federal or state regulation, rule, plan or policy, the county shall demand by any lawful means that the federal or state government coordinate with the county before the federal or state government implements, enforces, expands or extends the federal regulation, rule, plan or policy within the county's jurisdictional boundaries."

Goal

1. To ensure that the Federal Government provides Cochise County the opportunity to participate in the development of land use plans, to cooperate and coordinate with Cochise County in developing such plans, and to ensure that federal policies are consistent with local or regional policies.

Policies

- a. Public lands shall be managed so as to minimize negative impacts on the regional ground water aquifer.
- b. Public access to public lands for recreation should be consistent with multiple use and conservation of a viable conservation area.
- c. Agricultural uses, including grazing, may be permitted on public lands within limits consistent with multiple use and conservation goals.
- d. Sub-watershed-wide conservation, reuse, recharge and augmentation policies, and projects must be used to resolve both riparian condition issues and the overall balance of water levels in the aquifer.



- e. All water use, including riparian water use, must be carefully managed to help maintain a viable riparian area and protect the economic and social sustainability of Cochise County.

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA)

Goal

2. Coordinate efforts with other organizations and jurisdictions, including the Bureau of Land Management, to protect the SPRNCA, as well as the economic and social well-being of Cochise County residents, by assisting Fort Huachuca in meeting its environmental goals, especially regarding water conservation.

Policies

- a. Cochise County recognizes both the historic and current value of the SPRNCA as a national riparian wildlife habitat, migratory bird corridor, recreational and agricultural resource, and critical habitat for an endangered species.
- b. Fort Huachuca and its dependent and associated organizations both on and off the military reservation form the economic underpinning of communities in the surrounding area and contribute nearly \$3 billion annually to the economy of the State of Arizona. The economic, social, and cultural character of Cochise County would change unacceptably were we to fail to preserve the SPRNCA and thereby protect the Fort from environmental sanctions.

Other Federal Lands

By becoming a participating and/or cooperating agency, Cochise County is guaranteed a "seat at the table" in the preparation of Environmental Assessments (EAs), Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) and other federal land use considerations that have the potential to affect the cultural, historical, recreational, economic and environmental character of Cochise County, and to preserve traditional rural ways of life, including farming, ranching and other agricultural-related activities in the county. In addition, however, Cochise County seeks to require federal agencies to establish plans consistent with County policies by requiring them to coordinate with County government.

Goal

3. To protect the culture, history, economy, environment, and lifestyles of Cochise County residents by working with federal agencies to coordinate land use plans with Cochise County and to establish plans that provide for continued multiple use of public lands consistent with the following policies:



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Policies

a. Wilderness Designations

- i. Any consideration of any new wilderness designations of federal lands in Cochise County will be a result of a collaborative process, including federal, state, and county officials.
- ii. The only legal designations of Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) are those designated under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and the opportunity to create additional wilderness ended in 1991, except as authorized by Congress; any new wilderness designation must be provided for by Congress and created in cooperation and coordination with Cochise County and the State.
- iii. Wilderness designation limits potential land uses significantly to those compatible with the designation. Care should be taken to balance the need for resource protection from such designations with potential economic and other impacts. Diverse stakeholder input is critical and consensus is desirable, if not essential, in seeking such designations. In some instances, the lands in question can be adequately protected through mitigation, minimizing negative impacts and proper reclamation, so that wilderness designation is unnecessary or superfluous.
- iv. Wilderness management must provide for continued and reasonable access for holders of property rights within the area and provide for full use and enjoyment of these rights.
- v. WSAs released by Congress must be managed based on the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.



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b. Other Designations

- i. Special designations, such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and critical habitat: protect areas by precluding specific intrusive uses like motorized travel. In some cases, these designations can restrict uses in ways that impact the area's economy, lifestyles, cultures, and heritage. Care must be used to balance the value of such designations with the potentially undesirable impacts.
- ii. No special designations or management plan should be proposed until it is determined and substantiated by reproducible scientific data, that there is a need for the designation, that protections cannot be provided by well-planned and managed development, and the area in question is unique when compared to other area lands.



- iii. Designations must be made in accordance with the spirit and direction of the acts and regulations that created them.
 - iv. Designations must not be made without the full coordination and cooperation of Cochise County and full public disclosure, and must provide for the continued full use and enjoyment of all existing rights.
- c. *Introduced, Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species, Recovery Plans, Experimental Populations and Related Guidelines and Protocols*
- i. Such designations or reintroductions can have impacts beyond the boundaries and scope that may affect the area's economy, lifestyles, cultures, and heritage, so care should be exercised in both their planning and implementation with stakeholder input.
 - ii. Such designations or reintroductions should be made only after it is determined and substantiated by reproducible scientific data that there is a need for such action, that protections cannot be provided effectively by other methods and the area in question is unique or a scarce resource when compared with other area lands.
 - iii. Designation or reintroduction plans, guidelines, and protocols must not be developed or implemented without the full coordination and cooperation of Cochise County and full public disclosure.
 - iv. Any analysis of such proposed designations or reintroductions must be inclusive and provide written details of all needed actions associated with the proposal to prevent growth beyond the scope and boundaries that were analyzed in the proposal.
 - v. Recovery plans must provide for indicators to track the effectiveness of the plan and identify at what point recovery is accomplished.
- d. *Public Access, RS 2477 Roads*
- i. Access across and to public lands is critical to the use, management, and development of those lands and adjoining private lands.
 - ii. No roads, trails, rights-of-way, easements, or other traditional access for the transportation of people, products, recreation, energy or livestock may be closed, abandoned, withdrawn, or have a change of use without coordination and cooperation with the County and full public disclosure and analysis.
 - iii. Roads covered by RS 2477 should remain open and Cochise County will take any action needed to protect these rights. This includes identification, inventory, and participation in any legal process to protect them.



- iv. Access to all water-related facilities such as delivery systems, monitoring facilities, livestock water and handling facilities, will be maintained taking account of restrictions, if any, associated with public lands. Access routes may be adequately maintained by the owner of that route or the holder of access rights. Unreasonable restrictions may result in the loss of use of such facilities and property rights.

e. Land Exchanges, Acquisitions, and Sales

- i. The State and Federal Governments hold a sufficient amount of land to protect public interest, so there shall be no net loss of private land base.
- ii. Any affected district within Cochise County must be compensated for any net loss of private lands with public lands of equal value or compensated for any loss of assessed valuation resulting from these exchanges by the appropriate acquiring agency.
- iii. A private property owner has a right to dispose of or exchange their property as they see fit within applicable law.

f. Recreation and Tourism

- i. Cochise County has outstanding potential for recreation and tourism.
- ii. Resource development, recreation, and tourism are compatible through proper planning and management.
- iii. Potential developments should include family-oriented activities and developments that are accessible to the general public and not limited to special interest groups.



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- iv. Cochise County supports cultivating recreational facility development and maintenance partnerships with other entities, agencies, and general special interest groups.

g. Wildlife

- i. Properly managed wildlife populations are important to the recreation and tourism economy of Cochise County and to the preservation of the culture and lifestyles of its residents.
- ii. With proper management and planning, healthy wildlife populations are compatible with other resource development.



- iii. No management actions resulting in increases in wildlife numbers or the introduction of additional species may be made until the availability of forage or habitat has been determined to be sufficient and the impacts on other wildlife species have been assessed and determined not to be detrimental. All steps in the planning process must be done in coordination and cooperation with the County.

h. Forage Allocation/Livestock Grazing

- i. The proper management and allocation of forage on public lands is critical to the viability of the Cochise County's agriculture, recreation, and tourism industry.
- ii. The viability of a large number of agriculture and livestock operations is dependent on access to grazing on public lands.
- iii. Forage allocated to livestock should not be reduced for allocation to other uses. Current livestock allocation should be maintained and can be increased when resource conditions warrant additional livestock.
- iv. Livestock management should be considered as a tool in any vegetative fuel management plans.

i. Off Highway Vehicles (OHVs)

- i. OHVs have become an important segment of the recreation industry and are an important tool and mode of transportation for farmers, ranchers, and resource development.
- ii. Public Land Management agencies must implement and maintain an aggressive OHV program to educate users on how to reduce resource impacts. This is to be followed by an aggressive enforcement program.
- iii. The non-recreational use of OHVs, such as development and livestock operations, should be provided for where essential to operations and appropriate according to existing management plans, unless restricted by law.

G. Intergovernmental Coordination Element

This Comprehensive Plan, along with the Comprehensive Plan Land Use maps, are the basic land use planning documents of Cochise County. The goals and policies included herein collectively represent that which is determined by this local government to be necessary for the protection and preservation of the community stability, the heritage, the culture, the resources, the economy and the health and welfare of this area and its people. As required by applicable law, the actions of other governmental agencies which may impact upon the people, land, and resources within Cochise County must be carried out in a manner consistent with and implemented in coordination with the goals and policies expressed in this Comprehensive Plan.

Consistency throughout the agencies in Cochise County is vital for development of policy and vision.



H. Adequate Facilities and Services Element

The purpose of this Element is to ensure that new development is served by adequate services and infrastructure.

Goal

Facilities for sewage disposal, water service, fire protection, streets, and utilities should be commensurate with the growth area classification and the intensity of proposed development. New development should not be permitted to degrade the quality of those facilities for existing users or place an unreasonable financial burden upon those users or the public.

Policies

- a. Subdivision developers should be required to construct street improvements or post security for deferred construction of street improvements before lots can be conveyed to the public.
- b. Developers should be encouraged to place construction of utilities beneath the surface of the public right-of-way or dedicated easement and make provisions other than alleys for garbage pick-up.
- c. Permissibility of individual septic systems will depend upon applicable health codes. However, availability of a sanitary sewer system or a State-approved waste disposal system alternative should be a guiding factor in the consideration of high-density development, especially within Category A (Urban Growth) areas.
- d. No Category A (Urban Growth) area should be formed unless said area is within an organized fire district.
- e. Development within flood hazard zones shall be subject to the Cochise County Floodplain Regulations, and shall be further controlled through site plan requirements.
- f. Where the need for such improvements is reasonably related to the use a developer proposes to establish, conditions of site plan approval should include on-site or off-site street improvements, acceptable State-approved waste disposal systems, and water systems.



I. Rural Character Element

The *Envisioning 2020* process consistently revealed that rural character is an important community asset worthy of protection. Participants in Envisioning 2020 mentioned farming and ranching economies, scenic vistas, ecotourism activities, dark night skies, unimproved roads, and large lots as measures of rural character.

The Rural Character Element seeks to preserve and enhance the rural nature of Cochise County, protect the character, landscape, and development patterns that many Cochise County residents embrace. Although a number of unique crossroad communities with diverse attitudes and interests exist in the county, the scenic rural landscape represents a commonly shared value. This Element works in harmony with other Plan Elements to provide additional guidance about the types and patterns of development appropriate in our rural areas.

Maintaining Cochise County's rural character is fundamental to residents whose lifestyles and economic activities depend on it. It is also important to larger incorporated communities which benefit by close proximity to the scenic vistas and recreation opportunities of the County's rural lands.

Maintaining Cochise County's rural character is fundamental to residents whose lifestyles and economic activities depend on it.

Goal

1. Provide for a continuation of traditional rural ways of life, such as farming, ranching, and other agricultural-related activities, and provide for diverse and viable economic and development opportunities that are consistent with the character of Cochise County's rural areas.

Policies

- a. With property rights considered, protect rural character from the intrusion of urban uses and recognize that resources, such as agricultural lands, open space, and scenic view sheds, provide economic, social, and environmental benefits.
- b. Industrial uses are discouraged along scenic corridors or at community gateways. Site design of commercial uses shall enhance and protect the aesthetic quality of community gateways and scenic corridors.
- c. Future commercial uses shall be located in existing communities and population centers.
- d. Wireless Communication Towers shall be sited in a manner that is in harmony with neighborhood character, scenic resources, wildlife and their habitat, and the surrounding environment.
- e. Encourage installation of utilities in a manner compatible with the community character, scenic resources, and ecological conditions.



- f. The County will work with landowners and agencies to protect open lands for the purposes of preserving scenic viewsheds, preventing the fragmentation of open lands, preserving important wildlife habitat, protecting watersheds, providing buffers between developed areas, and protecting environmentally sensitive lands.
- g. Maintain and enhance a reasonable and diverse overall level of rural development that balances the need for rural growth against impacts on rural character.
- h. Encourage conservation design practices and other land use strategies, such as conservation subdivisions and cluster development for new residential and commercial projects.
- i. Encourage protection of Cochise County's scenic resources and recognize these resources are a vital part of the county rural character by discouraging development which has the potential to seriously compromise view shed integrity.
- j. Recognize the importance of rural, native-surfaced roads for the purpose of protecting rural character and ensure that these roads help to maintain this character when considering new road improvement standards.
- k. Support the establishment of voluntary County transfer of development rights (TDR) programs with landowners who adopt conservation easements to preserve habitat.
- l. Develop a recognition program to encourage habitat protection and enhancement, to recognize efforts by individuals, communities, and developers.



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Goal

2. Preserve the dark night skies of Cochise County, to the greatest extent possible.

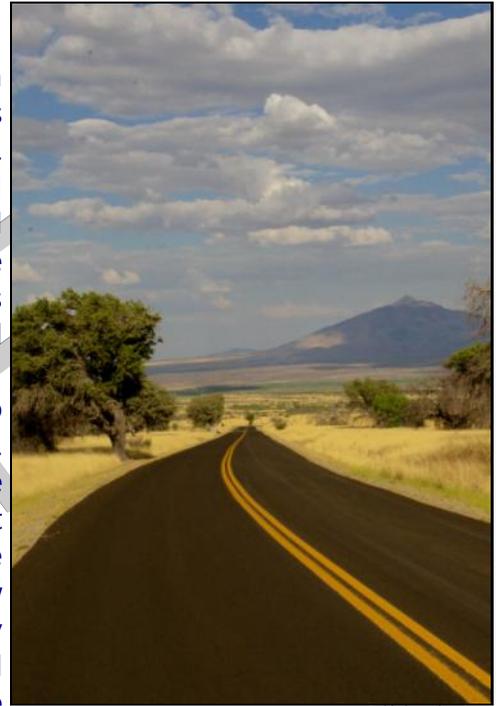
Policies

- a. Discourage new billboards in order to preserve dark skies and scenic vistas.
- b. Encourage lighting practices and systems that will minimize the adverse man-made light pollution effects of sky-glow, glare, and light trespass.
- c. Encourage the use of low pressure sodium lights or other low intensity lights in commercial developments.
- d. Encourage pedestrian-scaled and shielded lighting.
- e. Encourage new technologies such as timers, dimmers and motion sensors, and other methods to limit unnecessary lighting during the nighttime hours.
- f. Discourage lighting that is misdirected, excessive, or unnecessary.



J. Transportation Element

Transportation infrastructure is the means by which people and goods move throughout the county, and is tied to the way land uses create a sense of place. Providing rural residents safe and efficient routes, and the level of infrastructure and services that will afford opportunities for economic growth, while at the same time protecting rural lifestyles may be Cochise County's biggest transportation-related challenge. Rural businesses struggle to estimate the level of traffic that will ultimately be generated and it may be difficult for them to immediately fund necessary roadway improvements. Concerns that roadway improvements could promote undesired growth must be balanced with concerns that development could occur without needed infrastructure improvements. Other issues include long distances, low residential densities, dependence on the state highway system, and the seasonal impacts of flooding, dust, and tourist travel. Developing and maintaining adequate rural native surfaced roads, with minimal drainage features, helps to keep local ranches, agricultural areas, and rural residents connected to the larger transportation network while also facilitating storm water recharge.



