



Arizona State Board of Education

2024

Enforcement Action Report

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Purpose of the Enforcement Action Report

School districts and many charter school networks require educators to be certified. Additionally, [HB2023 \(Laws 2021, Chapter 2\)](#) subjects non-certificated persons to the same disciplinary process, requirements and prohibitions as certificated educators. Pursuant to [A.R.S. § § 15-203\(A\)\(14\) and 15-203\(A\)\(20\)](#), the State Board of Education (Board) is responsible for imposing discipline (Enforcement Actions) on educators, certificated and non-certificated, who have participated in unprofessional or immoral conduct. This Enforcement Action Report represents cases adjudicated by the Board (by action taken within public meetings) and does not include allegations and current caseloads of the Board's Investigative Unit (IU).

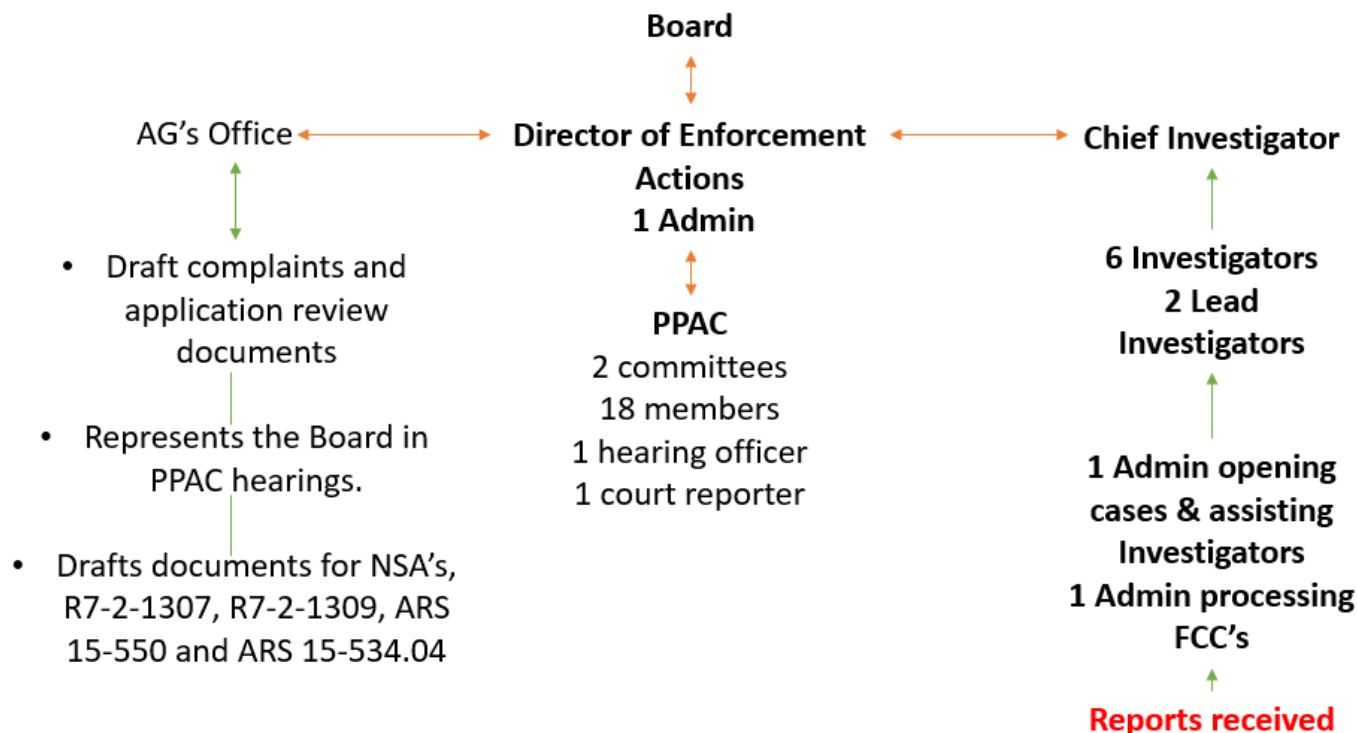
Since 2017, Board staff has been analyzing the adjudicated case data and working with the Board to implement administrative and legislative changes to ensure student safety. For the purpose of this report, instances of unprofessional or immoral conduct are defined as "misconduct". The Board's Enforcement Action Database (EADB) contains all adjudicated cases from January 2012 through December 2024. The total number of cases tracked for the 2024 report is 1,876 (N). Staff tracked the source of report, the sex of the educator, any certificate(s) held by the educator, any degree information related to the educator, the category of the case and the type of disciplinary action taken by the Board. Disciplinary actions taken against educators are incredibly rare, constituting less than 1% of the total number of valid certificated educators. Resources related to school and student safety, the educator discipline process, and identifying educator misconduct is located at: <https://azsbe.az.gov/educator-discipline>.

Sequence of Events pertaining to Enforcement Actions

1. An allegation of immoral or unprofessional conduct is reported to the Arizona State Board of Education Investigation Unit.
2. In parallel with investigation by applicable authorities (e.g., local law enforcement), Board investigators investigate the allegations.
3. Once an investigation has concluded, the educator *may* be offered a Negotiated Settlement Agreement (NSA) in place of moving forward with a hearing. All persons whose cases are not turned down are offered a form to surrender their certificates or right to work in an Arizona district or charter school. If an NSA is not agreed upon or offered, the case *may* be brought to the Professional Practices Advisory Committee (PPAC) and a hearing is held in which the respondent or applicant and the state may bring testimony and evidence for the PPAC to consider. At the conclusion of the hearing, the PPAC votes to adopt findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendations to the Board on discipline for the respondent.
4. Additional cases are adjudicated through A.R.S. §§§ [15-505](#), [15-550](#), [15-534.04](#), [A.A.C. R7-2-1307](#), or [A.A.C. R7-2-1309](#).
5. The Board reviews all cases, including the PPAC recommendations, and votes to adopt, alter, or dismiss discipline for the respondent or applicant.
6. The Board's discipline is overseen by Board staff. Compliance with NSAs and the review of persons who apply after Board disciplinary action are monitored.

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The IU works in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) and the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) throughout the educator disciplinary process. These cohesive working relationships are integral to the work of the IU.

FY2024 State Background ⁽¹⁾

Educator certification has a jurisdiction that spans fifteen counties, 222 districts, 425 charter holders and 14 Career and Technical Education Districts (CTED) with 247 CTED sites. These figures include charter and district operated Arizona Online Instruction (AOI) schools. The public school system serves over 1.1 million Arizona students, of which, approximately 885,180 attend district schools, with approximately 231,500 students attending charter schools. Districts employ approximately 58,587 certified full time employees, 48,707 certified full time teachers and 49,742 classified full time employees. Charters employ approximately 12,659 full time teachers. Data is reported differentially for district and charter school employees.

Educator Discipline Law Changes

New legislation impacting Board oversight of educators became effective on September 29, 2021 and was last updated on March 18, 2024. The change to [A.R.S. § 15-512](#) designates oversight authority of non-certificated persons to the Board and subjects non-certificated persons to the same disciplinary process, requirements, and prohibitions as certificated educators. A non-certificated person is employed within a school district or charter school, does not possess an Arizona educator certificate, and is required or allowed to provide services directly to pupils without the supervision of a certificated employee. All schools have the obligation to report immoral or unprofessional conduct of certificated and non-certificated persons to the Board's Investigative Unit. For additional guidance on the Board's disciplinary process for educators, please review <https://azsbe.az.gov/educator-discipline> and <https://azsbe.az.gov/resources-educators>

Due to the same law change, there are prohibitions on schools hiring Board-disciplined persons, both certificated and non-certificated. Persons in both categories who have surrendered to, been revoked or suspended by the Board cannot be employed in a school if the position requires a Fingerprint Clearance Card (FCC) and the person has yet to be reinstated by the Board. One public mechanism to search by a name to identify Enforcement Actions is located at <https://azsbe.az.gov/educator-discipline/discipline-search>.

Number of Cases

The EADB tracks overall numbers of Enforcement Actions from January 2012 to December 2024. Every month after Board meetings, new Enforcement Action data is entered into the EADB for continued tracking and analysis.

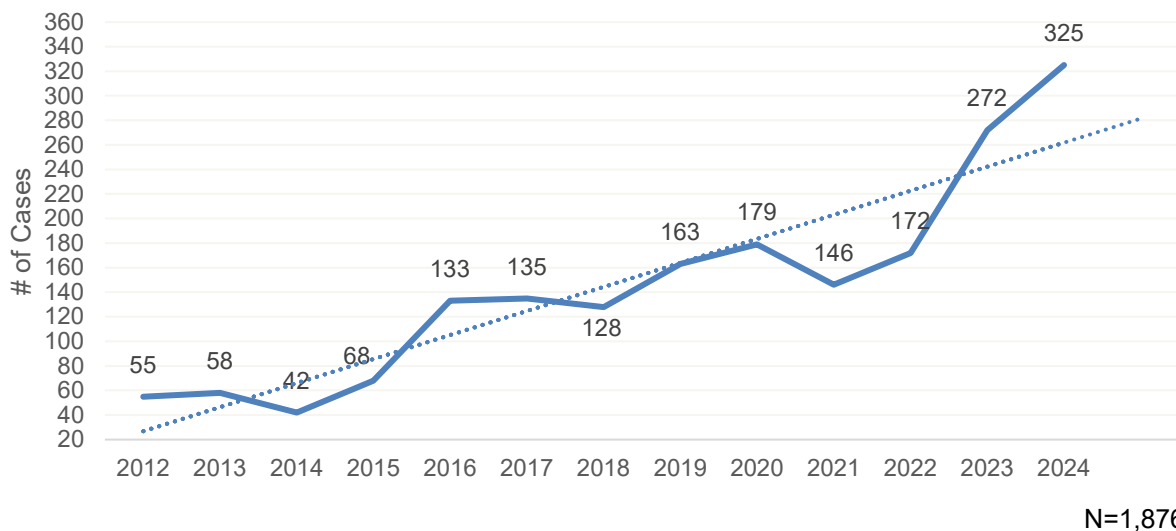
Exhibit 1 depicts the number of cases adjudicated between 2012 and 2024, as well as offers an expected forecast for 2025 of 280 cases. The projected figure for calendar year (CY) 2024 was 240, but 325 cases were actually adjudicated.

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Exhibit # 1

Number of Discipline Cases Over Time - Historical and Projected



As seen in **Exhibit 1**, the number of Enforcement Actions taken in 2012 (55) is a fraction of the number of Enforcement Actions taken in 2024 (325). The difference in these figures represents a 491% increase in instances of Enforcement Actions. The difference for 2023 and 2024 is 19%. An explanation of these figures is provided below.

Over recent years, the Arizona State Board of Education has seen significant changes in its operations and capacity, driven by increased funding from the state legislature. This additional funding has enabled the Board to expand its investigative capabilities, effectively doubling the number of investigators responsible for handling educator misconduct cases. Such an increase in investigative staff has been crucial in addressing the expanded caseload and ensuring that allegations are thoroughly reviewed.

In addition to the increase in investigators, the Board also has increased support from the Arizona Attorney General's (AG's) office due to this increased funding. The number of staff assigned from the AG's office has doubled, providing greater legal support and guidance in handling complex cases and ensuring that all actions are legally sound and compliant with state laws. This partnership has strengthened the Board's ability to maintain accountability and uphold ethical standards within Arizona's educational system.

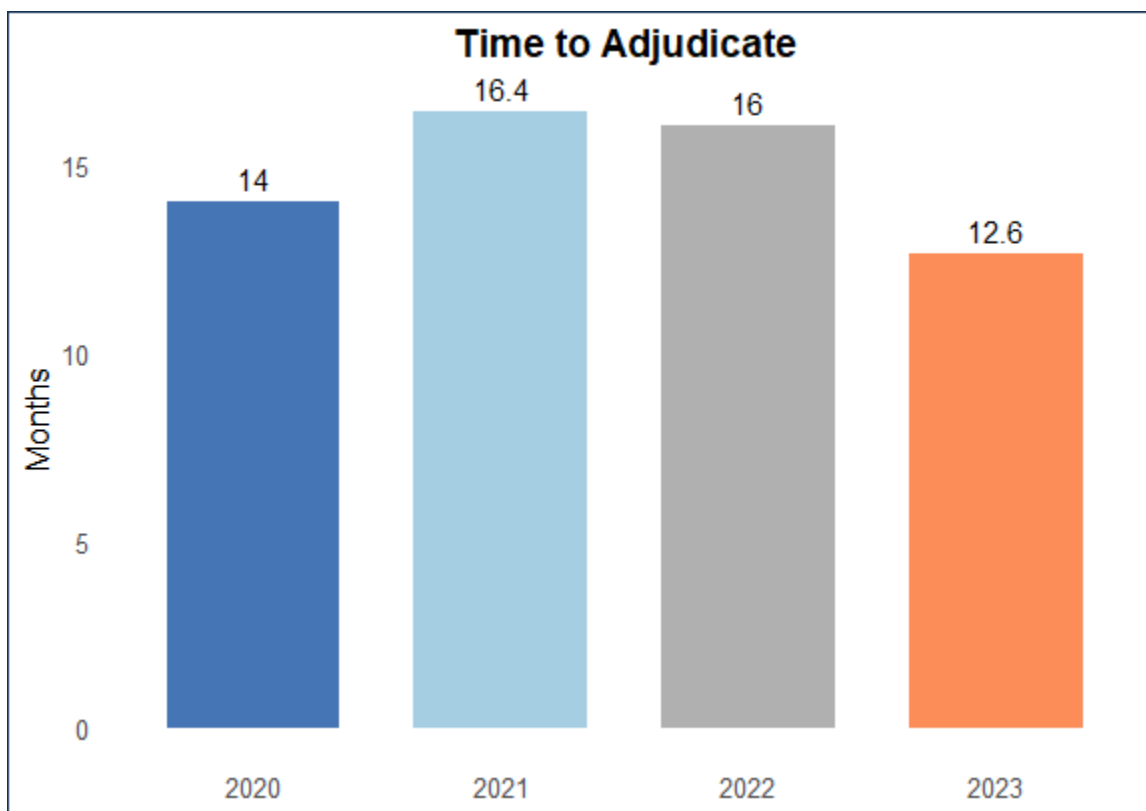
The Board has also expanded its reach through the Professional Practices Advisory Committees (PPACs), totaling two of nine members each, which provide expert insights and recommendations on disciplinary matters. This expansion allows the Board to increase the efficiency of case reviews and provided a platform for diverse professional perspectives in decision-making.

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Further, the Board's authority has been extended to include non-certificated educators, broadening its oversight to ensure accountability across various educational settings and responsibilities. This extension has enhanced the Board's ability to maintain ethical and professional standards, not just for certified personnel, but for all individuals working with students.

Alongside these structural and legislative improvements, the Board has made substantial progress in addressing a backlog of educator misconduct cases. By increasing staff capacity and streamlining processes, the Board has significantly reduced the timeline for resolving cases. This commitment to efficiency has improved transparency and provided timely resolutions for all parties involved.



While the number of cases processed by the State Board Investigative Unit has increased, it is due to increased staffing and improved efficiency in processing cases. The increase in processed cases is not indicative of an uptick in immoral or unprofessional misconduct by those working in schools.

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To further explain the trends visualized in **Exhibit 1**, the 95% increase observed between 2015 and 2016 can be attributed to the processing of a significant backlog of cases, whereas the decline in 2018 is in response to turnover within the AG's Office. The upward trends seen in 2019 and 2020 reflect the Board's decision to pursue and allocate funding for additional counsel to aid in the legal proceedings of the Board and its Professional Practices Advisory Committees (PPAC). Enforcement Actions in 2021 were lower due to closures related to the pandemic and its effect on the scheduling of PPAC hearings. Despite experiencing turnover among representatives from the AG's Office, the Board's enforcement action process delivered impressive results in 2023, thanks to the engagement of outside counsel. Board staff remained dedicated, implementing training initiatives to support counsel. Counsel serves a vital role in the adjudication of all cases, especially complaints, application reviews, and cases settled by negotiated settlement agreements. This initiative resulted in a notable rise in the number of adjudicated cases in 2022 and 2023. Board staff foresees a consistent processing of enforcement actions for 2025, with expectations to adjudicate over 300 cases. Additionally, in 2023, a third PPAC was established to support the steady adjudication of cases requiring this additional review.

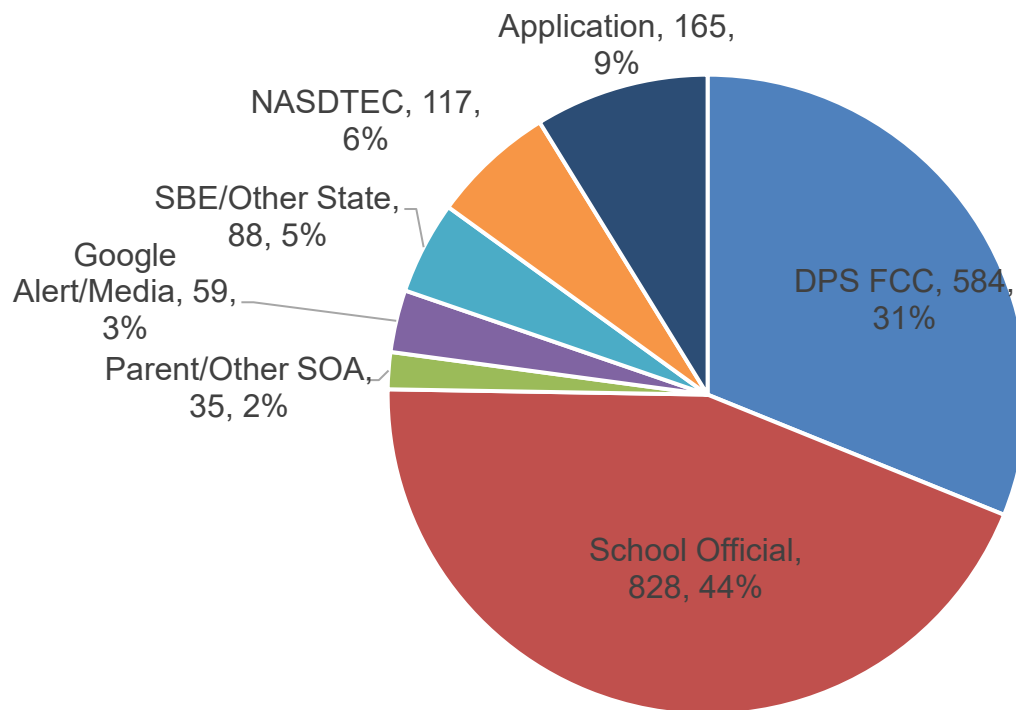
Source of Complaints

Allegations of misconduct are reported to the Board's Investigative Unit through a variety of means.