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Providing multi-modal opportunities for travel are also important to provide adequate travel options for those either physically or financially unable to rely upon a personal vehicle as their primary means of transportation.

Goal

Provide a safe, appropriate, well-maintained, cost-effective and energy efficient transportation network for the use and enjoyment of county residents and businesses, including residents who are transit-dependent or mobility-impaired or those who prefer non-motorized modes.

Policies

- a. Roadways should be classified using the federal functional classification system. Function and design should be guided by the Cochise County Road Construction Standards and Specifications for Public Improvements. However, some flexibility in construction and design standards may be considered on a case-by-case basis in the interest of providing alternatives, conserving resources, and safety.
- b. Coordinate land use and circulation planning activities to encourage comprehensive and efficient land development patterns that support adjacent land uses, complement the character of communities and adjacent neighborhoods, and minimize impacts to the natural environment.



- c. Circulation systems and patterns should be designed to integrate land use development with adequate, multi-modal transportation infrastructure using existing roads where possible.
- d. The interconnecting public street network should be based upon existing streets, topographic conditions, drainage, and surrounding land uses.
- e. Signs should be regulated to permit legibility and effectiveness but to prevent over-concentration and improper placement. Much more restrictive standards should be applied to signs in residential zonings districts; non-accessory billboards shall be severely restricted.
- f. New major development should, where applicable, develop and maintain a safe, integrated, efficient, multi-modal transportation system that meets the needs of the development.
- g. The County should work to ensure quality access management in new developments by encouraging street connections with adjacent developments when considering subdivisions, master development plans, street improvement proposals, and other developments. The use of cul-de-sacs, dead-end streets, and other design features that reduce circulation options should be minimized.
- h. Commercial development consisting of a shallow tier of unrelated commercial developments lining a major thoroughfare should be discouraged.
- i. The County should allow start-up businesses, especially those serving rural areas, to defer or phase significant on-site or off-site improvements.
- j. The County should collaborate with other jurisdictions and organizations to develop a multi-use trails network throughout the County in order to promote tourism, protect the environment, maintain rural character, and enhance quality of life.
- k. The County should support alternative surfacing methods that mitigate the impacts of surface water runoff and conserve water by facilitating aquifer recharge.
- l. Development along a street should be at a location and in a manner consistent with preservation of the function of the street:
 - i. Commercial development should be discouraged from accessing directly onto streets that primarily serve residential areas.
 - ii. Adequate street capacity shall be assured for full build-out of areas served by arterials and collectors.
 - iii. If a street is identified as a major thoroughfare on a transportation plan, master development plan or community plan or by approval of the Board of Supervisors, direct access should be limited.
 - iv. Single-household dwellings, where possible, should not have direct access onto arterial and collector streets.



- v. Local subdivision streets should be designed and constructed so that connectivity is preserved.
- vi. Public alleys should be discouraged.

Goal

2. Support air travel opportunities while minimizing the impacts on human and natural communities.

Policy

- a. As airport facilities are proposed, including heliports and private airstrips, compatibility with local land use patterns should be considered and adverse impact from aircraft noise minimized.

Goal

3. Improve non-motorized circulation networks and provide greater opportunity for alternative modes of travel.

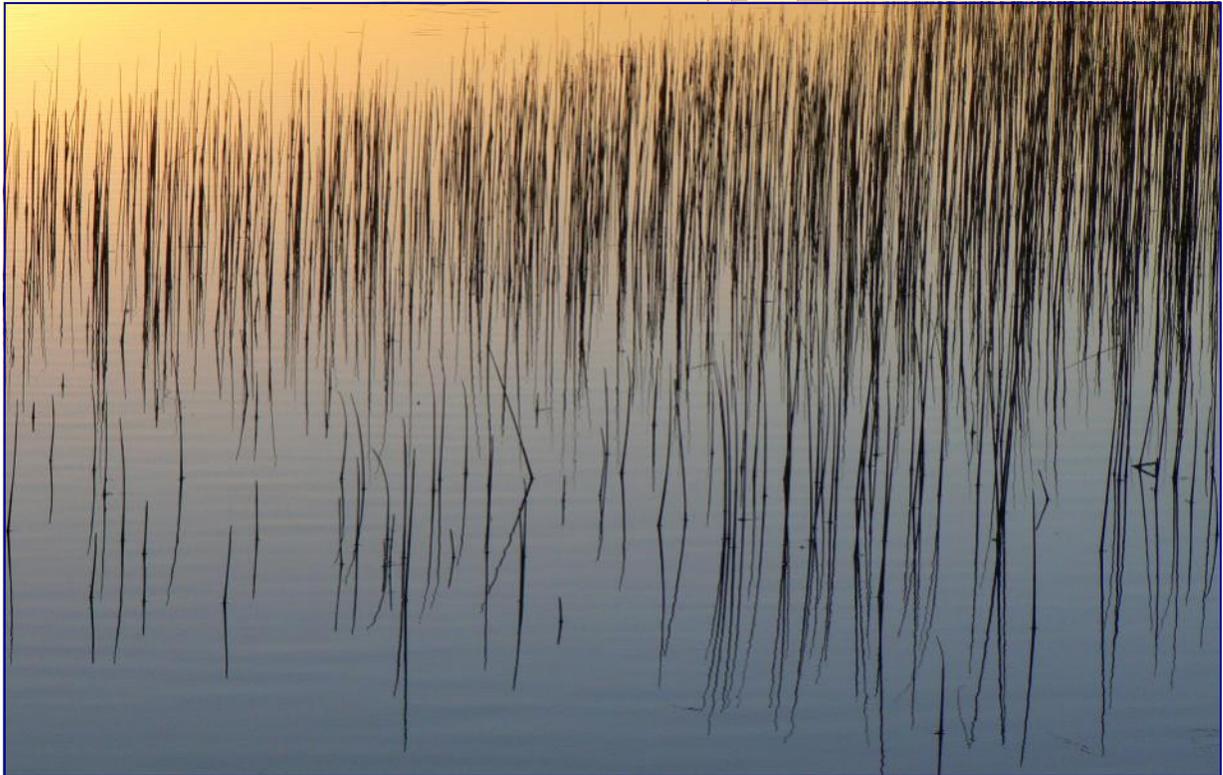
Policies

- a. The County encourages development projects to provide infrastructure for non-motorized travel, and when appropriate for new developments along major roadways. The County encourages the installation of trails and bicycle lanes.
- b. In coordination with ADOT, the Forest Service, and land managers and owners, the County promotes the connection of existing neighborhoods and communities (at both a local and regional scale) with trails, non-motorized, and multimodal facilities.
- c. Multimodal and non-motorized travel facilities should be designed to complement and enhance local community character and provide opportunities for interaction among residents.
- d. Where pedestrian and bicycle routes exist on adjacent properties, major developments, including subdivisions, will be encouraged to maintain connections and continue the cohesive development of the non-motorized circulation network.



K. Water Conservation and Resources Element

This Element establishes Goals and Policies that encourage the County and residents to conserve existing resources, develop alternative sources of collecting and distributing water, and reuse water whenever possible. Arizona Revised Statutes require counties to specifically plan for development as it relates to available water resources.



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Goal

1. Sustain an adequate, safe water supply through water conservation measures, incentive programs, education, conservation and enhancement of natural recharge areas, and cooperative, multi-jurisdictional planning.

Policies

- a. The County will use current water resource inventories of available surface water, groundwater, and effluent supplies to evaluate the potential impacts to local water supplies from master development plans, subdivisions, rezonings, special uses, major amendments to this plan, and other major developments.
- b. The County will encourage effective water conservation Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as water harvesting features, storm water recharge, treated wastewater and gray water for non-potable use in new development throughout Cochise County, and in County facilities.



- c. All subdivisions and non-residential, multi-family residential and manufactured home park developments of one-acre or larger should indicate the design features that will be incorporated into the development to:
- d. Minimize overall water use through water conservation measures such as native, drought-tolerant landscaping, low-flow fixtures, re-use, water harvesting, deed restrictions, and other water conservation methods.
- e. Use Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize accelerated run-off generated by impervious surfaces or construction activities.
- f. Conserve and enhance aquifer recharge through methods such as the use of detention basins, protection of open space, and minimizing disturbance of soils.
- g. Working with water conservation resource groups, Cochise County will support methods for individual homeowners and businesses to decrease water use through incentives, education, various zoning mechanisms, and encouraging native, drought-tolerant landscaping in development throughout the county.
- h. Promote a stewardship ethic by continuing outreach and education programs that inform residents about sustainable water use.
- i. In order to minimize or mitigate water usage, high water uses, such as golf courses and water parks, will be considered only on a discretionary basis.
- j. Cochise County should develop additional water conservation and management policies to be applied to all new development on a sub-watershed by sub-watershed basis.

Obtaining greater local or regional control over water issues is one of the County's biggest challenges.

Goal

- 2. Protect hydrologically sensitive and unique areas such as the San Pedro River and Sierra Vista Sub-watershed, by adopting a regional, watershed-based approach to water resource management.

Policies

- a. Work with agencies, organizations, and local watershed groups throughout Cochise County to address regional water resource issues as they relate to growth and protection of natural resources.



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- b. Cochise County may implement joint development plans for individual basins or watersheds through intergovernmental agreements and a joint planning effort with incorporated cities that choose to participate, per Arizona Revised Statutes. The joint development plans may address water issues that include existing and proposed mechanisms for conserving water, infrastructure, vested property rights, incentive programs, implementation schedules, and other issues as they relate to development.
- c. Overlay zoning districts may be used by Cochise County as a tool to implement such additional water conservation and management policies, through the enforcement of applicable provisions of adopted building codes and specific site development standards for all residential and non-residential development, where appropriate.



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Article 2

201 — Growth Areas, Plan Designations

A. Area Categories

The entire area of Cochise County, with the exception of incorporated cities, shall be divided into four (4) categories, based on each area's existing or foreseeable infrastructure, character and capacity for growth:

1. **Category A—Urban Growth Areas:** This category includes those areas adjacent to or surrounded by incorporated cities, and having the necessary facilities and services to support it. These areas are largely built out or established but may have pockets of vacant land. Category A Urban Growth Areas include the areas presently identified as "Category A" and any additional areas that have been determined to meet the following criteria:

- a. The area has established or planned residential and/or non-residential development, and has the potential to be annexed by an abutting incorporated city.
- b. The area can be adequately served by a community sewer system, water system, and fire district.
- c. Average residential lot sizes are less than one-acre in size.
- d. The area provides major regional commercial and other non-residential services.
- e. Street improvements and urban site development standards (e.g. limitations on residential outdoor storage and requirements for asphaltic parking areas) are appropriate.
- f. The area has the potential for or is currently served by adequate drainage, transportation and K-12 school systems, as well as organized recreational facilities that can serve high-density development.

2. **Category B—Community Growth Areas:** This category includes those areas adjacent to Category A Urban Growth Areas as well as the larger unincorporated communities of the County, which are experiencing growth. These are areas in transition from a traditional rural environment to something more urbanized. Category B Community Growth Areas include the areas presently identified as "Category B" and any additional areas that have been determined to meet the following criteria:

- a. The area to be designated has a moderate level of residential and/or non-residential growth.
- b. The area serves as a logical transition between urban growth and rural areas and/or has a distinctive community identity.



- c. The area has adequate water, access, drainage and sewage disposal capability to accommodate medium to high density development.
- d. In general, residential lot sizes are one acre or less in size but may transition to larger lot sizes at the fringes of the area. Smaller lot sizes have access to sewer and/or water and are commonly found in established subdivisions and manufactured/mobile home parks or historic town sites.
- e. Improved streets designated as arterial or collectors can support limited non-residential development.
- f. There is substantial potential for further development along with opportunities to preserve undeveloped recreational resources, i.e. open space and washes.

3. Category C—Rural Community Areas: This category includes less populated rural communities that are characterized by a slow rate of growth and the desire to maintain the existing neighborhood or rural atmosphere. These areas are generally found as small clusters of residential and non-residential development adjacent to agricultural production areas. Non-residential enterprises generally serve or coincide with local agricultural, ranching or tourist activities. Category C areas are often populated enough to warrant or provide a K-8 grade school. Their rural, low density, and often scenic qualities have the potential to attract future residents at a growth rate that may warrant consideration of a plan change to Category B. Category C Rural Community Areas include those areas presently identified as "Category C" and additional areas that have been determined to meet the following criteria:

- a. Residential and non-residential development is clustered in settlements on a variety of lot sizes as typified in established town sites and immediate environs.
- b. Other than arterials and collectors, roads are generally unimproved. However, increases in residential and non-residential development will likely warrant improvements, such as paving, in the future.
- c. Farming and ranching are prevalent activities adjacent to these areas.
- d. Non-residential enterprises generally serve the rural/agricultural community as well as visitors passing through if located on a major arterial road.

4. Category D—Rural Areas: This category includes the outlying rural areas between cities and unincorporated communities and characterized by a low rate of growth; unimproved roads; low density, large lot rural residential development; agricultural production; and large tracts of undeveloped private and public lands. Non-residential development is geared toward providing local services, tourism or intensive uses that are not appropriate in more the densely populated parts of the county, such as power plants and feedlots.



These sparsely populated rural lands also have the potential for future master-planned communities that will provide the infrastructure to support any proposed increases in residential density or non-residential activities. Category D Rural Areas include those areas presently identified as "Category D" and all areas that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in either Category A, B or C.

B. Plan Designations

Within the four Growth Categories, there are seven potential plan designations. These designations more specifically identify the existing character of smaller areas within each Growth Area. Plan Designations may be established, in addition to those that presently exist, based upon the following criteria:

1. Neighborhood Conservation (NC): A "Neighborhood Conservation" (NC) plan designation identifies an area as having an established character which is primarily residential, and which needs special rezoning protections to maintain the character of land use that occurs, in general, on lot sizes of one acre or less. The NC plan designation may occur within a Growth Category A, B or C Area, and shall be established according to the following criteria:

- a. The area to be designated is a developed residential neighborhood that warrants protection from non-residential uses; or
- b. The area is an approved subdivision for which all the improvements are in place and constructed to minimum County standards.

2. Enterprise (ENT): An "Enterprise" (ENT) plan designation identifies an area as having an established pattern of commercial and/or industrial land use; any future development should follow that trend. The ENT plan designation may occur in Category A, B, or C Growth Area Categories, and shall be established according to the following criteria:

- a. The area consists of existing or proposed commercial or industrial enterprises.
- b. Enterprise development has reached the level whereby additional residential growth within the area to be designated is undesirable to the parties in interest.
- c. The area to be designated contains or can provide sufficient dedicated public access, improved to County standards, to carry traffic, which will be generated by and to such area.
- d. The infrastructure can accommodate enterprise uses.



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3. **Developing (DEV):** The "Developing" (DEV) plan designation is used to describe areas experiencing non-rural growth rates that are developed with scattered, mixed residential, business or industrial and agriculture-related uses and that ultimately will accommodate future growth as the more populated areas reach build-out. Since these areas are assumed to be in transition, the Planning Department will periodically re-evaluate these areas to determine if the rate of new development warrants a new designation or growth area that is either more or less intense. The Developing designation may occur in Growth Category A, B, and C Areas that do not meet the criteria of the other designations.

4. **Neighborhood Rehabilitation (NR):** The "Neighborhood Rehabilitation" (NR) plan designation is assigned to deteriorating residential neighborhoods which show potential need for revitalization as residential neighborhoods. Such areas may be designated for improvement projects when the necessary funding is available. An NR plan designation may occur within a Growth Category A, B, or C Area, and shall be established according to the following criteria:

- a. The area is a residential neighborhood with a high number of dilapidated, or unsafe dwellings.
- b. The infrastructure of the area is unable to provide for adequate public health, safety, welfare, and general convenience.
- c. There is some existing private and/or municipal interest in improving the area.
- d. Some flexibility in site development and building code standards may be appropriate to facilitate investment.

5. **Enterprise Redevelopment (ER):** An "Enterprise Redevelopment" (ER) plan designation is assigned to an existing developed area undergoing change which may be designated for improvement as a commercial/industrial area. An ER plan designation may occur within a Growth Category A, B, or C Area, and shall be established according to the following criteria:

- a. The area is:
 - i. Composed of dilapidated or unsafe enterprise uses; and/or
 - ii. Has a large number of incompatible neighborhood and enterprise uses that are dilapidated or unsafe.



- iii. The infrastructure of the area is unable to provide for adequate public health, safety, welfare and general convenience.
- iv. There is some existing private and/or municipal interest in improving the area.
- v. Some flexibility in site development and building code standards may be appropriate to facilitate investment.

6. **Rural Residential (RR):** The “Rural Residential” (RR) plan designation is used to describe areas in Category D (Rural) areas with a definite pattern of residential development on larger lots, two acres or larger in size. Due to the well-established residential character of these areas, rezonings or special uses to allow for more intensive developments that do not directly serve the residents of these areas are not generally appropriate. Less intensive businesses that serve area residents may be appropriate.

7. **Rural:** Areas designated as “Rural” are identified as those remaining lands in Category D Rural Areas that are not designated Rural Residential. They are identified by one or more of the following characteristics: sparsely populated; larger lot sizes, agricultural production or grazing, availability of sites large enough for intensive industrial uses that cannot be accommodated in other growth areas, large expanses of private and public lands, and/or have developed and undeveloped recreational resources.

C. Area Plans

The Comprehensive Plan allows for the establishment of Area Plans that articulate the vision and desires of a given community with regard to land use. These are considered community-specific sub-sets of the overall Comprehensive Plan. Approval by the Board of Supervisors of an Area Plan constitutes an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan, and proceeds according to the procedures described herein (See Article 3). To date, the following Area Plans have been adopted by the County Board of Supervisors:

1. *Babocomari Area Plan*
2. *Elfrida Community Plan*
3. *Mid-Sulphur Springs Valley Area Plan*
4. *Naco Community Plan*
5. *Saint David Area Plan*
6. *Sierra Vista Sub-Watershed Policy Plan*
7. *Southern San Pedro Valley Area Plan*
8. *Tres Alamos Community Plan*

Plans articulate the vision and desires of a given community.

Area Plans are primarily vision or policy statements accompanying a map, and may include unique Plan Designations, and architectural and landscape design standards found within the Plan area. When applicable, Plan Designations that are specific to a given Area Plan may be found on the adopted map accompanying that Plan.



D. Master Development Plans

A master development plan is an adopted component of the Cochise County Comprehensive Plan, initiated by a developer, that provides a detailed plan for the coordinated development of a specific private property. Master development plans may result in changes to the boundaries of a Growth Area, Plan Designations, or, similar to Area Plans, the establishment of plan-specific designations and development standards. Approval by the Board of Supervisors of a master development plan amends this Comprehensive Plan.

E. Other Plan Areas

There may be established other plan areas, including community plans, area plans, neighborhood plans, specific plans and master development plans, which may either replace existing plan designations identified in this Section, or which may have policies, elements, or standards which modify, replace or supersede those in otherwise applicable growth areas or plan designations. Such plan areas may be adopted in whole or in part, and may contain elements such as: a land use element, circulation element, transportation element, housing element, conservation, rehabilitation or redevelopment element, recreation element, safety element, public services and facilities element, bicycling element, economic development element among others as well as policies and procedures applicable thereto.



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202 - Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element Plan Map

A. Adoption of Map

The Cochise County Comprehensive Plan Use Element Map is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Resolution.

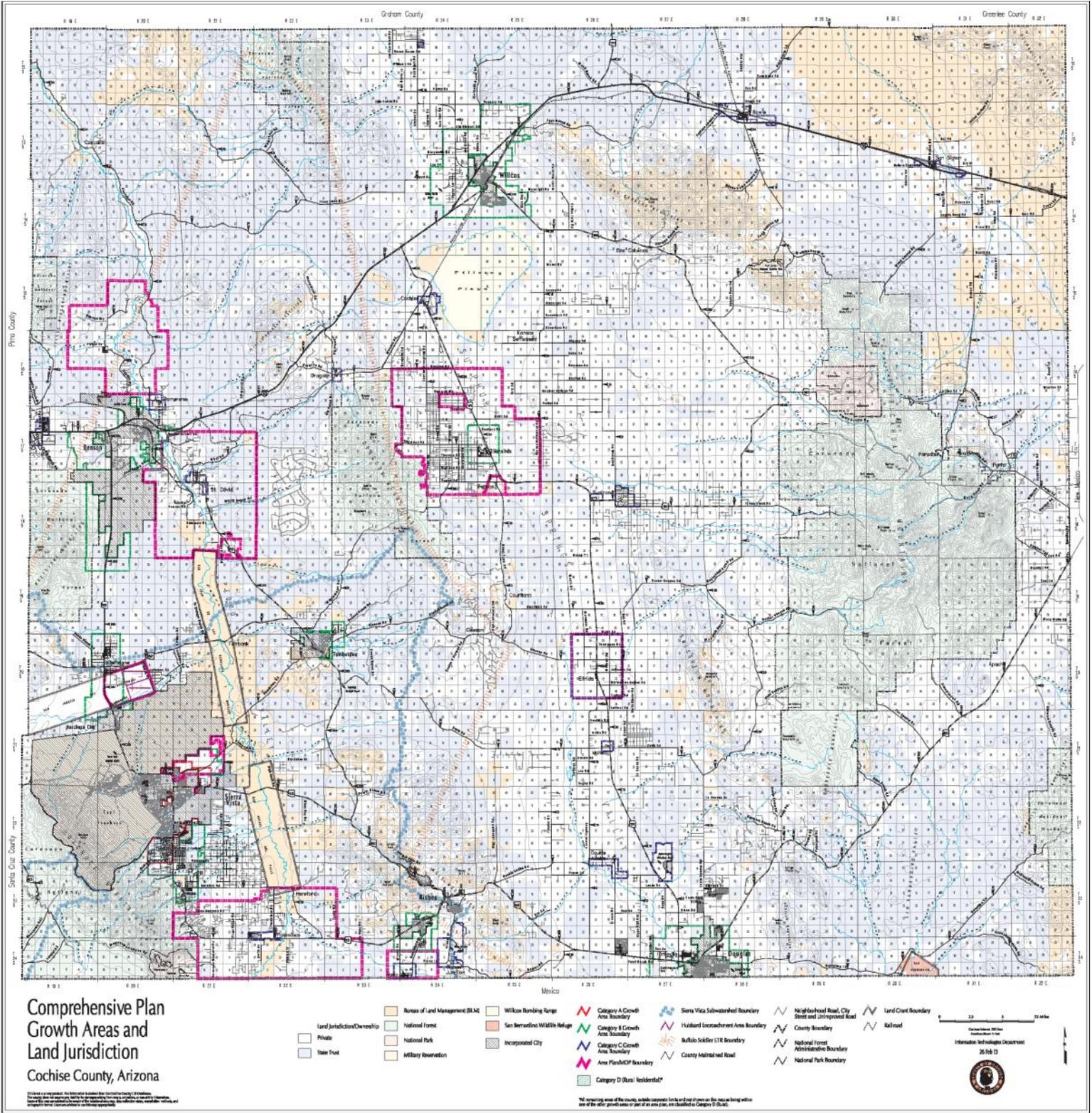
B. Boundary Determination

Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of plan designations on the official land use plan map, the following rules shall apply:

1. Boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of streets, highways, or alleys shall be construed as following the centerlines.
2. Boundaries indicated as approximately following city limits shall be construed as following city limits.
3. Boundaries indicated as approximately following platted lot lines shall be construed as following such lot lines.
4. Boundaries indicated as following railroad lines shall be construed to be midway between the main tracks.
5. Boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of streams, rivers, lakes or other bodies of water shall be construed to follow such centerlines.
6. Boundaries indicated as parallel to or extensions of features indicated in subsections (1) through (5) above shall be so construed.
7. Distances not specifically indicated on the land use plan maps shall be determined by the scale of the map.
8. Where physical or cultural features existing on the ground are at variance with those shown on the plan map; or in other circumstances not covered by subsections (1) through (7) above, the Board of Adjustment shall interpret the designation boundaries.



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C. Amendments and Corrections

Whenever amendments or changes are made in plan area boundaries, such amendments or changes shall be made promptly on the official plan. The Planning Director may order correction to drafting or other errors or omissions in the official plan map, but no such corrections shall have the effect of amending the Growth Area Category or Plan Designation of any property. No other changes shall be made in the official plan map except in conformance with the procedure set forth herein.

1. Whenever amendments or changes are made in plan area boundaries, such amendments or changes shall be made promptly on the official plan.
2. The Planning Director may order correction to drafting or other errors or omissions in the official plan map, but no such corrections shall have the effect of amending the Growth Area Category or Plan Designation of any property. No other changes shall be made in the official plan map except in conformance with the procedure set forth herein.
3. In the event that the official plan map becomes damaged, destroyed, lost, or difficult to interpret because of the nature or number of changes and amendments thereto, the Board of Supervisors may, by resolution, adopt a new official plan map, which shall supersede the prior plan map.
4. Per Arizona Revised Statutes, the Planning and Zoning Commission will review the entire Comprehensive Plan every ten years or more frequently as needed.



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Article 3

301—Administration

The Cochise County Planning and Zoning Commission, the Board of Supervisors, and any other County department, commission, official, or employee acting in an advisory capacity to the Board of Supervisors shall consult, consider, and generally be guided by the Comprehensive Plan stated herein. The Cochise County Zoning Regulations, Subdivision Regulations, building code, and other ordinances affecting growth and land use in Cochise County shall be constructed to implement the policies and elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

302—Comprehensive Plan Amendments

The Cochise County Comprehensive Plan may be amended from time to time. The Comprehensive Plan Growth Area Categories and Designations are designed to provide a measure of protection to the existing character of an area. An amendment must be justified by citing specific examples of existing or future growth patterns that do not support continuing the pattern that is implied by the existing Area Category or Designation. Otherwise, the presumption is in favor of retaining the existing Area Category or Designation.

Plan Amendments raise regional issues about the future character of an area. Once established, a precedent is set to request additional plan changes in proximity to the original request thus significantly changing the pattern of growth and drawing development away from established communities. Due to these larger issues, a small acreage plan amendment may not be supported unless a master development plan is submitted.

A. Amending Growth Area Categories and Plan Designations

1. Consideration of a change in Growth Area or Plan Designation should depend upon an evaluation of the following criteria:
 - a. The extension of urban standard facilities and services (including major road improvements and extensions of waste disposal systems and water service) into the area has changed the optimum intensity of development appropriate for the area.
 - b. Nearby growth areas have reached capacity and there is continued demand for new growth areas.
 - c. A master development plan is proposed.
 - d. The new Growth Area Category is an extension of an existing Growth Area Category or otherwise is not limited to a single parcel but is large enough to be expected to develop with the range of services and land uses expected in the Growth Area Category proposed.
2. Consideration of a change in a Plan Designation shall depend upon an evaluation of the following criteria:



- a. The pattern of growth in the area no longer reflects the type of growth expected in the current designation.
- b. Substantial changes in an area, for example a designated neighborhood conservation area, may make continuation of the conforming development within the plan designation undesirable. Such changes may include the deterioration of surrounding development, a change in character in the area due to capital improvements, non-conforming development by exempt entities, or approval of special uses or rezonings.
- c. The extensions of urban standard facilities and services (including major road improvements and extension of waste disposal systems and water service) into the area have changed the optimum type of development appropriate for the area.
- d. There is substantial support from property owners for the proposed change.
- e. 'Developing' designations should be changed to another appropriate designation as a distinguishable pattern of development has occurred.
- f. New designations should be of a size, type or design to provide a harmonious transition between existing designations.

B. Plan Amendments, Definition of Major Amendment

1. The Commission, either upon the application of interested persons or upon its own motion, may initiate Plan Designation or Growth Category Area amendments, or the adoption of new elements of the Plan, Area Plans, or master development plans.
2. An amendment shall be considered a "major amendment," per Arizona Revised Statutes, if it would result in a substantial alteration of the County's land use mixture or balance as established in the existing Comprehensive Plan land use element for that area of the County.
3. A "substantial alteration" is defined as an amendment of the Comprehensive Plan that would result in an increase in the potential densities or intensities of uses for an area of two thousand (2,000) acres or more.

C. Time Frame for Acceptance of Major Amendments

1. Applications for major amendments shall be accepted from January 1 to the last business day in May.
2. The Board of Supervisors hearing shall be the first available meeting in December.



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303—Public Participation Requirements

The applicant shall complete the public participation process as described herein, before any amendment is presented to the Board of Supervisors for final adoption.

A. Purpose

The Cochise County public participation process is intended to:

1. Allow for effective, early and continuous public participation by citizens from all geographic, ethnic and economic areas of the county in the consideration of amendments;
2. Provide sufficient information to the public to give each citizen the opportunity to develop an informed response;
3. Provide opportunities for other interested governments, agencies and community groups to consult with, advise and provide official comment on Comprehensive Plan updates and amendments; and
4. Comply with ARS requirements.

B. Public Participation Requirements for Comprehensive Plan Amendments

The requirements described below are the minimum County requirements for public notification.

1. Pre-application meeting with County Planners:

Prior to submitting a formal plan amendment application, an applicant shall participate in a pre-application meeting with planning staff. This meeting has a four-fold purpose:

- a. Review the public participation requirements;
- b. Review the application requirements;
- c. Familiarize staff with the project and identify and discuss any issues related to the amendment; and
- d. Determine if the plan amendment boundaries represent a logical plan amendment area.

2. A formal plan amendment application consists of:

The plan amendment application and all supporting documentation, and a report documenting the public participation process, including:

- a. Copies of notices;
- b. Copies of all information provided to the public
- c. Letters, advertisements, posters, flyers;



- d. Sign up sheets from all public meetings if any;
- e. Any responses received from the public during this process; and
- f. A description of how the applicant responded to this feedback.