Exhibit 2 displays the sources of misconduct reports to the IU. The largest source of reports come from employees working within or associated with the employment of persons in a public district or charter school (44%). Department of Public Safety (DPS) reports, through FCC suspension notices which typically occur as a result of an arrest, account for almost a third (31%) of adjudicated cases. Self-disclosures from certification applicants represent 9% of adjudicated cases. Investigator monitoring of the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification (NASDTEC) database entries accounts for 6% of adjudicated cases, with other state agencies and state or local criminal justice systems' reporting 5%. The remaining 5% of cases come to the attention of the IU from sources such as statements of allegations made by parents, Google alerts, traditional media sources, and social media.

Exhibit # 2

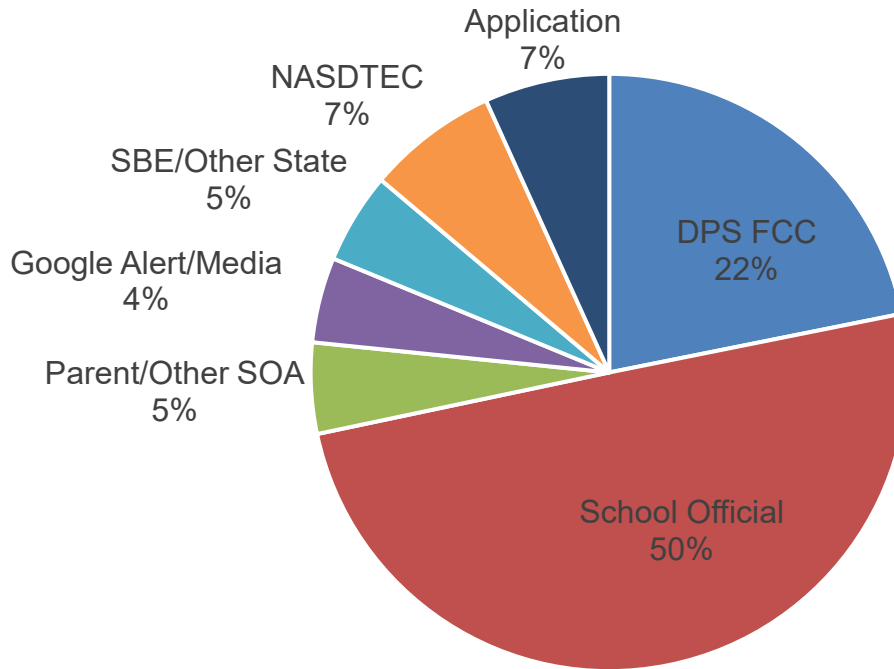
Source of Reports (All)



N=1,876

Exhibit # 3

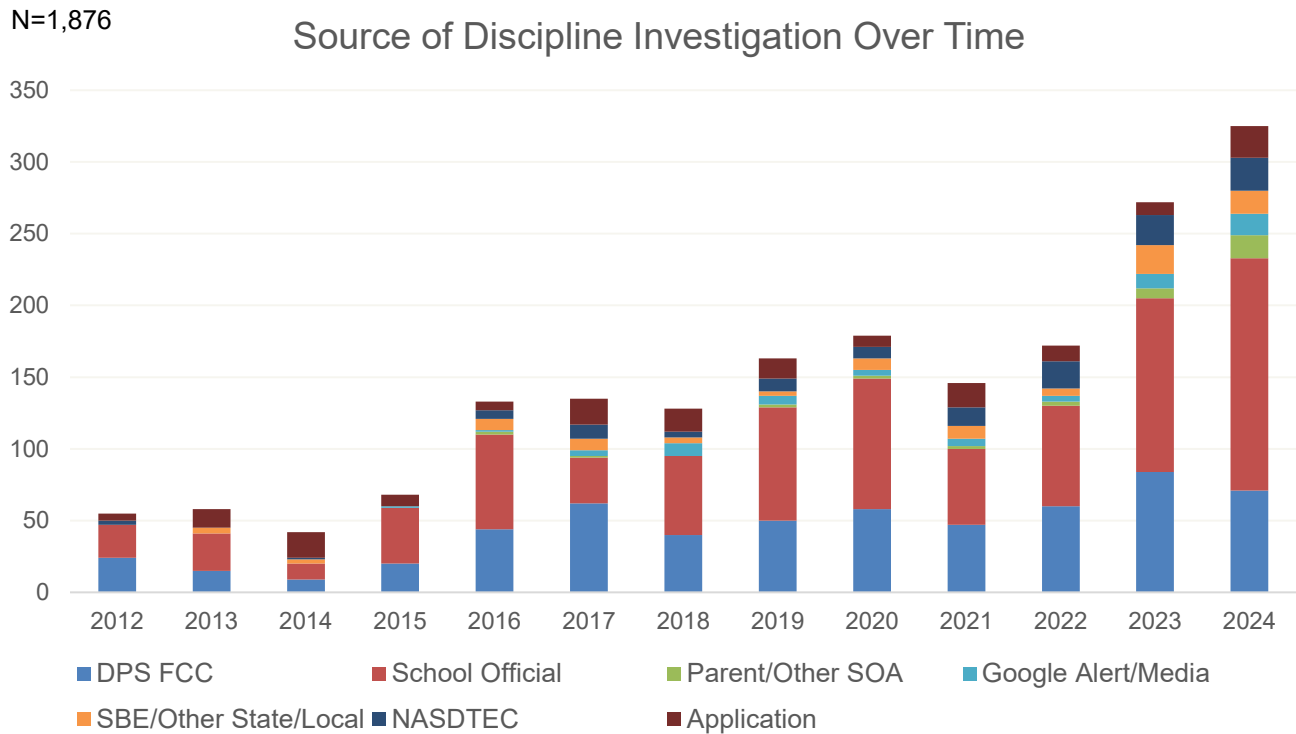
Source of Reports (2024)



n=325

When reviewing cases adjudicated in 2024 (**Exhibit 3**), cases associated with a NASDTEC database entry decreased 2%, while reports from school officials increased to representing 50% of cases. Fewer cases were associated with applications, representing 7% in 2024 alone. DPS FCC status updates decreased by 9% in 2024 cases.

Exhibit # 4



Trends in the source of the investigation are located in **Exhibit 4**. The increase in school officials reporting allegations of immoral or unprofessional conduct may be partially associated with trainings provided by Board staff in mandatory reporting, identifying and reporting educator misconduct, and ongoing communications with human resources and administrators in schools.

Demographic: Gender Identified

The total number of valid teaching certificates, as of December 2021, are broken out by sex in Exhibit 3. Certificate holders are primarily identified as female, with a figure of 76%, while only 24% of Arizona educators are identified as male.

Exhibit # 5

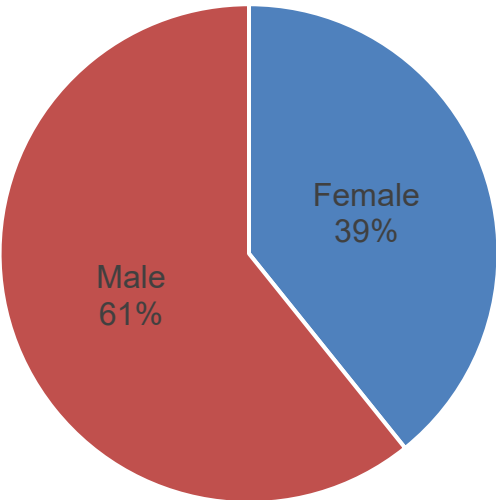
All Valid Certs (March 2025)	
Total	166,750
Female	127,062
Male	39,688

The dataset above was refined to include only certificates with a valid status, with duplicate educator records removed to ensure accuracy.

Male educators represent the majority (61%) of Enforcement Actions, while 39% of Actions involve women. There is no discernible trend over the EADB period (2012 to 2024), however fluctuation is observed year over year as shown in **Exhibit 7**.