C. *Notification Requirements for Major Comprehensive Plan Amendments*

1. The applicant shall send notices of the proposed amendment to, and if requested, meet with the following individuals and organizations. The notices shall contain a copy of the plan amendment application and all supporting documentation as submitted to the Planning Department so that the notified parties can effectively evaluate the impacts of the project:
 - a. Each municipality in the County.
 - b. Each other county that is contiguous to the County.
 - c. The regional planning agency in the County (Southeastern Arizona Government Organization (SEAGO)).
 - d. The Arizona commerce authority or any other state agency that is subsequently designated as the general planning agency for this state.
 - e. The department of water resources for review and comment on the water resources element, if a water resources element is required.
 - f. If the comprehensive plan or an element or amendment of the comprehensive plan is applicable to territory in the vicinity of a military airport or ancillary military facility as defined in §28-8461
 - g. If the comprehensive plan or an element or major amendment of the comprehensive plan is applicable to property in the high noise or accident potential zone of a military airport or ancillary military facility as defined in §28-8461, the attorney general. For the purposes of this paragraph, "major amendment" means a substantial alteration of the county's land use mixture or balance as established in the county's existing comprehensive plan land use element for that area of the county.
 - h. Any person or entity that requests in writing to receive a review copy of the proposal.
2. The applicant shall place an 1/8th of a page display advertisement in the official County paper and at least one other subscription paper published in each geographical quarter of Cochise County, such that citizens of all geographic, ethnic, and economic areas of Cochise County are notified of the amendment. This advertisement shall include a description and location of the project and how verbal and written comments can be submitted. If public meeting (s) are scheduled, the time, date, and location of the meeting (s) shall be included.



D. Notification Requirements for Comprehensive Plan Amendments Not Defined as Major Amendments

1. The applicant shall notify and, if requested, meet with all adjacent and potentially impacted property owners. These property owners shall be defined to include:
 - a. All of those who own property located within the area subject to the amendment.
 - b. In Category D Rural Areas, all of those property owners who own property outside of the area subject to the application, but within 1500 feet from the boundaries of the subject property.
 - c. In Category A, B, or C Growth areas, all of those property owners who own property outside of the area subject to the application, but within 1000 feet from the boundaries of the subject property.
2. This notification shall include a description and location of the project and how verbal and written comments can be submitted. If public meeting(s) are scheduled, the time, date, and location of the meeting(s) shall be included.

E. Formal Notification for Major Amendments

1. Pursuant to ARS §11-805.F and 805.G., at least sixty days before a new element or major amendment of the Comprehensive Plan is noticed for a public hearing, the Commission shall transmit the proposal to the board of supervisors and submit a copy for review and further comment to:
 - a. All municipalities in the County.
 - b. Each other county that is contiguous to the County.
 - c. The regional planning agency in the County (Southeastern Arizona Government Organization (SEAGO)).
 - d. The department of commerce or any other state agency that is subsequently designated as the general planning agency for this state.
 - e. The department of water resources for review and comment on the water resources element, if a water resources element is required.
 - f. The military airport if the comprehensive plan or a portion, element or amendment of the comprehensive plan is applicable to territory in the vicinity of a military airport as defined in section ARS §28-8461.
 - g. Any person or entity that requests in writing to receive a review copy of the proposal.



Cochise County | Comprehensive Plan

2. After considering any recommendations from the review, the Commission shall hold at least one public hearing. Notice of the time and place of a hearing and availability of studies and summaries related to the hearing shall be given at least fifteen and not more than thirty calendar days before the hearing by:
 - a. Publication at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county seat.
 - b. Publication at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to be affected, or adjacent to the area to be affected, if the area affected is other than the county seat.
 - c. Such other manner in addition to publication as Cochise County may deem necessary or desirable.

3. After the Commission recommends the Comprehensive Plan or any section of the Plan, the Plan shall be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for its consideration and official action. Before the adoption, amendment, or extension of the Comprehensive Plan, the Board shall hold at least one public hearing on the Plan. After the Board considers the Commission's recommendation and any recommendations from the review required under this Article, the Board shall hold at least one



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public hearing at which residents of the county shall be heard concerning the matters contained in the Plan. At least fifteen days' notice of the hearing shall be given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county seat. The Board shall consider protests and objections to the plan and may change or alter any portion of the Comprehensive Plan. However, before any change is made, that portion of the Comprehensive Plan proposed to be changed shall be re-referred to the Commission for its recommendation, which may be accepted or rejected by the Board. The Board of Supervisors may adopt the Comprehensive Plan as a whole or by successive actions adopt separate parts of the Comprehensive Plan. The adoption or re-adoption of the Comprehensive Plan or any amendment to the Comprehensive Plan shall be by resolution of the Board. The adoption or re-adoption of, or a major amendment to, the Comprehensive Plan shall be approved by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Board. All major amendments proposed for adoption to the Comprehensive Plan by the Board shall be presented at a single public hearing during the calendar year the proposal is made.



Article 4—VALIDITY

401—Severability

If any provisions of the Cochise County Comprehensive Plan be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions which can be given effect with the invalid provision, and to this end the provisions of the Cochise County Comprehensive Plan are declared to be severable.

402—Conflicting Provisions Repealed

All other ordinances, regulations, resolutions and parts thereof which conflict with the provisions of the Cochise County Comprehensive Plan, to the extent of such conflict and not further, are hereby repealed.

403—Effective Date

The Cochise County Comprehensive Plan shall become effective beginning on the 27th day of August, 1984 and remaining in full force thereafter.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE COCHISE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THIS 27th DAY OF AUGUST, 1984.

AMENDED AND ADOPTED BY THE COCHISE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THIS 14th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1992, ORDINANCE NO. 006-92

AMENDED AND ADOPTED BY THE COCHISE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THIS 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1996, RESOLUTION NO. 96-34

AMENDED AND ADOPTED BY THE COCHISE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THIS 27th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2001, RESOLUTION NO. 01-72

AMENDED AND ADOPTED BY THE COCHISE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THIS 9th DATE OF SEPTEMBER, 2002, RESOLUTION NO. 02-79.

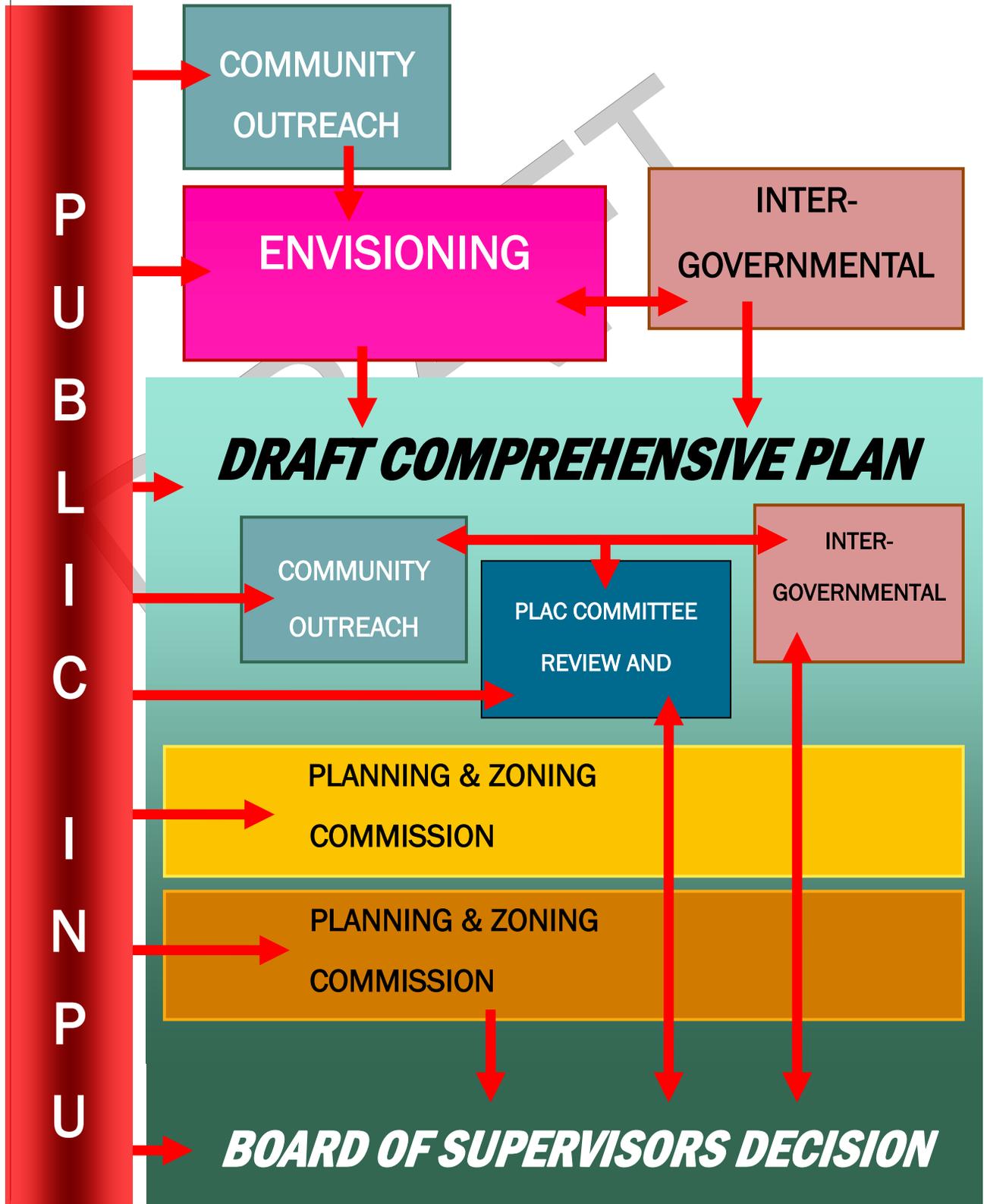
AMENDED AND ADOPTED BY THE COCHISE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THIS _____ DATE OF DECEMBER 16, 2003, RESOLUTION NO 03-.

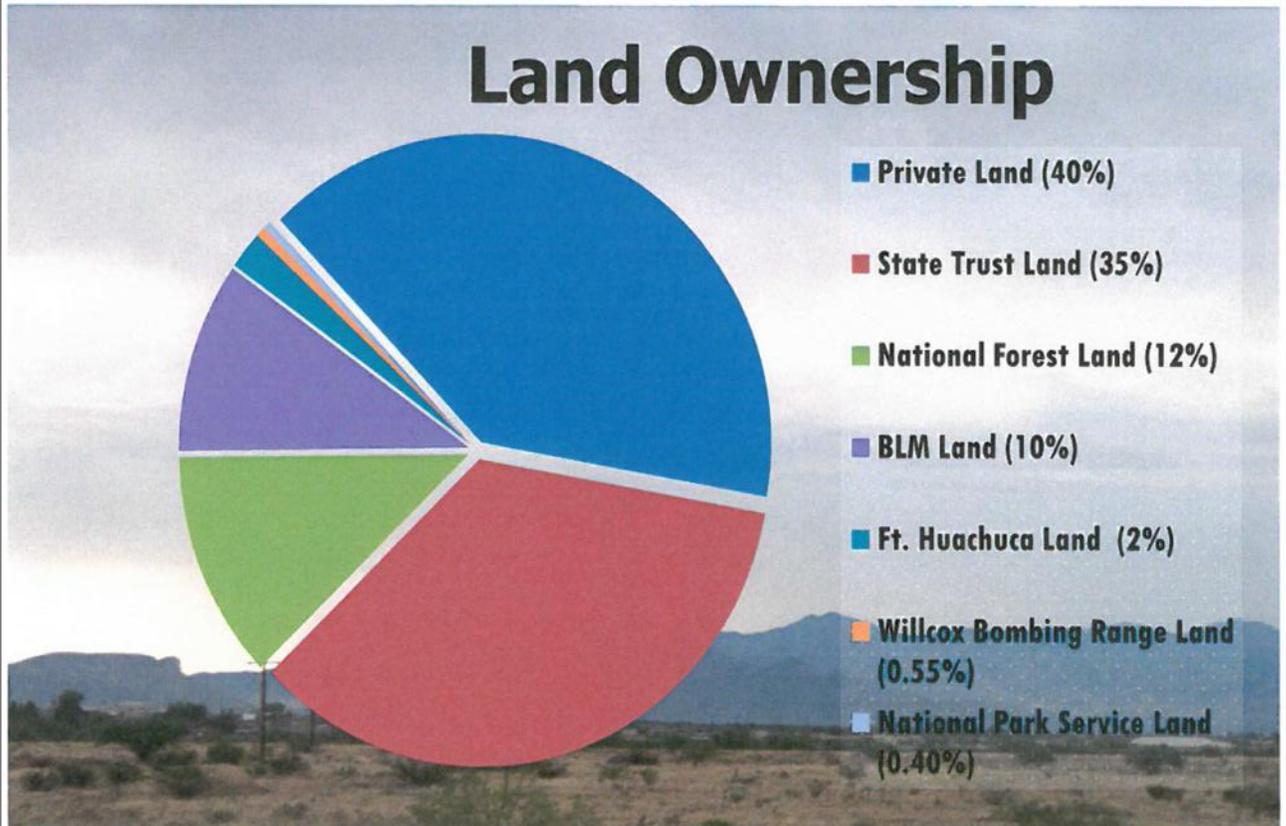
AMENDED AND ADOPTED BY THE COCHISE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THIS 26TH DATE OF JULY, 2011, RESOLUTION NO. 11-34

AMENDED AND ADOPTED BY THE COCHISE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THIS ___ DATE OF _____, 2015, RESOLUTION NO. _____



THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PROCESS

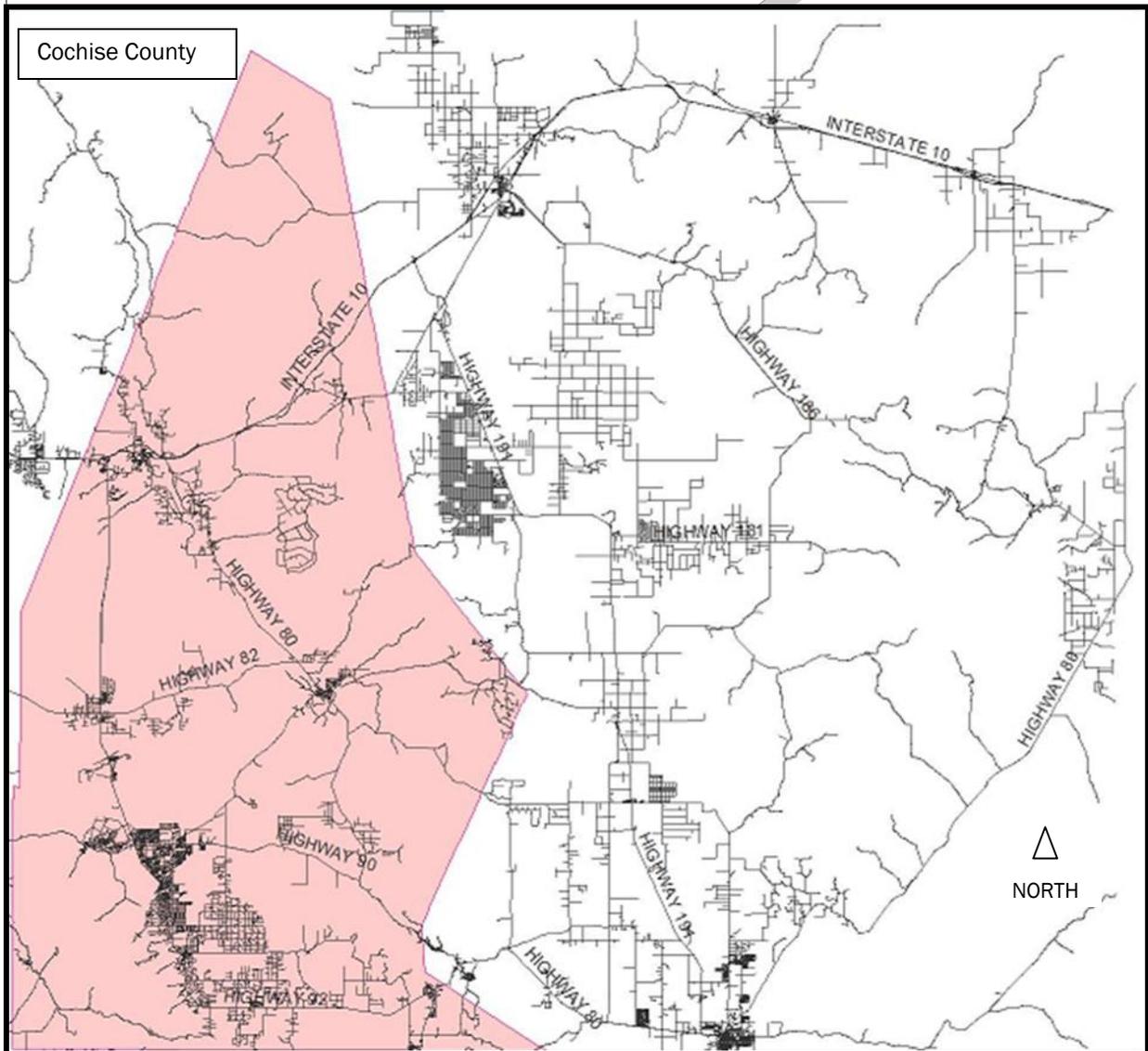




Source: 2014, Cochise County



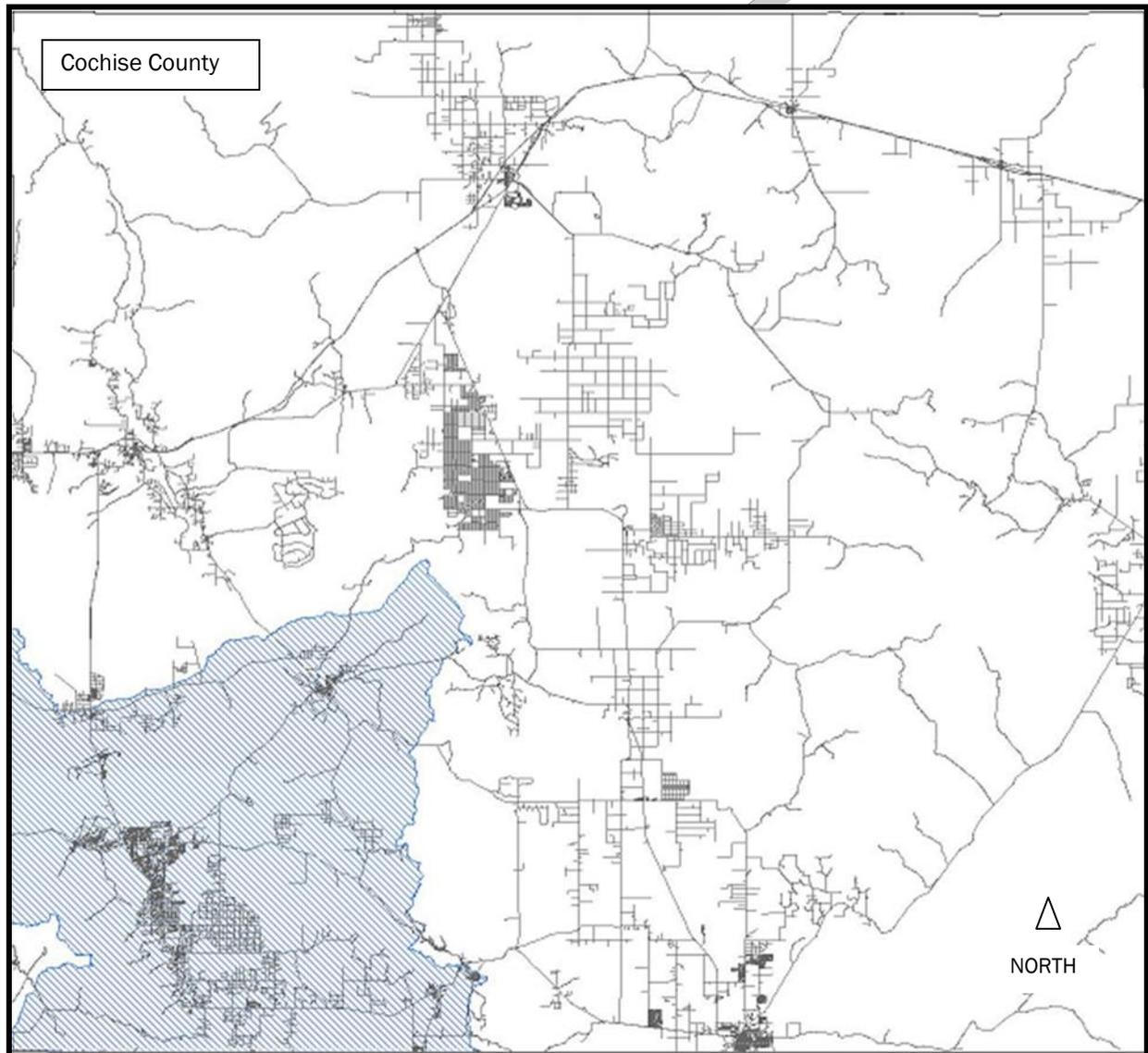
Buffalo Soldier Electronic Testing Range



Source: 2014, Cochise County



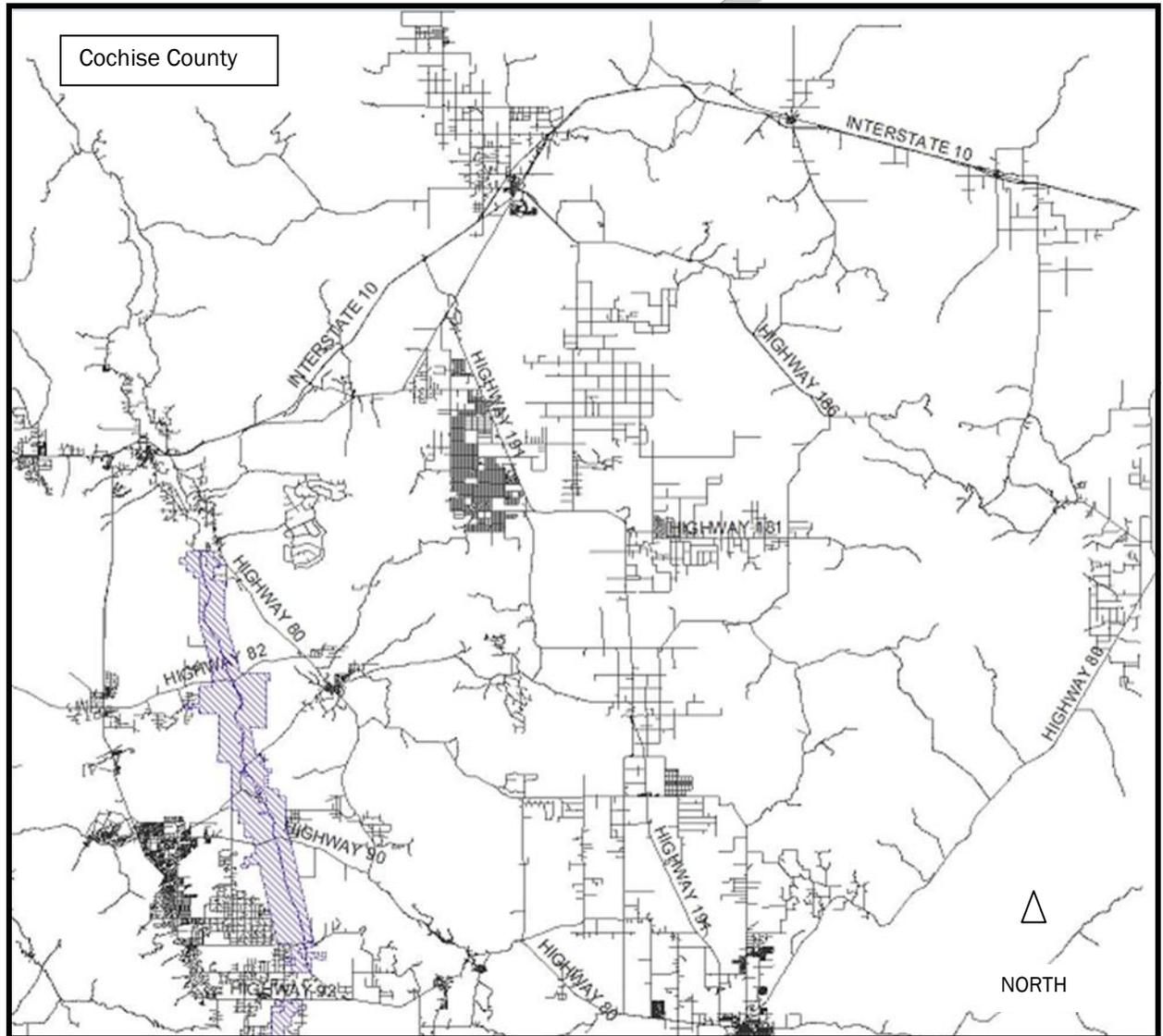
Sierra Vista Sub-Watershed



Source: 2014, Cochise County



San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area



Source: 2014, Cochise County



Cochise County | Comprehensive Plan

Zoning District	Specific Districts	Minimum Lot Size	Examples of Permitted Uses – (Not all Permitted Uses are shown below)
RU (Rural)	RU-36 RU-18 RU-10 RU-4 RU-2	36 acres 18 acres 10 acres 4 acres 2 acres	All single- and multiple- household dwellings
R (Residential)	TR-36 TR-18 TR-9	36,000 sq. ft. 18,000 sq. ft. 9,000 sq. ft.	All single-household and multiple-household dwellings
SM (Single Household/ Manufactured Home Residential)	SM-36 Acres SM-18 Acres SM-10 Acres SM-174 SM-87 SM-36 SM-18 SM-9	36 acres 18 acres 10 acres 4 acres 2 acres 36,000 sq. ft. 18,000 sq. ft. 9,000 sq. ft.	All single- and multiple-household dwellings, but <u>excluding</u> mobile homes
SR (Single-Household Residential)	SR-36 Acres SR-18 Acres SR-10 Acres SR-174 SR-87 SR-43 SR-22 SR-12 SR-8	36 acres 18 acres 10 acres 4 acres 2 acres 1 acre 22,000 sq. ft. 12,000 sq. ft. 8,000 sq. ft.	All single-household dwellings, <u>excluding</u> mobile and manufactured homes
MR (Multiple- Household Residential)	MR-1	3,600 sq. ft.	Single- and multiple-household dwellings <u>excluding</u> mobile and manufactured homes and recreational vehicles
	MR-2	3,600 sq. ft.	Single- and multiple-household dwellings including mobile and manufactured homes and parks and recreational vehicle parks
NB (Neighborhood Business)	NB	3,600 sq. ft.	Neighborhood-oriented commercial uses, e.g. small shops and offices (residential uses are also permitted)
GB (General Business)	GB	None	General commercial uses, e.g. retail trade, offices, light repair, service establishments, limited warehousing
LI (Light Industry)	LI	None	General light industrial uses, e.g. wholesaling and warehousing operations, manufacturing, repair services
HI (Heavy Industry)	HI	None	General heavy industrial uses, e.g. manufacturing, recycling centers, junkyards



Re-adoption of the Cochise County Comprehensive Plan

Board of Supervisors
March 24, 2015



Statute

- ◆ ARS 11-805. "Comprehensive plan adoption; notice; hearing; amendments; expiration; readoption."
 - This Statute:
 - ◆ Directs the Board to adopt a comprehensive plan as an official guide for development of areas in the jurisdiction.
 - ◆ Is effective for up to ten years.
 - ◆ Board must re-adopt the existing plan or adopt a new plan prior to July 1, 2015.
 - ◆ Last adopted plan was December 16, 2003.



Process

◆ Envisioning 2020

- 2007 – 2008
 - ◆ 13 meetings across the County
 - ◆ Findings released in September of 2008
 - “Envisioning 2020-Land Use Planning in Cochise County, Arizona”
- Three new elements added from responses to Envisioning:
 - ◆ Rural Character
 - ◆ Agriculture/Ranching
 - ◆ Economic Development



Process

- ◆ Increased population triggered need for Renewable Energy Element.

- ◆ Re-adoption effort was re-ignited in September of 2012:
 - Staff revised the document and presented it to the Public in five public venues during 2014.



Public Input 2014

- ◆ County Facebook page
- ◆ Survey Monkey - Online
- ◆ July 15th – Bisbee
- ◆ July 17th – Douglas
- ◆ July 22nd – Willcox
- ◆ July 24th – Benson
- ◆ July 29th – Sierra Vista



Planning and Zoning Commission

- ◆ A joint Work Session was held with the Commission and the Board of Supervisors in August of 2014.
- ◆ The Commission held four Work Sessions:
 - October, November, December, January 2014-2015.
 - Voted to send forward with recommendation of approval in January.



Public Lands Advisory Committee

- ◆ The PLAC held two work sessions and also forwarded their recommendations for Element F: *Federal Government Coordination* and Element G *Intergovernmental Coordination*.



Changes

- ◆ The Commission has added language to the Rural Character Element:
 - Five policies were added to Goal 1
 - ◆ Regulatory language
 - ◆ Issues are outside the County's authority
 - ◆ Questionable Business Friendly tone



Moving Forward

- ◆ Board has authority to adopt the plan or to recommend changes in the language and send back to the Commission.
 - Can adopt this plan in segments.
 - Can send paragraphs or sentences back to the Commission.

Discussion



Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date: 03/24/2015
CCT Benefits FY 15-16
Submitted By: Kelley Jones, Human Resources
Department: Human Resources
Presentation: No A/V Presentation
Document Signatures: BOS Signature NOT Required

Recommendation: Approve
of ORIGINALS Submitted for Signature: 0
TITLE of PRESENTER: Human Resources Director
Source of Mandate or Basis for Support?:

NAME of PRESENTER: Julie Morales
Mandated Function?: Not Mandated

Docket Number (if applicable):

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Approve the funding for the proposed schedule of benefits and rates adopted by the Cochise Combined Trust for fiscal year 2015-2016.

Background:

Cochise County has been a participating entity in the Cochise Combined Trust (CCT) since July 1, 2002. The Cochise Combined Trust has been administered through Erin Collins & Associates. Beginning July 1, 2013, AmeriBen became the third party administrator for the CCT after being awarded the contract through the request for proposal (RFP) process for a new TPA. Since July 1, 2002, the Board of Supervisors has approved, with the exception of FY 2006-2007, to absorb the increases in the health insurance premiums and have not increased the employees' contribution to the health insurance. The employees had a slight decrease in health insurance premiums in FY 2007-2008 and continue to pay that same premium. On February 27, 2015 at their annual retreat, Cochise Combined Trust (CCT) board members voted unanimously to approve and adopt the FY 2015-2016 CCT annual schedule of benefits and rates.