Exhibit # 6

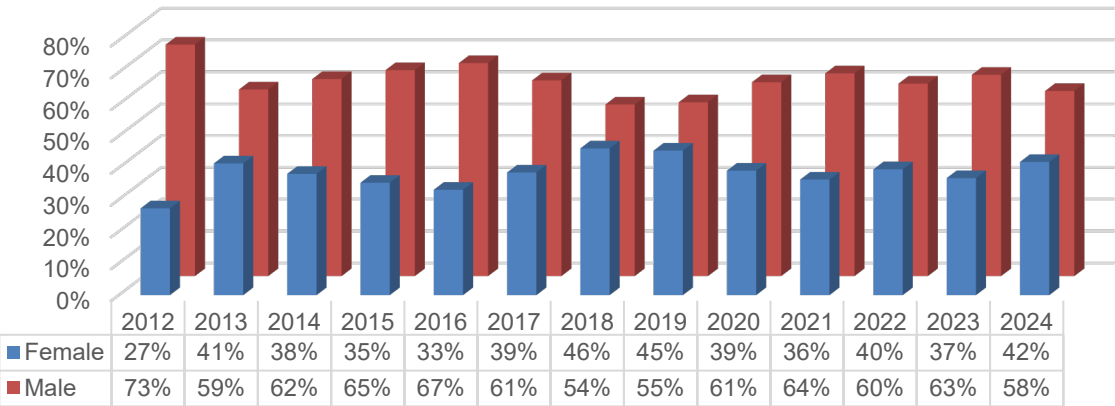
Instances of Discipline by Gender



N=1,876

Exhibit # 7

Instances of Board Adjudicated Discipline Cases by Gender



N=1,876

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An increase in female educators with Board discipline is seen in 2018, 2019, 2022, and 2024, while recent years reflect the average of approximately 39% or less. It may be beneficial to compare the demographics with the information presented in **Exhibit 12: Discipline Cases by Category Over Time** or **Exhibit 17: Board Disciplined Educators' Certificate Held and Category of Misconduct** in the Appendix.

When analyzing the rate at which misconduct occurred by gender identified, the raw numbers from **Exhibit 6** were divided into the numbers of **Exhibit 5**. The results of this equation are shown in **Exhibit 8**.

Exhibit # 8

Rate of Discipline	
Female	0.00579
Male	0.02872
Total Rate	0.01125*

The discipline rate is calculated as the number of adjudicated cases in this report (N=1,876) divided by the number of unique, valid certificate holders. However, this calculation is complex due to the Board's expanded authority over non-certificated individuals. Additionally, the number of cases adjudicated each year may reflect enhanced efficiency due to policy updates, committee restructuring, and increased staffing, rather than a direct change in discipline trends.

*Notably, 38,551 records with valid certificates lacked gender information and were excluded.

The resulting discipline rate with all valid certificates when gender is not examined is 0.00914 (approximately 0.09%).

Certificate Type

Exhibits 9 and 10 utilize Certificate Type, which is separated into 12 different categories. Applications are reviewed by the Board to determine if an individual is eligible to hold a certificate due to past history and therefore, individuals do not possess a certificate. When an educator possesses multiple certificates, which is frequently the case, a hierarchy is employed, considering the potential impact of the position and vulnerability of students. This hierarchy factors in the grade levels taught, student characteristics, and the prevalence of the teaching certificate either on its own or in a position of authority within a school, district, or charter network.

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Certificate Type is as follows:

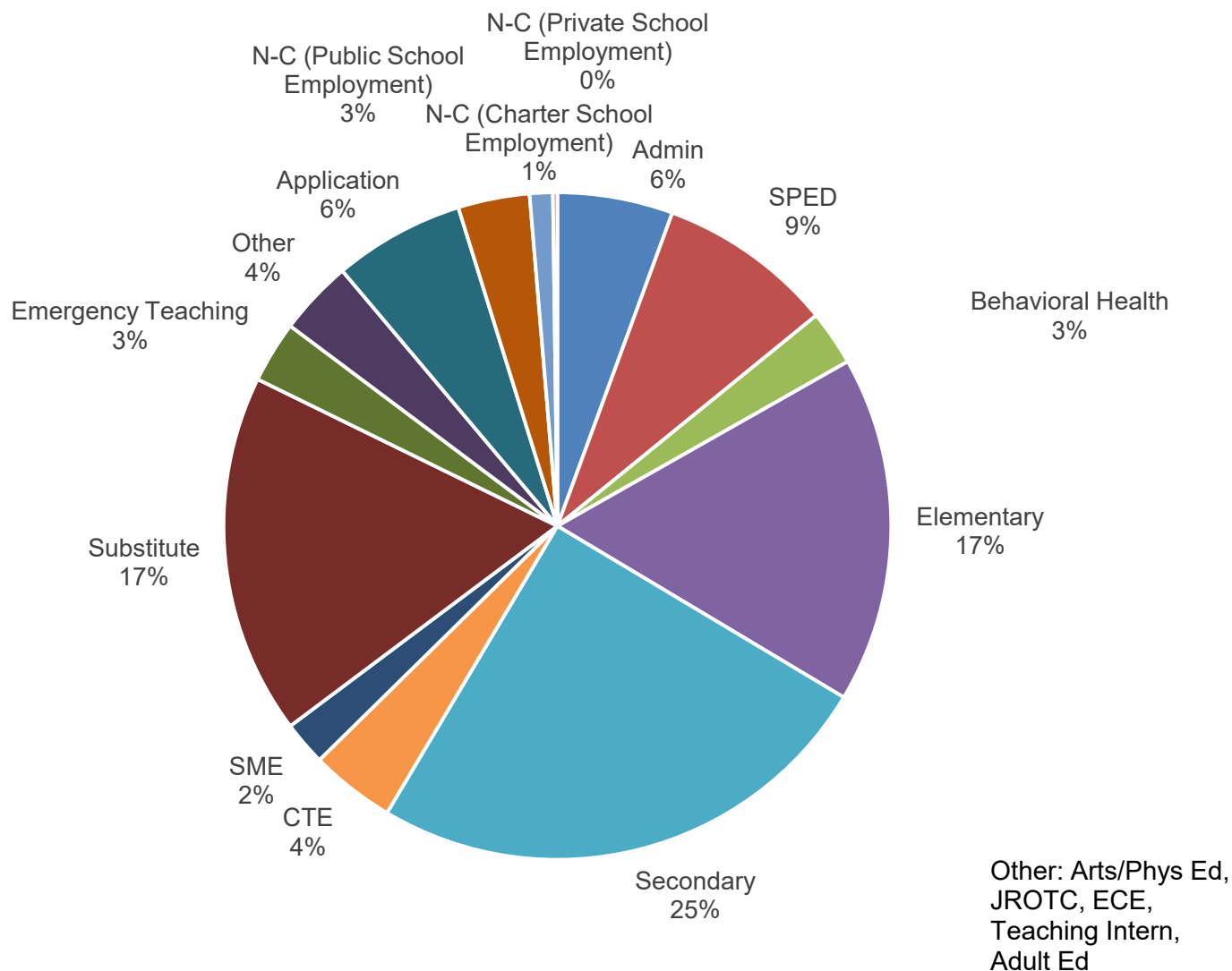
1. Any Administrative Role Certification (Admin)
2. Any Special Education Teaching Certification (SPED)
3. Any Behavioral Health Teaching Certification (Behavioral Health)
4. Any Elementary Education Teaching Certification (Elementary)
5. Any Secondary Education Teaching Certification (Secondary)
6. Any Career and Technical Education Teaching Certification (CTE)
7. Subject Matter Expert Certification (SME)
8. Substitute Teaching Certification (Substitute)
9. Emergency Teaching or Substitute Certification (Emergency Teaching)
10. Other Infrequent Types of Certification (Other): Arts/Music Education, Adult Education, Early Childhood Education, JROTC, Gifted Education
11. Non-Certificated Persons (Non-Certificated/N-C)
12. Applying for Any Certification (Application)

Exhibit 9 shows the type of certificate held at time of disciplinary action taken by the Board.