As a result of past years' performance of the Trust, approximately \$6 million is in reserves. Given that there is a decrease in the insurance costs, a "rate pass" will be in effect for the FY 15/16 benefit plan year. This means that there will not be any change in the County member rate paid into the Trust by either the County or employees. Employees applying for coverage under COBRA will not have a rate change but retirees will see a slight increase in their contribution amounts.

In the current health insurance benefit plan year, the health insurance deductible and out-of-pocket maximum plan is based on a calendar year. As of July 1, 2015, the health insurance benefit plan year deductible and maximum out-of-pocket period will change to a fiscal year. The first year of this plan year covering eighteen (18) months will be July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016.

Effective July 1, 2015, the Sheakley Flexible Medical Benefit plan maximum has been increased from \$2,500 to \$2,550.

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

The County's open enrollment process will commence April 1, 2015 through April 30, 2015. Employees will be notified of these changes during open enrollment. Changes will be effective July 1, 2015.

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

Essentially, there is a "rate pass" for the FY 15/16 which means that there will be no changes in the premiums paid by the County or the employees.

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

None.

Budget Information

Information about available funds

Budgeted: **Funds Available:** **Amount Available:** \$7,408,174.00
Unbudgeted: **Funds NOT Available:** **Amendment:**

Account Code(s) for Available Funds

1:

Fund Transfers

Fiscal Year: 2015-2016

One-time Fixed Costs? (\$\$\$):

Ongoing Costs? (\$\$\$):

County Match Required? (\$\$\$):

A-87 Overhead Amt? (Co. Cost Allocation \$\$\$):

Source of Funding?:

Fiscal Impact & Funding Sources (if known):

501-1400-1450-9-426.903 \$7,408,174.00

Attachments

[CCT FY 15-16 Benefit Changes](#)

[Presentation](#)

Cochise Combined Trust 2015-16 Approved Benefit Changes

Medical

- Add High Deductible Health Plan based on attached schedule (at this time, neither entity has committed to offer this option)
- Increase Family Max OOP from \$12,700 to \$13,200
- Move to Fiscal Year Deductible and Max Out-of-Pocket with Credit for Amounts Accumulated Between January 01 and June 30, 2015

Rx

- Increase Specialty CoPay from \$75 to \$100
- Add Separate Max OOP of \$4,350

Dental

- Move to Fiscal Year Deductible with Credit for Amounts Accumulated Between January 01 and June 30, 2015 (Max OOP Re-Sets on July 01, 2015)

Administrative

- Move Medical Management from AHG to AmeriBen

COCHISE COUNTY

Cochise Combined Trust

Proposed Schedule of Benefits and Rates
FY 2015-2016

James E. Vlahovich, Deputy County Administrator

March 24, 2015



Public Programs...Personal Service

COCHISE COUNTY

CCT FY 15-16 Plan Year Changes

Medical

- Increase Family Max Out-of-Pocket (OOP) from \$12,700 to \$13,200
- Move to Fiscal Year Deductible and Max OOP (with credit for amounts accumulated between January 1 and June 30, 2015)

Prescription(Rx)

- Increase Specialty Co-Pay from \$75 to \$100
- Add Separate Max OOP of \$4,350



Public Programs...Personal Service

COCHISE COUNTY

CCT FY 15-16 Plan Year Changes

Dental

- Move to Fiscal Year Deductible with credit for amounts accumulated between January 1 and June 30, 2015 (Max OOP Re-Sets on July 01, 2015)

Administrative

- Move Medical Management from AHG to AmeriBen

Sheakley Flexible Savings Account (FSA)

- Annual Max Changed to \$2,550
- \$500 Roll-over Option



Public Programs...Personal Service

COCHISE COUNTY

CCT FY 15-16 Plan Year Changes

- FY 15-16 Plan Year Benefits and Rates Approved by CCT Board February 26, 2015 at annual planning meeting
- Rate “pass” for FY 15-16
- CCT Financial Position
- High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP) adopted for possible future use by each entity
- SmartBen Consideration



Public Programs...Personal Service

COCHISE COUNTY

Open Enrollment

- April 1 – April 30th
- Attendance is not required unless an employee is making benefit changes* or started employment after April 1, 2014

*(a signed acknowledgement form will be required for the files)



Public Programs...Personal Service

COCHISE COUNTY

Questions?



Public Programs...Personal Service

Regular Board of Supervisors Meeting

Meeting Date: 03/24/2015

State and Federal Legislation Discussion

Submitted By: Arlethe Rios, Board of Supervisors

Department: Board of Supervisors

Presentation: No A/V **Recommendation:**
Presentation

Document Signatures: # of ORIGINALS
Submitted for Signature:

NAME na **TITLE** na
of PRESENTER: **of PRESENTER:**

Mandated Function?: **Source of Mandate**
or Basis for Support?:

Information

Agenda Item Text:

Discussion and possible action regarding state and federal legislative matters, including but not limited to the items in the attached County Supervisors Association Legislative Policy Committee Agenda and the proposed State budget.

Background:

na

Department's Next Steps (if approved):

na

Impact of NOT Approving/Alternatives:

na

To BOS Staff: Document Disposition/Follow-Up:

na

Budget Information

Information about available funds

Budgeted:

Funds Available:

Amount Available:

Unbudgeted:

Funds NOT Available:

Amendment:

Account Code(s) for Available Funds

1:

Fund Transfers

Attachments

LPC Minutes

LPC Agenda



**COUNTY SUPERVISORS ASSOCIATION
LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE**

(Teleconference Made Available)

County Supervisors Association
1905 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona

**MINUTES
March 13, 2015**

Call to Order:	Clint Hickman	9:00 a.m.
Present in Person:	Clint Hickman	Maricopa County
Present Telephonically/Webinar:	Barry Weller	Apache County
	Ann English	Cochise County
	Mandy Metzger	Coconino County
	Tommie Martin	Gila County
	David Gomez	Greenlee County
	D. L. Wilson	La Paz County
	Gary Watson	Mohave County
	Pete Rios	Pinal County
	Tom Thurman	Yavapai County
	Russell McCloud	Yuma County
Absent:	Jim Palmer	Graham County
	Jason Whiting	Navajo County
	Ray Carroll	Pima County
	Manuel Ruiz	Santa Cruz County
Proxy:	Jason Whiting	Navajo County

Others present telephonically: Russ Clark, Lenore Stuart, Matt Rudig, Cheryl Sluyter, Samir Patel

Others present in person: Scott Isham, Rick Bohan, Michelle Hindman, Mark Barnes, Craig Sullivan, Penny Adams, Todd Madeksza, Kristin Cipolla, Dan Bogert, Yvonne Ortega, Nick Gushue

Approval of the Minutes of the March 6, 2015, Legislative Policy Committee Meeting

Penny Adams called roll and a quorum was present. Supervisor Tom Thurman moved to approve the minutes of the March 6, 2015, Legislative Policy Committee meeting. Supervisor Russell McCloud seconded the motion and the motion passed unanimously.

State Budget FY15-16

Craig Sullivan reported out on how the state budget unfolded on Friday into late Saturday morning last week. The budget holds impacts to every stakeholder of state government, including the counties, and CSA continues to send update impact sheets as more information unfolds. Some of the major impacts to counties include the 25 percent cost shift of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (\$12 million impact with flexibility language attached), the 1 percent property tax cap liability shift that immediately impacts Pima and Pinal counties with exposure for other counties in the future, the Department of Revenue cost shift (has flexibility language attached), and a \$1.1 million cost consequence from the presidential preference election cost shift (utilizing AACo's cost estimate). He noted that a trailer bill will be needed to fix the problem in the DOR language related to how the cities' portion is determined, and CSA has submitted language to address the issue of MAG and PAG being included without being a payer. The total impact to counties is \$46 million in the FY2016 budget. Craig noted there are also fund sweeps in the judiciary, which has flexibility language attached to it.

In response to Supervisor Pete Rios, Craig stated that the legislature had empowered an appointed board, the Property Tax Oversight Committee (PTOC), to make decisions on the value of local tax increases and to judge which jurisdictions are causing the aggregate tax rates to exceed the 1 percent cap limit. He noted that attorneys in Pima County are evaluating the issue and CSA has a meeting scheduled with them today.

Legislative Bill Updates

Todd Madeksza reported that the Senate President is looking for a *sine die* adjournment on April 2. The coming week is the last week to hold committee hearings, except for Appropriations. He noted that the following bills are bills CSA has been tracking and that may need time sensitive assistance from counties in the coming weeks.

1. [HB 2131 tax adjudications; attorney fees](#). Todd stated CSA took a position in opposition to this bill. The bill is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Finance Committee next week and the chairman is willing to run an amendment if stakeholders can agree.
2. [HB 2212 licensing; accountability; enforcement; exceeding regulation](#). Todd reported the bill has been delayed and Senator Allen is willing to support an amendment on the inequality between the statutes. Supervisor Pete Rios urged support for CSA staff on this bill and the proposed amendment.
3. [HB 2320 firearms; permit holders; public places](#). Kristin Cipolla reported the bill passed the House yesterday and she thanked those counties who communicated with legislators. The bill has a fiscal note attached. It has been assigned to Senate Public Safety, Military & Technology Committee. CSA will send an action alert to counties to reach out to the committee members.
4. [HB 2438 post-traumatic stress disorders: public safety](#) (Livingston) / [SB 1443 occupational disease; post-traumatic stress disorder](#). Todd reported CSA is monitoring HB 2438 and CSA took a position in opposition to SB 1443. HB 2438 is on an agenda for next week and SB 1443 passed the Senate and has been transmitted to the House.
5. [SB 1071 tax lien deeds; aggregate fees](#). Todd reported AACo opposes this bill. It has a proposed aggregate cap of \$500. Supervisor Mandy Metzger moved to oppose SB 1071 and join AACo in their efforts of opposition. Supervisor Pete Rios seconded the motion and the motion passed with one in opposition.
6. [SB 1298 rules; counties; flood control districts](#). Todd reported CSA testified in opposition to this bill in committee, but it passed committee and is headed to the House floor.

CSA Legislative Agenda

1. [HB 2349 flood control districts; administrative enforcement](#) (*Fann*). Todd reported it should go next to the Senate floor.
2. [HB 2363 county contributions; hospitalization; medical; repeal](#) (*Thorpe*). Todd reported it is awaiting a hearing in the House Appropriations Committee.
3. [HB 2490 sexually violent persons; reimbursement; repeal](#) (*Carter*). Todd reported it is awaiting a hearing in the House Appropriations Committee.
4. [SB 1145 restoration to competency; state costs](#) (*Griffin*). Dan Bogert reported it passed the House Judiciary Committee yesterday and is awaiting the Rules Committee.
5. [SCM 1010 PILT program; SRS; full funding](#) (*Griffin*). Dan reported it passed the House committee, has gone through Rules and is awaiting Committee of the Whole.

Next Meeting Date and Time

President Hickman provided a reminder that the next LPC meeting will be held in conjunction with the CSA Board of Directors meeting next Thursday, March 19, at 10:00 a.m., and then on Friday, March 27, at 9:00 a.m.

Other Business

Supervisor D. L. Wilson provided a reminder that La Paz County will be hosting the Small County Caucus at CSA on Wednesday evening next week

Adjournment

There being no further business, President Clint Hickman adjourned the meeting at 9:39 a.m.



County Supervisors

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

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

COUNTY SUPERVISORS ASSOCIATION LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE

AGENDA

March 13, 2015

Teleconference 1-866-228-9900

Access Code 326208#

[Web Link](#)

County Supervisors Association
1905 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ

9:00 a.m. Call to Order ~ *President Clint Hickman*

- 1) Approval of the Minutes of the March 6, 2015, Legislative Policy Committee Meeting
- 2) State Budget FY15-16
- 3) Legislative Bill Updates
 - A. [HB 2131 tax adjudications; attorney fees](#) (*Mitchell*)
 - B. [HB 2212 licensing; accountability; enforcement; exceeding regulation](#) (*Petersen*)
 - C. [HB 2320 firearms; permit holders; public places](#) (*Barton*)
 - D. [HB 2438 post-traumatic stress disorders: public safety](#) (*Livingston*) / [SB 1443 occupational disease; post-traumatic stress disorder](#) (*Smith*)
 - E. [SB 1071 tax lien deeds; aggregate fees](#) (*Smith*)
 - F. [SB 1298 rules; counties; flood control districts](#) (*Griffin*)
- 4) CSA Legislative Agenda
 - A. [HB 2349 flood control districts; administrative enforcement](#) (*Fann*)
 - B. [HB 2363 county contributions; hospitalization; medical; repeal](#) (*Thorpe*)
 - C. [HB 2490 sexually violent persons; reimbursement; repeal](#) (*Carter*)
 - D. [SB 1145 restoration to competency; state costs](#) (*Griffin*)
 - E. [SCM 1010 PILT program; SRS; full funding](#) (*Griffin*)
- 5) Next Meeting Date and Time (*Thursday, March 19, at 10:00 a.m.; then Friday, March 27, at 9:00 a.m.*) **PLEASE NOTE THE NEXT LPC WILL BE HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING**
- 6) Other Business
- 7) Adjourn

Fiscal Year 2016 Continuing and New Impacts to Counties

	Continuing Impacts								New Impacts in FY2016 Budget					Total Continuing and New Impacts to Counties
	HURF Shifts to DPS ¹	SVP Costs at ASH ²	100% of RTC Costs at ASH ³	Increased County Share of JP Salaries ⁴	Maricopa Superior Court Judge Salaries ⁵	ACJC Indigent Defense ⁶	Elimination of County Lottery Revenues ⁷	Elimination of Prop. 204 Funding ⁸	25% of Costs for Juveniles Housed at DJC ⁹	1% Property Tax Cap Liability Shift ¹⁰	DOR Appropriation Shift ¹¹	Additional loss of Lottery Revenue ¹²	Total New Impacts to Counties	
Apache	\$ 337,685			\$ 58,616	\$ -	\$ 5,744		\$ -	\$ 134,264		\$ 110,515		\$ 244,779	\$ 646,824
Cochise	\$ 400,446	\$ 57,932		\$ 107,463	\$ -	\$ 11,776		\$ -	\$ 246,581		\$ 202,966		\$ 449,547	\$ 1,027,164
Coconino	\$ 464,308	\$ 38,272	\$ 246,984	\$ 65,594	\$ -	\$ 13,362		\$ -	\$ 252,354		\$ 207,717		\$ 460,071	\$ 1,288,592
Gila	\$ 187,331			\$ 37,682	\$ -	\$ 7,287		\$ -	\$ 100,620		\$ 82,822		\$ 183,442	\$ 415,742
Graham	\$ 125,306			\$ 33,495	\$ -	\$ 4,979		\$ 234,200	\$ 69,875		\$ 57,515		\$ 127,390	\$ 525,370
Greenlee	\$ 47,235			\$ 22,330	\$ -	\$ 1,003		\$ 234,400	\$ 15,839		\$ 13,037		\$ 28,877	\$ 333,845
La Paz	\$ 197,655			\$ 54,429	\$ -	\$ 3,067		\$ 159,700	\$ 38,465		\$ 31,661		\$ 70,126	\$ 484,977
Maricopa	\$ 5,095,023	\$ 2,106,649		\$ -	\$ 9,012,159	\$ 447,723	\$ 249,772	\$ -	\$ 7,166,033		\$ 5,898,491		\$ 13,064,524	\$ 29,975,850
Mohave	\$ 609,804	\$ 121,539	\$ 287,224	\$ 96,298	\$ -	\$ 20,671		\$ -	\$ 375,818		\$ 309,342	\$ 550,000	\$ 1,235,160	\$ 2,370,695
Navajo	\$ 402,498	\$ 57,539		\$ 99,089	\$ -	\$ 13,131		\$ -	\$ 201,718		\$ 166,038		\$ 367,757	\$ 940,014
Pima	\$ 2,162,508	\$ 509,850		\$ 243,897	\$ -	\$ 88,346	\$ 249,772	\$ 3,817,800	\$ 1,840,289	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 1,514,775		\$ 10,555,063	\$ 17,627,236
Pinal	\$ 946,390	\$ 190,803	\$ 760,984	\$ 138,167	\$ -	\$ 29,269		\$ -	\$ 705,449	\$ 1,911,155	\$ 580,668	\$ 550,000	\$ 3,747,271	\$ 5,812,885
Santa Cruz	\$ 160,355	\$ 38,272	\$ 244,010	\$ 30,704	\$ -	\$ 4,210		\$ 214,800	\$ 89,024		\$ 73,277		\$ 162,300	\$ 854,652
Yavapai	\$ 573,546	\$ 235,084		\$ 92,111	\$ -	\$ 28,955		\$ 164,700	\$ 396,181		\$ 326,104	\$ 550,000	\$ 1,272,285	\$ 2,366,680
Yuma	\$ 514,946		\$ 33,300	\$ 52,986	\$ -	\$ 20,777		\$ -	\$ 367,492		\$ 302,489		\$ 669,980	\$ 1,291,990
Total	\$ 12,225,037	\$ 3,355,940	\$ 1,572,502	\$ 1,132,861	\$ 9,012,159	\$ 700,300	\$ 499,544	\$ 4,825,600	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 9,111,155	\$ 9,877,417	\$ 1,650,000	\$ 32,638,571	\$ 65,962,515

¹Shifts \$96,812,300 from the Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) to the Department of Public Safety (DPS). This does include the effects of the \$30 million local government HURF.
²Continues a session law provision that requires counties to pay 31 percent of the cost of treatment and confinement for Sexually Violent Persons (SVP) at the Arizona State Hospital (ASH). Based on actual FY2014 billings.

³Continues session law requiring counties to pay for 100 percent of the cost of Restoration To Competence (RTC) treatments at ASH. Based on actual FY2014 billings.

⁴Starting in FY11, the state share of Justice of Peace salaries is permanently lowered from 38.5 percent to 19.25 percent.

⁵Maricopa County is required to pay for 100 percent of Superior Court Judge Salaries.

⁶No state appropriation for ACJC State Aid to Indigent Defense is included. These monies are instead used to fund Attorney General and DPS operations.

⁷The statutory distribution of lottery revenue to the counties was originally eliminated in FY11. In FY 2014, a direct appropriation to counties was included to replace this distribution.

⁸Does not restore Prop. 204 Hold Harmless payments.

⁹As permanent law, requires the director of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) to assess a "committed youth confinement cost sharing fee" to each county. Session law requires the amount raised from the fees to equal \$12,000,000 and directs the director of ADJC to proportionally bill each county based on county population.

¹⁰Uses JLBC 1% Cap liability estimates for all counties except for Pima County which conducted their own analysis.

¹¹As Permanent law, requires the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) to assess a fee to every county, city, and town. Session law requires the amount raised from the fees to equal \$20,755,835, of which \$9,877,417 is the aggregate county share, and proportionally allocates each county's share based on county population.

¹²The Budget removes the county lottery appropriation for Mohave, Pinal, and Yavapai counties.

Note: Additional ongoing impacts not quantified include:

- Reduction in county reimbursement for Presidential Preference Elections from 100 percent of the cost incurred, to no more than an amount equal to \$1.25 per active registered voter
- Elimination of Post-Conviction Public Defender's Office
- Elimination of Department of Health Services' grants to counties (Prenatal, Tuberculosis, influenza, food borne illness)
- Suspension of State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF) grant program
- Reduction of Federal Resources (Secure Rural Schools, Payment In Lieu of Tax, Criminal Justice, Public Health, among others)

FY 2015-2016 Legislative Budget

(As Passed by the Legislature on March 7, 2015)

Summary

Arizona legislative leadership passed out a set of amended budget bills early in the morning on Saturday, March 7, 2015. The budget proposes \$9.1 billion in spending for FY 2016, \$9.3 billion in FY 2017, and \$9.5 billion in FY 2018.

Major County Issues

- **25 Percent of the Cost of The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC):** As permanent law, requires the director of the ADJC to assess a “committed youth confinement cost sharing fee” to each county. The provision exempts the fee from the county expenditure limitation and includes flexibility language to allow a county to use any source of county revenue to meet the fiscal obligation. As session law, sets the amount to be raised from the fee at \$12 million and stipulates that a county’s share of the \$12 million shall be determined by county population (original proposal charged counties based on juvenile inmate population). [SB 1478 Sec. 4 \(pg. 2\) & Sec. 13 \(pg.5\)](#) - (\$12 million impact to counties)
- **Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) Cost Shift:** As permanent law, requires ADOR to charge every city, town, and county a fee for service for the revenue that is collected on behalf of the jurisdiction. The provision exempts the fee from the county expenditure limitation and includes flexibility language to allow a county to use any source of county revenue for the fiscal obligations. As session law, sets the amount to be raised from the fee at \$20.8 million and lays out a framework for calculating each jurisdiction’s share.

The aggregate county share of the fee is determined through the following procedure:

- 1) Calculate the aggregate amount distributed to counties from:
 - a) Any excise tax under Title 42, Chapter 6, Article 3 (includes regional transportation taxes), and
 - b) The county share of the distribution base for state shared revenue
- 2) Calculate the aggregate amount distributed to counties, cities and towns from:
 - a) Any excise tax under Title 42, Chapter 6, Article 3
 - b) From the distribution base for state shared revenue
 - c) City excise taxes
 - d) Urban revenue sharing
- 3) Calculate what percentage the aggregate amount calculated under step 1 is of the aggregate amount calculated under step 2 and apply this percentage to the \$20.8 million

Under this proposal the county share of the \$20.8 million will be approximately \$9.9 million. The session law further stipulates that the aggregate county share shall be proportionally collected from each county based on population. --- **NOTE:** there is a problem in the language

related to how the cities' portion is determined and will likely need follow-up legislation to fix (otherwise the state will not be able to fully collect the \$20.8 million) which may give us an opportunity to improve our current position. [SB 1471 Sec. 7 \(pg. 11\) & Sec. 20 \(pg. 19\)](#) - (\$9.9 million estimated impact to counties)

- **1-Percent Constitutional Property Tax Cap Liability Shift:** As permanent law, shifts a liability under the 1-percent constitutional cap, which exceeds \$1 million per county, to the local primary property taxing jurisdictions (counties, community college districts, cities & towns, and school districts). The provisions state that the Property Tax Oversight Commission (PTOC) is responsible for determining how the remaining liability is split between the relevant jurisdictions based on an undefined peer comparison. [SB 1476 Sec. 7\(K\) \(pg. 30\)](#) - (\$9.1 million impact to counties)
- **Loss of Lottery Revenue:** As session law, excludes Mohave, Pinal, and Yavapai for the purposes of receiving a \$550,000 appropriation in place of the county share of lottery revenue. [SB 1469 Sec. 125 \(pg. 65\)](#) - (\$1.7 million impact to counties)
- **Restricted Flexibility Language:** As session law, excludes Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Pima, or Yavapai from the county flexibility language, which allows a county to use any source of county revenue to meet any county fiscal obligation, and requires those counties still included to report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) by October 1, 2015, whether the county used the flexibility language and if so, the specific amount and source of revenue used. [SB 1471 Sec. 18 \(pg. 16\)](#)
- **Reduction in Reimbursement of Presidential Preference Election (PPE) Costs:** As permanent law, lowers the amount required to be reimbursed to a county for PPE costs from 100 percent of the costs incurred to an amount equal to \$1.25 per active registered voter. [SB 1473 Sec. 1 \(pg. 1\)](#) - (Impact to counties is currently unknown)

County Issues by Budget Bill

SB 1469 general appropriations; 2015-2016

- **County Attorney Immigration Enforcement:** Eliminates \$1,213,200 for county attorney immigration enforcement. *Eliminated*
- **State Aid to Indigent Defense to AG for Capital Post-Conviction Prosecution:** Appropriates \$800,100 from the State Aid to Indigent Defense Fund to the Attorney General for capital post-conviction prosecution. This provision is unchanged from last year. *Sec. 16 (pg. 10)*
- **Out of County Tuition:** Appropriates \$1,273,800 for rural county reimbursement; Apache County will receive \$699,300 and Greenlee County \$574,500. *Sec. 23 (pg. 15)*
- **County Attorneys Fund:** Continues to provide \$973,600 of Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) grant monies to counties. *Sec. 28 (pg. 18)*
- **County Participation; Child Support Enforcement:** Appropriates \$6,740,200 to the Department of Economic Security (DES) for county participation in child support enforcement. *Sec. 32 (pg. 20)*

- **Environmental County Grants:** Appropriates \$250,000 to the State Forester for county environmental projects in Eastern Arizona, a \$25,000 decrease from last year. *Sec. 43 (pg.30)*
- **County Tuberculosis Provider Care and Control:** Maintains a \$590,700 appropriation for county tuberculosis programs. *Sec. 50 (pg. 32)*
- **County Judicial Reimbursements:** Continues to provide \$187,900 to the Supreme Court to reimburse counties for state grand juries and capital post-conviction relief (PCR). The state grand jury reimbursement is limited to \$97,900 and the PCR reimbursement is limited to \$90,000. *Sec. 59 (pg. 36)*
- **HURF to DPS:** Transfers \$96,812,300 million from the Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and not-withstands the statutory cap. This represents a \$7.6 million increase from the current year budget. *Sec. 86 (pg. 47)*
- **State Aid to Indigent Defense, to DPS:** Appropriates \$700,000 from the State Aid to Indigent Defense Fund to DPS for operations. *Sec.86 (pg. 47)*
- **County Fairs, Livestock, and Agricultural Promotion:** Appropriates \$1,779,500 to the County Fairs, Livestock, and Agricultural Promotion Fund, which is administered by the Office of the Governor. *Sec. 87 (pg. 49)*
- **Justice of the Peace Salaries:** Appropriates \$1,205,100 to the State Treasurer to cover the state's share of JP salaries. This amount is unchanged from last year. *Sec. 101 (pg. 54)*
- **Law Enforcement Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF):** Appropriates \$2,183,800 to be allocated to county law enforcement agencies in counties which had a law enforcement and boating safety program in existence prior to July 1, 1990 (Apache, Coconino, Gila, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Yuma). *Sec. 101 (pg. 54)*
- **Direct Appropriations to Counties (Lottery Revenue):** Appropriates, from the state general fund, \$5,500,000 to the Arizona Department of Administration to be equally distributed to all ten counties under 200,000 persons (Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Navajo, Santa Cruz, and Yuma). Each qualifying county receives \$550,050. This represents a decrease of \$1,650,000 that reflects the elimination of the appropriation to Mohave, Pinal, and Yavapai counties. *Sec. 125 (pg. 65)*
- **Graham County Assistance:** Appropriates \$500,000 to the Department of Administration to be allocated to Graham County for maintenance of essential county services. *Sec. 125 (pg. 65)*
- **Court Fund Transfers:** Transfers \$100,000 from the State Aid to Courts Fund, \$650,000 from the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund (CJEF), \$500,000 from the Judicial Collection Enhancement Fund (JCEF), \$3,000,000 from the juvenile probation services funds, and \$1,750,000 from other various court funds to the state general fund in FY 2016. *Sec. 134 (pg. 69)*

SB 1471 revenue; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016

- **Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) Cost Shift:** As permanent law, requires ADOR to charge every city, town, and county a fee for service for the revenue that is collected on behalf of the jurisdiction. The provision exempts the fee from the county expenditure limitation and includes flexibility language to allow a county to use any source of county revenue for the fiscal obligations. As session law, sets the amount to be raised from the fee at \$20.8 million and lays out a framework for calculating each jurisdiction's share.

The aggregate county share of the fee is determined through the following procedure:

- 4) Calculate the aggregate amount distributed to counties from:
 - a) Any excise tax under Title 42, Chapter 6, Article 3 (includes regional transportation taxes), and
 - b) The county share of the distribution base for state shared revenue
 - 5) Calculate the aggregate amount distributed to counties, cities and towns from:
 - a) Any excise tax under Title 42, Chapter 6, Article 3
 - b) From the distribution base for state shared revenue
 - c) City excise taxes
 - d) Urban revenue sharing
 - 6) Calculate what percentage the aggregate amount calculated under step 1 is of the aggregate amount calculated under step 2 and apply this percentage to the \$20.8 million
- Under this proposal the county share of the \$20.8 million will be approximately \$9.9 million. The session law further stipulates that the aggregate county share shall be proportionally collected from each county based on population. --- **NOTE:** there is a problem in the language related to how the cities' portion is determined and will likely need follow-up legislation to fix (otherwise the state will not be able to fully collect the \$20.8 million) which may give us an opportunity to improve our current position. *Sec. 7 (pg. 11) & Sec. 20 (pg. 19)*
 - **Partial HURF Restoration:** As session law, requires that prior to any other distributions, \$30 million in FY 2016 and \$30 million in FY 2017 in HURF monies be distributed as follows:
 - 33.231% to counties: \$9,969,300 in FY 2016
 - 48.097% to cities: \$14,429,100 in FY 2016
 - 5.247% to cities over 300,000 persons: \$1,574,100 in FY 2016
 - 13.425% for counties over 800,000 persons for controlled access: \$4,027,500 in FY 2016

The FY 2017 amount eliminates the planned increase to \$60 million. The measure further stipulates that the allocation to each county will be made according to current statute (A.R.S. § 28-6538) governing the distributions of HURF monies. *Sec. 12 (pg. 15)*

- **County Flexibility Language:** As session law, allows counties with fewer than 200,000 persons (Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Navajo, Santa Cruz, and Yuma) to use any source of county revenue, including countywide special districts controlled by the board of supervisors, to meet a county fiscal obligation for FY2015. Additionally, counties are

required to report to the director of JLBC whether the county used the provision and, if so, the intended amount and sources of funds, by October 1, 2015. *Sec. 18 (pg. 16)*

SB 1473 government; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016

- **Reduction in Reimbursement of Presidential Preference Election (PPE) Costs:** As permanent law, lowers the amount required to be reimbursed to a county for PPE costs from 100 percent of the costs incurred to an amount equal to \$1.25 per active registered voter. *Sec. 1 (pg. 1)*