Exhibit # 9

N=1,876

Type of Certificate Held by Educator (All)

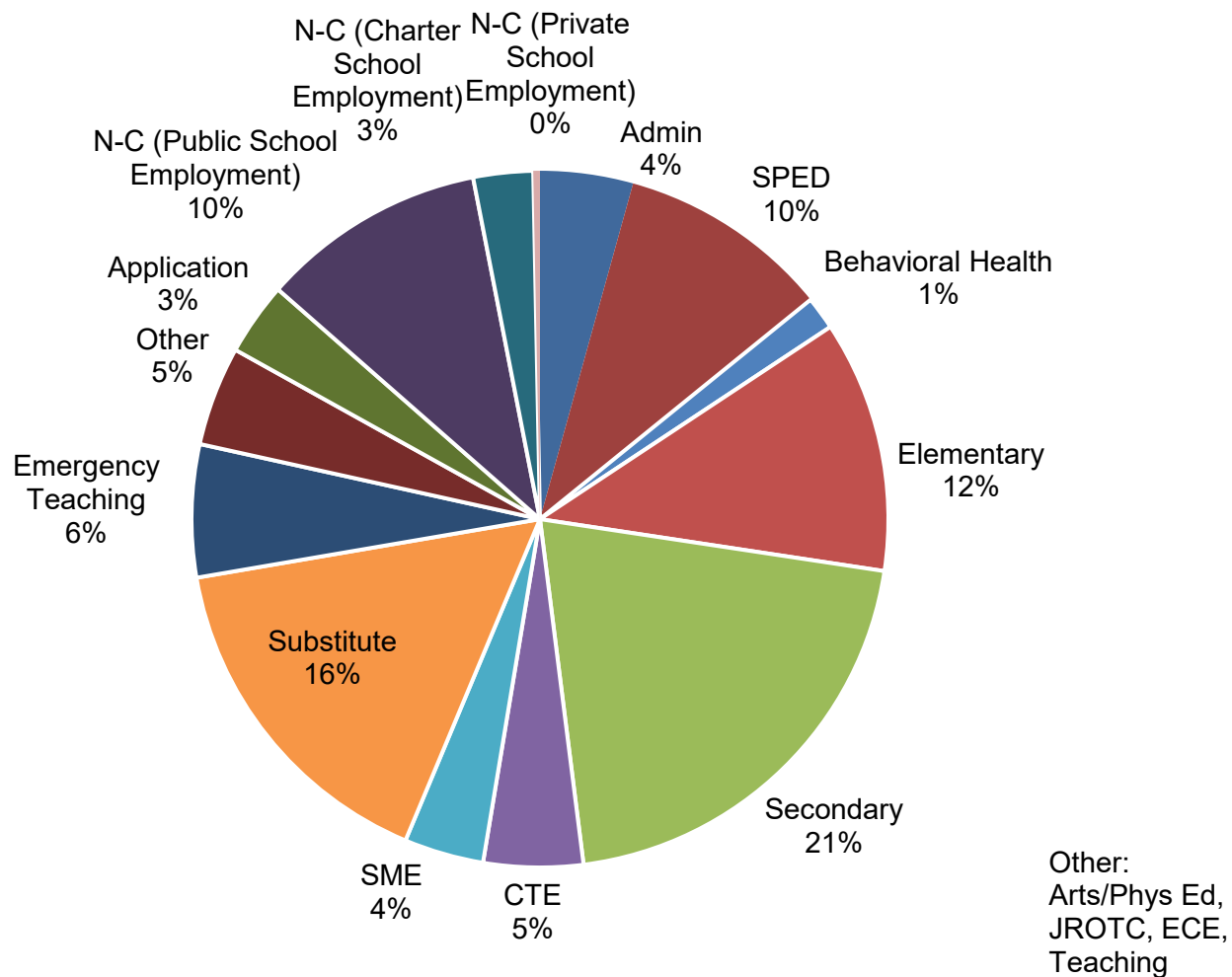


The largest disciplined group, representing more than one-fourth of all EADB adjudicated cases, are educators with Secondary teaching certificates (25%). Educators with Elementary teaching certificates (17%), and educators with Substitute teaching certificates (17%) account for a majority of the remainder of discipline cases.

Exhibit # 10

n=325

Type of Certificate Held by Educator (2024)



By examining cases adjudicated in 2024 in **Exhibit 10**, discipline rates were lower for educators with administrative, secondary, substitute, and elementary certificates than across the EADB. There are higher discipline rates for educators with emergency teaching, CTE, SME, and other certificates. In 2024, cases adjudicating non-certificated (N-C) persons increased. The school setting the non-certificated person was most recently employed has been specified.

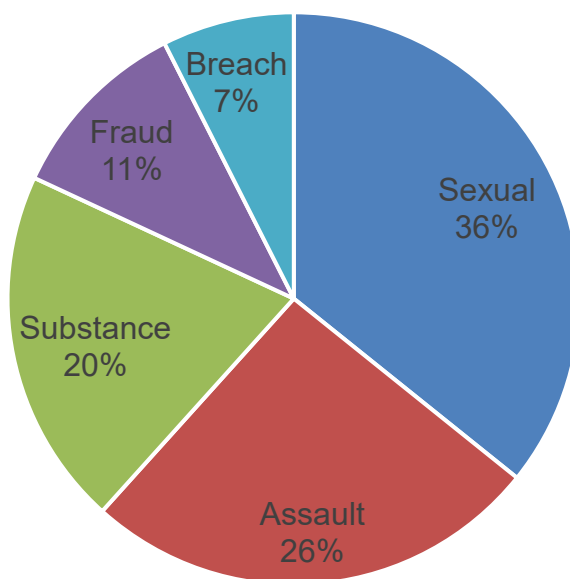
Category of Misconduct

Complaints fall into five categories: sexual offenses, assault (non-sexual), substance-related, fraud/theft, and breach of contract. The largest share of Enforcement Actions result from sexual misconduct, which accounts for 36% of all Enforcement Actions imposed by the Board. Complaints resulting from assault (non-sexual) behaviors and substance-related behaviors follow, representing 26% and 20% of adjudicated cases respectively. The results are represented in **Exhibit 11**.

From only the cases adjudicated in 2024, 45% of cases were associated with assaultive (non-sexual) behaviors, followed by 29% associated with sexual misconduct behaviors. The Board prioritizes the investigation of sexual misconduct cases, thus these often reflect a more pronounced presence in the cases tracked. Substance-related cases decreased to 16% of all the 2024 cases, while breaches of contract decreased to 1%. Cases associated with fraud and theft slightly increased to 11% in 2024.

Exhibit # 11

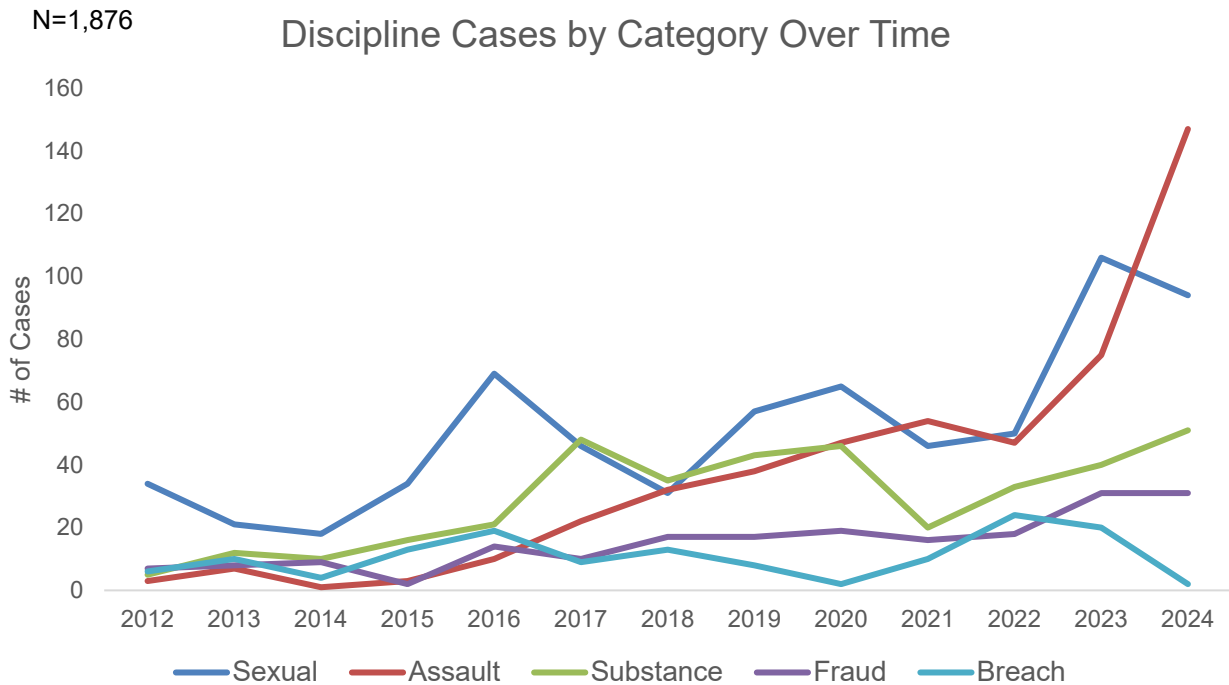
Category of Cases Adjudicated (All)



N=1,876

Exhibit 12 shows how each category has fluctuated over time.

Exhibit # 12

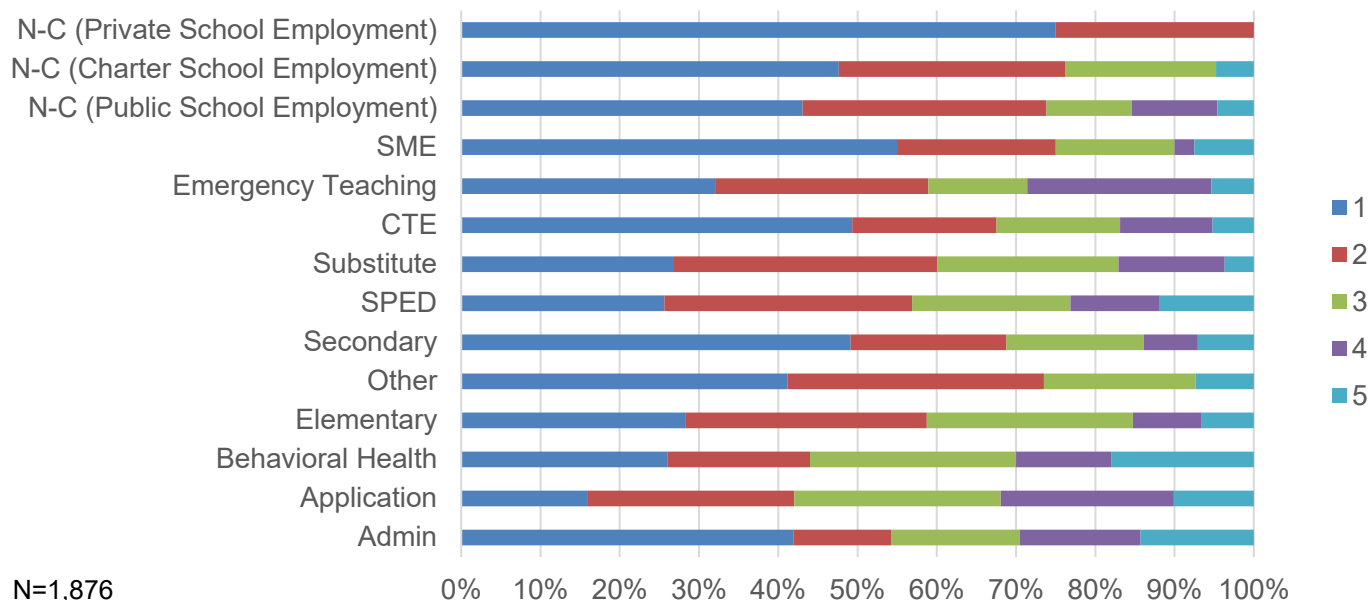


Category of Disciplinary Offense by Type of Certificate Held

In **Exhibit 13** below, a cross-tabulation of the category of disciplinary action: 1: **Sexual**, 2: **Assault (non-sexual)**, 3: **Substance-Related**, 4: **Fraud** 5: **Breach of Contract** and type of certificate held at time of misconduct is produced.

Exhibit # 13

Category of Disciplinary Offense by Type of Certificate Held



Sexual misconduct represents over half of cases for non-certificated persons, and for educators holding Subject Matter Expert, Career and Technical Education and Secondary teaching certificates. New applicants, Substitute, Special Education, Elementary and Behavioral Health educators are less associated with sexual misconduct in cases adjudicated by the Board.

Please see the Appendix for more information on **Exhibit 13**.

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AZ School Employment: County of Employment

Schools submit information about which persons are employed in which positions through the Teacher Input Application (TIA) and School and District Employee Record (SDER). These systems might not be fully up-to-date or comprehensive in capturing all a school employee's experiences. **Exhibit 14** provides details regarding the county where the adjudicated individual was last employed in a school, with some individuals having never been employed in an Arizona school. This underscores the Board's dedication to reducing immoral or unprofessional conduct in schools by utilizing its authority to implement disciplinary actions on individuals who hold a Fingerprint Clearance Card (FCC) and are seeking employment within a school environment.

Exhibit # 14

January 2023 – December 2024 Board Discipline Cases	
Total	597
Apache	7
Cochise	14
Coconino	15
Gila	3
Graham	3
La Paz	1
Maricopa	332
Mohave	11
Navajo	10
Never worked in AZ School	47
Pima	63
Pinal	27
Santa Cruz	6
Yavapai	17
Yuma	18
<i>Out of State</i>	23

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Type of Disciplinary Action

The Board's disciplinary actions are represented in **Exhibit 15**. Included in these figures are negotiated settlement agreements (NSA), representing nearly 20% of adjudicated cases. NSAs can range in discipline from a Letter of Censure (LOC) to a five year suspension or denial of application for five years.

Exhibit # 15

All Board Discipline 2012-2024	
Total	1,876
Surrender	734
Suspension	297
Revocation	231
A.R.S. § 15-550, 15-534.04, R7-2-1307 or R7-2-1309	233
Letter of Censure	154
Approve Application	103
Deny Application	72
Other	52

- *Surrender*: A Certified Educator chooses voluntarily to surrender their educator certification to resolve outstanding complaints in lieu of going through the process of a hearing seeking revocation or suspension.
- *Suspension*: Disciplinary action in which an educator's certification is temporarily invalidated and the educator is prohibited from working for a determinate length of time up to 5 years and until the certification has been reinstated. This action can be reached mutually by the educator and the State Board through an NSA or it may be the recommendation of the PPAC following a hearing.
- *Revocation*: Disciplinary action in which an educator's certification is invalidated for a period of at least 5 years and the educator is legally prohibited from working as a certified educator until their certification has been reinstated. If the educator wishes to reinstate certification, they will be required to go through a hearing before the PPAC and the State Board must grant the reinstatement. This action is a result of a recommendation of the PPAC following a hearing, of reciprocal discipline or a result of a conviction of any crimes listed in [A.A.C. R7-2-1307](#).
- A.R.S. §§ [15-550](#), [15-534.04](#), [15-505](#), [A.A.C. R7-2-1307](#), or [A.A.C. R7-2-1309](#): These statutes and regulations outline the Board's jurisdiction to address dangerous and specific arrests, convictions, and adjudications. For example, A.R.S. § 15-534.04 permits the Board to revoke any and all certificates in a manner that is consistent with the terms of revocation in the other jurisdiction (e.g., Minnesota's Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board).

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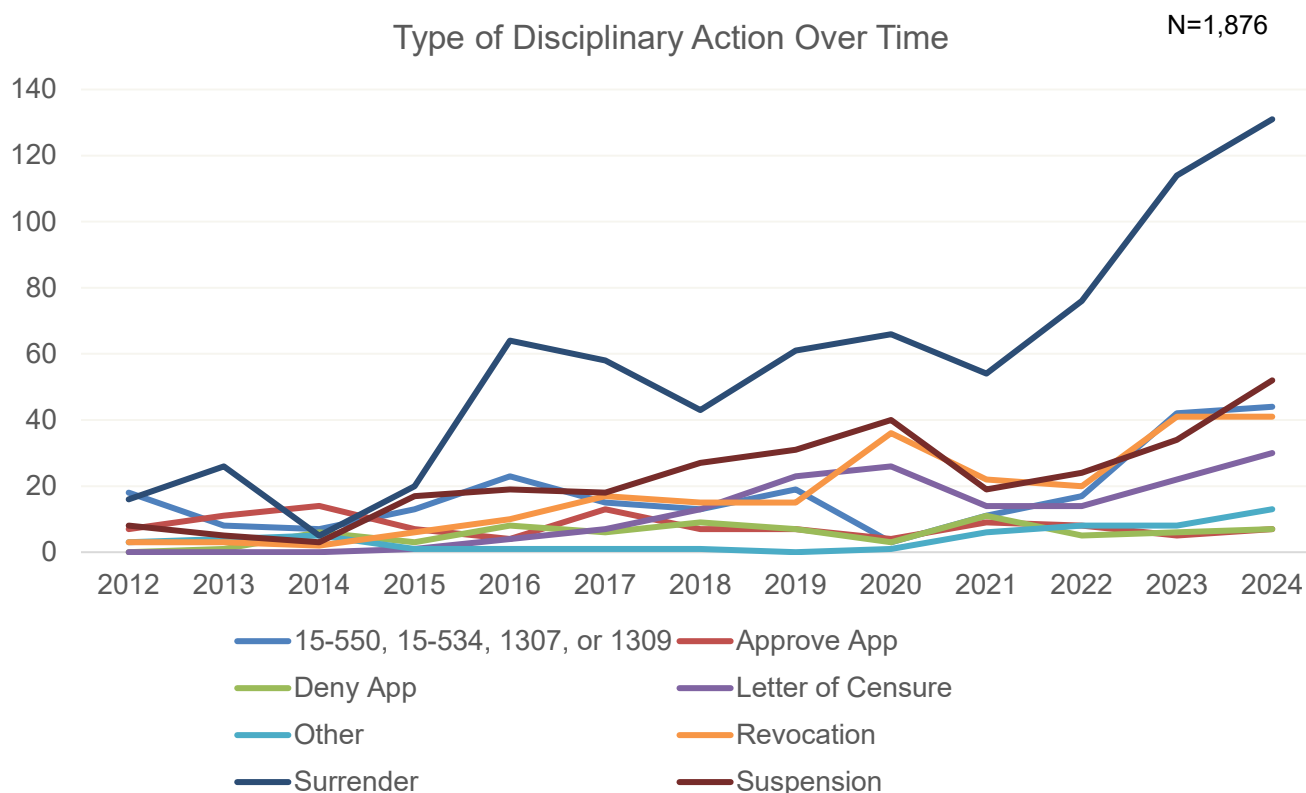
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- **Letter of Censure:** A formal, and public, group condemnation of an educator whose actions run counter the acceptable standards for educator behavior which is stronger than a simple warning, but not as strong as a suspension. This action can be reached mutually by the educator and the State Board through a Negotiated Settlement Agreement or it may be the recommendation of the PPAC following a hearing
- **Approve/Deny Application:** Investigators review applications to ascertain whether an examination of unprofessional or immoral conduct is warranted before a PPAC hearing. The PPAC may recommend approving an application, addressing deficiencies flagged by the Arizona Department of Education's Certification Unit, or granting full approval. Should a recommendation to deny certification be proposed, the PPAC determines the duration of the Applicant's prohibition from reapplying. Ultimately, the Board renders the final decision on certification applications concerning unprofessional or immoral conduct.
- **Other:** This includes actions to dismiss disciplinary action, reject negotiated settlement agreements and decisions on requests for re-hearing consistent with appeal rights, all of which are determined by the Board.