SB 1475; health; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016

- **Arizona Long Term Care System (ALTCS):** FY 2016 county contributions total \$249,234,600 for all 15 counties into the Long Term Care System Fund. This amount is (\$935,500) below the JLBC Baseline to account for a reduction in provider rates. *Sec. 7 (pg. 18)*
- **Sexually Violent Persons (SVP) Payments:** Decreases the requirement that counties reimburse the Department of Health Services (DHS) for the cost associated with housing an SVP at the Arizona State Hospital (ASH), from 34 percent to 31 percent. Includes “flexibility language” allowing counties to pay for this program with any source of county revenue and excludes any payments from the county expenditure limitation. *Sec. 8 (pg. 19)*
- **Restoration to Competency (RTC) Payments:** Continues to require counties to reimburse DHS for 100 percent of the cost associated with competency restoration treatment at the ASH. Includes “flexibility language” allowing counties to pay for this program with any source of county revenue and excludes any payments from the county expenditure limitation. *Sec. 9 (pg. 20)*
- **AHCCCS Transfer:** The Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) must transfer any excess monies back to the counties by December 31, 2016, if the counties’ proportion of state match exceeds the proportion allowed to comply with the federal Affordable Care Act. *Sec. 11 (pg. 22)*
- **Acute Care Contributions:** Sets county Acute Care contributions at \$47,233,500 for all 15 counties. This amount is unchanged from the JLBC Baseline and includes an inflation indexing of the Maricopa County contribution (Laws 2005, Ch. 328). *Sec. 12 (pg. 22)*
- **Disproportionate Uncompensated Care Pool (DUC Pool):** Requires the collection of \$2,646,200 in DUC Pool contributions from counties other than Maricopa. *Sec. 13 (pg. 24)*

SB 1476 K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016

1-Percent Constitutional Property Tax Cap Liability Shift: As permanent law, shifts a liability under the 1-percent constitutional cap, which exceeds \$1 million per county, to the local primary property taxing jurisdictions (counties, community college districts, cities & towns, and school districts). The provisions state that the Property Tax Oversight Commission (PTOC) is responsible for determining how the remaining liability is split between the relevant jurisdictions based on an undefined peer comparison. *Sec. 7(K) (pg. 30)*

[SB 1478 criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016](#)

- **25 Percent of the Cost of The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC):** As permanent law, requires the director of the ADJC to assess a “committed youth confinement cost sharing fee” to each county. The provision exempts the fee from the county expenditure limitation and includes flexibility language to allow a county to use any source of county revenue to meet the fiscal obligation. As session law, sets the amount to be raised from the fee at \$12 million and stipulates that a county’s share of the \$12 million shall be determined by county population (original proposal charged counties based on juvenile inmate population). *Sec. 4 (pg. 2) & Sec. 13 (pg.5)*
- **Suspension of County Non-supplanting Funding Requirements:** Continues the suspension of county non-supplanting requirements associated with funding of probation services, criminal case processing, and alternative dispute resolution programs. *Sec. 9 (pg. 4)*

DRAFT

Legislative Policy Committee

52nd Legislature - 1st Regular Session, 2015

Tuesday, Mar 10 2015 5:12 PM

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March 13 LPC

Bill Summaries

H2131: TAX ADJUDICATIONS; ATTORNEY FEES

The court is required, instead of permitted, to award fees and other expenses to any party other than the state or a county or municipality that prevails by an adjudication on the merits in an action brought by that party against the state or a county or municipality challenging the assessment or collection of taxes, or the denial of a tax refund. The definition of "fees and other expenses" is expanded to include contingent fees.

First sponsor: Rep. Mitchell

H2131 Daily History	Date Action
TAX ADJUDICATIONS; ATTORNEY FEES	3/4 referred to Senate fin.
TAX ADJUDICATIONS; ATTORNEY FEES	3/4 passed House <u>38-22</u> ; ready for Senate.
TAX ADJUDICATIONS; ATTORNEY FEES	2/26 House COW approved.
TAX ADJUDICATIONS; ATTORNEY FEES	2/23 retained on House COW calendar.
TAX ADJUDICATIONS; ATTORNEY FEES	2/16 from House rules okay.
TAX ADJUDICATIONS; ATTORNEY FEES	2/11 from House jud do pass.
TAX ADJUDICATIONS; ATTORNEY FEES	1/27 referred to House jud.

H2212: LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION

Statute prohibiting municipalities, counties, special taxing districts and state agencies from basing licensing decisions on requirements or conditions that are not specifically authorized by statute, rule, ordinance or code may be enforced in a private civil action and relief may be awarded against a municipality, county, special taxing district or the state. The court is required to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, damages and license application fees to a party that prevails in an action against the municipality, county, special taxing district or state. A municipal, county, special taxing district or state employee is prohibited from participating in violations of the statute. The language of these statutes must be prominently printed on all license applications. AS PASSED HOUSE.

First sponsor: Rep. Petersen

H2212 Daily History	Date Action
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	3/4 from Senate rules with a technical amendment.
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	2/26 from Senate gov do pass.
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	2/18 referred to Senate gov.
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	2/17 passed House <u>42-16</u> ; ready for Senate.
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	2/12 House COW approved with floor amend <u>#4178</u> and <u>#4179</u> and the rules tech amendment.
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	2/9 from House rules with a technical amendment.
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	1/29 withdrawn from House gov-higher ed.
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	1/28 from House jud do pass.
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	1/21 additionally referred to House gov-higher ed.
LICENSING; ACCOUNTABILITY; ENFORCEMENT; EXCEEDING REGULATION	1/20 referred to House jud.

H2320: FIREARMS; PERMIT HOLDERS; PUBLIC PLACES

It is not considered misconduct involving weapons to carry a deadly weapon at a public establishment or event if the person possesses a valid concealed weapons permit. Does not apply to public establishments or events that have security personnel and electronic weapons screening devices and that require each person carrying a deadly weapon to leave it in possession of the security personnel while the person is in the establishment or event.

First sponsor: Rep. Barton

Others: Rep. Borrelli, Rep. Bowers, Sen. Burges, Rep. Finchem, Rep. Lawrence, Rep. Shope, Sen. Smith, Rep. Thorpe

H2320 Daily History	Date Action
FIREARMS; PERMIT HOLDERS; PUBLIC PLACES	3/2 House COW approved with amend #4169 .
FIREARMS; PERMIT HOLDERS; PUBLIC PLACES	2/16 from House rules okay.
FIREARMS; PERMIT HOLDERS; PUBLIC PLACES	2/12 from House mil-pub with amend #4169 .
FIREARMS; PERMIT HOLDERS; PUBLIC PLACES	2/5 House mil-pub held.
FIREARMS; PERMIT HOLDERS; PUBLIC PLACES	1/27 referred to House mil-pub.

H2349: FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT

In a county with a population of less than 175,000 persons, a flood control district is permitted to adopt a procedure in which the hearing officer issues a written finding of a violation and a final decision and order relating to the violation rather than submitting the officer's recommendation to the chief engineer. Modifies various requirements for flood control district violations, including removing the option for a person to appear in person, by attorney or by another designated representative to admit or deny the allegations in a violation notice. AS PASSED HOUSE.

First sponsor: Rep. Fann

H2349 Daily History	Date Action
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	3/10 from Senate water-energy with amend #4783 .
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	3/9 Senate water-energy amended; report awaited.
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	2/18 referred to Senate water-energy.
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	2/17 passed House 58-0 ; ready for Senate.
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	2/16 House COW approved with floor amend #4208 .
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	2/11 retained on House COW calendar.
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	2/9 from House rules okay.
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	2/3 from House rural-econ do pass.
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	2/3 House rural-econ do pass; report awaited.
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT; ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	1/28 referred to House rural-econ.

H2363: COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS; HOSPITALIZATION; MEDICAL; REPEAL

Repeals the county contributions for AHCCCS hospitalization and medical care for FY2014-15 contained in the FY2014-15 budget. The state has no obligation to refund monies paid.

First sponsor: Rep. Thorpe

H2363 Daily History	Date Action
COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS; HOSPITALIZATION; MEDICAL; REPEAL	2/3 from House county-muni do pass.
COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS; HOSPITALIZATION; MEDICAL; REPEAL	2/2 House county-muni do pass; report awaited.
COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS; HOSPITALIZATION; MEDICAL; REPEAL	1/28 referred to House county-muni, appro.

H2438: PTSD; PUBLIC SAFETY

Establishes a 13-member Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Public Safety Committee to research and report on the effects of PTSD on state and local law enforcement officers. The Committee is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2015 and self-repeals October 1, 2016.

First sponsor: Rep. Livingston

H2438 Daily History	Date Action
PTSD; PUBLIC SAFETY 2/25	Senate pub-mil-tech held.
PTSD; PUBLIC SAFETY 2/17	referred to Senate pub-mil-tech.
PTSD; PUBLIC SAFETY 2/12	passed House <u>58-0</u> ; ready for Senate.
PTSD; PUBLIC SAFETY 2/11	House COW approved.
PTSD; PUBLIC SAFETY 2/9	from House rules okay.
PTSD; PUBLIC SAFETY 2/5	from House mil-pub do pass.
PTSD; PUBLIC SAFETY 1/29	referred to House mil-pub.

H2490: SEXUALLY VIOLENT PERSONS; REIMBURSEMENT; REPEAL

The requirement contained in the FY2014-15 budget for counties to reimburse the Department of Health Services for the costs of a commitment of an individual who is determined by the court to be sexually violent for FY2014-15 is repealed.

First sponsor: Rep. Carter

Others: Sen. S. Allen, Rep. Barton, Sen. Begay, Rep. Borrelli, Rep. Brophy McGee, Sen. Burges, Rep. Cobb, Rep. Coleman, Rep. Fann, Rep. Meyer, Rep. Pratt, Rep. Rios, Rep. Shope, Rep. Thorpe

H2490 Daily History	Date Action
SEXUALLY VIOLENT PERSONS; REIMBURSEMENT; REPEAL 2/10	from House county-muni do pass.
SEXUALLY VIOLENT PERSONS; REIMBURSEMENT; REPEAL 1/29	referred to House county-muni, appro.

S1071: TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES

The maximum aggregate fee the county treasurer may require to execute and deliver a deed for any judgment foreclosing the right to redeem ten or more individual parcels is \$500. Applies to any judgment entered before the effective date of this legislation for which a treasurer's deed has not been applied or issued.

First sponsor: Sen. Smith

Others: Sen. D. Farnsworth, Sen. Griffin, Sen. McGuire, Rep. Olson, Sen. Pierce, Rep. Pratt, Rep. Shope, Rep. Stevens

S1071 Daily History	Date Action
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 3/9	from House rules okay.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 3/5	from House gov-higher ed do pass.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 3/5	House gov-higher ed do pass; report awaited.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 2/24	referred to House gov-higher ed.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 2/9	passed Senate <u>25-4</u> ; ready for House.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 2/5	Senate COW approved.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 2/3	stricken from Senate consent calendar by Quezada, Pancrazi.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 2/3	from Senate rules okay. To Senate consent calendar.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 1/29	from Senate gov do pass.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 1/28	Senate gov do pass; report awaited.
TAX LIEN DEEDS; AGGREGATE FEES 1/20	referred to Senate gov.

S1145: RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY; STATE COSTS

If the state pays the costs of a defendant's inpatient, in custody competency restoration treatment, the municipality or county is required to reimburse the Department of Health Services for 100 percent of these costs for FY2015-16. Reimbursements must be deposited in the Arizona State Hospital Fund. County contributions made for reimbursements are excluded from the county expenditure limitations.

First sponsor: Sen. Griffin

S1145 Daily History	Date Action
RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY; STATE COSTS 2/26	referred to House jud.

RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY; STATE COSTS 2/19 passed Senate 29-0; ready for House.
 RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY; STATE COSTS 2/17 from Senate rules okay.
 RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY; STATE COSTS 2/16 to Senate consent calendar.
 RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY; STATE COSTS 2/11 from Senate appro do pass.
 RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY; STATE COSTS 2/10 Senate appro do pass; report awaited.
 RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY; STATE COSTS 2/5 from Senate gov do pass.
 RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY; STATE COSTS 1/27 referred to Senate gov, appro.

S1298: RULES; COUNTIES; FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS

County boards of supervisors and county flood control district boards are required to adopt procedures for the adoption, amendment, repeal and enforcement of rules that contain at least specified provisions, including public notice at various stages and a public meeting at which the public is able to provide comments on the proposed rule. Some exceptions. Except for rules approved before the effective date of this legislation, a county or district rule cannot be enforced without substantial compliance with this legislation. Effective January 1, 2016 for counties with a population of 375,000 or more, and January 1, 2017 for counties with a population of less than 375,000.

First sponsor: Sen. Griffin

Others: Sen. S. Allen, Sen. Barto, Sen. Begay, Sen. Biggs, Rep. Bowers, Sen. Burges, Rep. Cardenas, Rep. Carter, Sen. Contreras, Sen. Dial, Sen. Driggs, Rep. Fann, Sen. D. Farnsworth, Rep. E. Farnsworth, Rep. Gray, Sen. Hobbs, Sen. Kavanagh, Rep. Leach, Sen. Lesko, Sen. McGuire, Sen. Miranda, Rep. Montenegro, Rep. Norgaard, Rep. Olson, Rep. Petersen, Rep. Pratt, Sen. Quezada, Rep. Rios, Rep. Robson, Sen. Shooter, Rep. Shope, Sen. Smith, Rep. Stevens, Rep. Thorpe, Rep. Townsend, Sen. Ward, Sen. Yee

S1298 Daily History	Date Action
RULES; COUNTIES; FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS 3/2	withdrawn from House com and referred to gov-higher ed.
RULES; COUNTIES; FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS 3/2	referred to House com.
RULES; COUNTIES; FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS 2/19	passed Senate <u>16-13</u> ; ready for House.
RULES; COUNTIES; FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS 2/17	from Senate rules okay.
RULES; COUNTIES; FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS 2/16	to Senate consent calendar.
RULES; COUNTIES; FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS 2/10	from Senate water-energy do pass.
RULES; COUNTIES; FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS 2/9	Senate water-energy do pass; report awaited.
RULES; COUNTIES; FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS 2/2	referred to Senate water-energy.

S1443: OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE; PTSD

For the purposes of workers' compensation regulations, the definition of "personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment" is expanded to include "post-traumatic stress disorder" (defined) that is due to causes and conditions characteristic of and peculiar to a particular trade, occupation, process or employment.

First sponsor: Sen. Smith

Others: Sen. Begay, Sen. Contreras, Sen. Miranda, Rep. Robson, Sen. Shooter, Rep. Thorpe

S1443 Daily History	Date Action
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE; PTSD 3/10	from Senate rules okay.
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE; PTSD 2/19	from Senate pub-mil-tech with amend <u>#4326</u> .
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE; PTSD 2/18	Senate pub-mil-tech amended; report awaited.
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE; PTSD 2/9	referred to Senate pub-mil-tech.

SCM1010: PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING

The Legislature urges the U.S. Congress to provide full long-term funding for the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, to immediately reauthorize funding for the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) in fiscal years 2014 and 2015, and to work with the State of Arizona and county governments to identify and implement policies to promote economic development on or associated with federally managed lands. The Secretary of State is directed to transmit copies of this memorial to the President of the U.S.,

the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House and each member of Congress from Arizona. AS PASSED SENATE.

First sponsor: Sen. Griffin

Others: Sen. S. Allen

SCM1010 Daily History	Date	Action
PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING	3/9	from House rules okay.
PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING	3/5	from House agri-water-land do pass.
PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING	3/5	House agri-water-land do pass; report awaited.
PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING	2/24	referred to House agri-water-land.
PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING	2/16	passed Senate <u>29-0</u> ; ready for House.
PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING	2/12	Senate COW approved with amend <u>#4043</u> .
PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING	2/10	from Senate rules okay.
PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING	2/3	from Senate fed-man-fiscal with amend <u>#4043</u> .
PILT PROGRAM; SRS; FULL FINDING	1/26	referred to Senate fed-man-fiscal.