Exhibit 16 shows the type of discipline taken over the period of time tracking Enforcement Actions.

Suspensions of any time frame (generally six months to five years) and surrenders of teaching certificates increased from 2021 through 2024. Revocations follow a similar trend, exhibiting a higher climb from 2022 to 2023. In 2024, more surrenders were received than in any year exhibited in the data prior. This trend continues to rise.

Exhibit # 16



Recommendations

Non-automatic reporting of misconduct, including reports from school personnel, parents, and media alerts, relies on intentional human intervention. As per [A.R.S. § 15-514](#), school personnel are required to report instances of misconduct to the Board's Investigative Unit. Given the potential for human error in non-automatic reporting, it is crucial for the Board's staff to maintain ongoing communication with school administrators and human resource directors to aid in training personnel on the necessary processes to ensure compliance with the law.

While recognizing that it is incredibly rare that an educator will face disciplinary action from the Board, data indicates an opportunity for preventing misconduct through ethics and scenario training. Notably, disciplined educators may not undergo training in ethics or professionalism, with many not attending an educator preparation program (EPP). The Board has approved a paid course on professional practices for educators, specifically NASDTEC's Model Code of Ethics course. The opportunity must be afforded and streamlined for all educators to have access to this training. The Board is actively developing free, Arizona case-based training to proactively address misconduct. Consideration may be given to incorporating such training into certification rules, applicable to all educators or specific certificate holders, such as subject matter experts or career and technical educators. It is recommended that the Board maintains its collaboration with the Arizona Department of Education and Arizona colleges to establish consistent professional practices education within EPP curricula.

Future reports will explore information pertaining to in classroom vs. out of classroom educator misconduct, compliance with Negotiated Settlement Agreements (NSAs), and persons who apply after Board disciplinary action. These reports will work collaboratively with the Arizona Department of Education to determine longitudinal trends in disciplinary action.

References

- (1) [\(FY2024\) Annual Report of the Arizona Superintendent of Public Instruction](#)

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Appendix A:

Exhibit # 17

Board Disciplined Educators' Certificate Held and Category of Misconduct (2012-2024)						
Type of Certificate Held	Sexual Offenses	Assault (non-sexual)	Substance - Related	Fraud/Theft	Breach of Contract	Total
Admin	44 (42%)	13 (12%)	17 (16%)	16 (15%)	15 (14%)	105
Special Education	41 (26%)	50 (31%)	32 (20%)	18 (11%)	19 (12%)	160
Behavioral Health	13 (26%)	9 (18%)	13 (26%)	6 (12%)	9 (18%)	50
Elementary	89 (28%)	96 (30%)	82 (26%)	27 (9%)	21 (7%)	315
Secondary	230 (49%)	92 (20%)	81 (17%)	32 (7%)	33 (7%)	468
Career and Technical Education	38 (49%)	14 (18%)	12 (16%)	9 (12%)	4 (5%)	77
Subject Matter Expert	22 (55%)	8 (20%)	6 (15%)	1 (3%)	3 (8%)	40
Substitute	88 (27%)	109 (33%)	75 (23%)	44 (13%)	12 (4%)	328
Emergency Teaching	18 (32%)	15 (27%)	7 (13%)	13 (23%)	3 (5%)	56
Other	28 (41%)	22 (32%)	13 (19%)	0	5 (7%)	68
Application	19 (16%)	31 (26%)	31 (26%)	26 (22%)	12 (10%)	119
Non-Certificated/N-C (Public School Employment)	28 (43%)	20 (31%)	7 (11%)	7 (11%)	3 (5%)	65
N-C (Charter School Employment)	10 (48%)	6 (29%)	4 (19%)	0	1 (5%)	21
N-C (Private School Employment)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	0	0	0	4
Total	671	486	380	199	140	1876

Percentages in **Exhibit 17** are reflected as values representative of the row total. For example, 42% of cases involving an educator with an administrative certificate was adjudicated for reasons of sexual misconduct. Due to rounding, rows may not total to 100%.

Appendix B:

Statutes and Rules Governing the Board Disciplinary Process

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-203 24

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-505 29

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-514 30

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-534 31

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-534.02 32

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-534.04 33

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-550 33

Arizona Administrative Code, A.A.C R7-2-1307 34

Arizona Administrative Code, A.A.C R7-2-1309..... 35

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-203

Powers and duties; definition
<https://azleg.gov/ars/15/00203.htm>

- A. The state board of education shall:
- 1. Exercise general supervision over and regulate the conduct of the public school system and adopt any rules and policies it deems necessary to accomplish this purpose.
 - 2. Keep a record of its proceedings.
 - 3. Make rules for its own government.
 - 4. Determine the policy and work undertaken by it.
 - 5. Subject to title 41, chapter 4, article 4, employ staff.
 - 6. Prescribe and supervise the duties of its employees pursuant to title 41, chapter 4, article 4, if not otherwise prescribed by statute.
 - 7. Delegate to the superintendent of public instruction the execution of board policies and rules.
 - 8. Recommend to the legislature changes or additions to the statutes pertaining to schools.
 - 9. Prepare, publish and distribute reports concerning the educational welfare of this state.
 - 10. Prepare a budget for expenditures necessary for proper maintenance of the board and accomplishment of its purposes and present the budget to the legislature.
 - 11. Aid in the enforcement of laws relating to schools.
 - 12. Prescribe a minimum course of study in the common schools, minimum competency requirements for the promotion of pupils from the third grade and minimum course of study and competency requirements for the promotion of pupils from the eighth grade. The state board of education shall prepare a fiscal impact statement of any proposed changes to the minimum course of study or competency requirements and, on completion, shall send a copy to the director of the joint legislative budget committee and the director of the

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school facilities division within the department of administration. The state board of education shall not adopt any changes in the minimum course of study or competency requirements in effect on July 1, 1998 that will have a fiscal impact on school capital costs.

13. Prescribe minimum course of study and competency requirements for the graduation of pupils from high school. The state board of education shall prepare a fiscal impact statement of any proposed changes to the minimum course of study or competency requirements and, on completion, shall send a copy to the director of the joint legislative budget committee and the director of the school facilities division within the department of administration. The state board of education shall not adopt any changes in the minimum course of study or competency requirements in effect on July 1, 1998 that will have a fiscal impact on school capital costs.

14. Pursuant to section 15-501.01, supervise and control the certification of persons engaged in instructional work directly as any classroom, laboratory or other teacher or indirectly as a supervisory teacher, speech therapist, principal or superintendent in a school district, including school district preschool programs, or any other educational institution below the community college, college or university level, and prescribe rules for certification.

15. Adopt a list of approved tests for determining special education assistance to gifted pupils as defined in and as provided in chapter 7, article 4.1 of this title. The adopted tests shall provide separate scores for quantitative reasoning, verbal reasoning and nonverbal reasoning and shall be capable of providing reliable and valid scores at the highest ranges of the score distribution.

16. Adopt rules governing the methods for the administration of all proficiency examinations.

17. Adopt proficiency examinations for its use and determine the passing score for the proficiency examinations.

18. Include within its budget the cost of contracting for the purchase, distribution and scoring of the examinations as provided in paragraphs 16 and 17 of this subsection.

19. Supervise and control the qualifications of professional nonteaching school personnel and prescribe standards relating to qualifications. The standards shall not require the business manager of a school district to obtain certification from the state board of education.

20. Impose such disciplinary action, including disciplinary action pursuant to section 15-505 or the issuance of a letter of censure, suspension, suspension with conditions or revocation of a certificate, on a finding of immoral or unprofessional conduct.

21. Establish an assessment, data gathering and reporting system for pupil performance as prescribed in chapter 7, article 3 of this title, including qualifying examinations for the college credit by examination incentive program pursuant to section 15-249.06.

22. Adopt a rule to promote braille literacy pursuant to section 15-214.

23. Adopt rules prescribing procedures for the state board of education to investigate every written complaint alleging that a certificated person, a person seeking certification or a noncertificated person has engaged in immoral or unprofessional conduct.

24. For purposes of federal law, serve as the state board for vocational and technological education and meet at least four times each year solely to execute the powers and duties of the state board for vocational and technological education.

25. Develop and maintain a handbook for use in the schools of this state that provides guidance for the teaching of moral, civic and ethical education. The handbook shall promote existing curriculum frameworks and shall encourage school districts to recognize moral, civic and ethical values within instructional and programmatic educational development programs for the general purpose of instilling character and ethical principles in pupils in kindergarten programs and grades one through twelve.

26. Require pupils to recite the following passage from the declaration of independence for pupils in grades four through six at the commencement of the first class of the day in the schools, except that a pupil shall not be required to participate if the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian objects:

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We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

27. Adopt rules that provide for certification reciprocity pursuant to section 15-501.01.

28. Adopt rules that provide for the presentation of an honorary high school diploma to a person who has never obtained a high school diploma and who meets both of the following requirements:

(a) Currently resides in this state.

(b) Provides documented evidence from the department of veterans' services that the person enlisted in the armed forces of the United States and served in World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict or the Vietnam conflict.

29. Cooperate with the Arizona-Mexico commission in the governor's office and with researchers at universities in this state to collect data and conduct projects in the United States and Mexico on issues that are within the scope of the duties of the department of education and that relate to quality of life, trade and economic development in this state in a manner that will help the Arizona-Mexico commission to assess and enhance the economic competitiveness of this state and of the Arizona-Mexico region.

30. Adopt rules to define and provide guidance to schools as to the activities that would constitute immoral or unprofessional conduct of certificated and noncertificated persons.

31. Adopt guidelines to encourage pupils in grades nine, ten, eleven and twelve to volunteer for twenty hours of community service before graduation from high school. A school district that complies with the guidelines adopted pursuant to this paragraph is not liable for damages resulting from a pupil's participation in community service unless the school district is found to have demonstrated wanton or reckless disregard for the safety of the pupil and other participants in community service. For the purposes of this paragraph, "community service" may include service learning. The guidelines shall include the following:

(a) A list of the general categories in which community service may be performed.

(b) A description of the methods by which community service will be monitored.

(c) A consideration of risk assessment for community service projects.

(d) Orientation and notification procedures of community service opportunities for pupils entering grade nine, including the development of a notification form. The notification form shall be signed by the pupil and the pupil's parent or guardian, except that a pupil shall not be required to participate in community service if the parent or guardian notifies the principal of the pupil's school in writing that the parent or guardian does not wish the pupil to participate in community service.

(e) Procedures for a pupil in grade nine to prepare a written proposal that outlines the type of community service that the pupil would like to perform and the goals that the pupil hopes to achieve as a result of community service. The pupil's written proposal shall be reviewed by a faculty advisor, a guidance counselor or any other school employee who is designated as the community service program coordinator for that school. The pupil may alter the written proposal at any time before performing community service.

(f) Procedures for a faculty advisor, a guidance counselor or any other school employee who is designated as the community service program coordinator to evaluate and certify the completion of community service performed by pupils.

32. To facilitate the transfer of military personnel and their dependents to and from the public schools of this state, pursue, in cooperation with the Arizona board of regents, reciprocity agreements with other states concerning the transfer credits for military personnel and their dependents. A reciprocity agreement entered into pursuant to this paragraph shall:

(a) Address procedures for each of the following:

(i) Transferring student records.

(ii) Awarding credit for completed coursework.

(iii) Allowing a student to satisfy the graduation requirements prescribed in section 15-701.01 through the successful performance on comparable exit-level assessment instruments administered in another state.

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(b) Include appropriate criteria developed by the state board of education and the Arizona board of regents.

33. Adopt guidelines that school district governing boards shall use in identifying pupils who are eligible for gifted programs and in providing gifted education programs and services. The state board of education shall adopt any other guidelines and rules that it deems necessary in order to carry out the purposes of chapter 7, article 4.1 of this title.

34. For each of the alternative textbook formats of human-voiced audio, large-print and braille, designate alternative media producers to adapt existing standard print textbooks or to provide specialized textbooks, or both, for pupils with disabilities in this state. Each alternative media producer shall be capable of producing alternative textbooks in all relevant subjects in at least one of the alternative textbook formats. The board shall post the designated list of alternative media producers on its website.

35. Adopt a list of approved professional development training providers for use by school districts as provided in section 15-107, subsection J. The professional development training providers shall meet the training curriculum requirements determined by the state board of education in at least the areas of school finance, governance, employment, staffing, inventory and human resources, internal controls and procurement.

36. Adopt rules to prohibit a person who violates the notification requirements prescribed in section 15-183, subsection C, paragraph 8 or section 15-550, subsection D from certification pursuant to this title until the person is no longer charged or is acquitted of any offenses listed in section 41-1758.03, subsection B. The state board shall also adopt rules to prohibit a person who violates the notification requirements, certification surrender requirements or fingerprint clearance card surrender requirements prescribed in section 15-183, subsection C, paragraph 9 or section 15-550, subsection E from certification pursuant to this title for at least ten years after the date of the violation.

37. Adopt rules for the alternative certification of teachers of nontraditional foreign languages that allow for the passing of a nationally accredited test to substitute for the education coursework required for certification.

38. Adopt rules to define competency-based educational pathways for college and career readiness that may be used by schools. The rules shall include the following components:

(a) The establishment of learning outcomes that will be expected for students in a particular subject, beginning with math.

(b) On or before December 31, 2022, a mechanism to allow pupils in grades seven through twelve who have demonstrated competency in a subject to immediately obtain credit for the mastery of that subject. The rules shall include a list of applicable subjects.

39. In consultation with the department of health services, the department of education, medical professionals, school health professionals, school administrators and an organization that represents school nurses in this state, adopt rules that prescribe the following for school districts and charter schools:

(a) Annual training in the administration of auto-injectable epinephrine for designated medical and nonmedical school personnel. The annual training prescribed in this subdivision is optional during any fiscal year in which a school does not stock epinephrine auto-injectors at the school during that fiscal year.

(b) Annual training for all school site personnel on the recognition of anaphylactic shock symptoms and the procedures to follow when anaphylactic shock occurs, following the national guidelines of the American academy of pediatrics. The annual training prescribed in this subdivision is optional during any fiscal year in which a school does not stock epinephrine auto-injectors at the school during that fiscal year.

(c) Procedures for the administration of epinephrine auto-injectors in emergency situations.

(d) Procedures for annually requesting a standing order for epinephrine auto-injectors pursuant to section 15-157 from the chief medical officer of the department of health services, the chief medical officer of a county health department, a doctor of medicine licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 13, a doctor of naturopathic medicine licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 14 or a doctor of osteopathic medicine licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 17.

(e) Procedures for reporting the use of epinephrine auto-injectors to the department of health services.

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40. In consultation with the department of education, medical professionals, school health professionals, school administrators and an organization that represents school nurses in this state, adopt rules that prescribe the following for school districts and charter schools that elect to administer inhalers:

(a) Annual training in the recognition of respiratory distress symptoms and the procedures to follow when respiratory distress occurs, in accordance with good clinical practice, and the administration of inhalers, as directed on the prescription protocol, by designated medical and nonmedical school personnel.

(b) Requirements for school districts and charter schools that elect to administer inhalers to designate at least two employees at each school to be trained in the recognition of respiratory distress symptoms and the procedures to follow when respiratory distress occurs, in accordance with good clinical practice, and at least two employees at each school to be trained in the administration of inhalers, as directed on the prescription protocol.

(c) Procedures for the administration of inhalers in emergency situations, as directed on the prescription protocol.

(d) Procedures for annually requesting a standing order for inhalers and spacers or holding chambers pursuant to section 15-158 from the chief medical officer of a county health department, a physician licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 13, 14 or 17 or a nurse practitioner licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 15.

(e) Procedures for notifying a parent once an inhaler has been administered.

41. Adopt rules for certification that allow substitute teachers who can demonstrate primary teaching responsibility in a classroom as defined by the state board of education to use the time spent in that classroom toward the required capstone experience for standard teaching certification.

42. For the purposes of Sandra Day O'Connor civics celebration day instruction under section 15-710.01, develop a list of recommended resources relating to civics education that align with the academic standards prescribed by the state board of education in social studies pursuant to sections 15-701 and 15-701.01. The state board shall establish a process that allows public schools to recommend resources for addition to the list.

43. Direct and oversee the work of all investigators related to investigating certificated persons, persons seeking certification and noncertificated persons for immoral or unprofessional conduct under this title and rules adopted pursuant to this title. The investigators shall be housed within and are employees of the state board of education.

44. Establish best practices for social media and cellular telephone use between students and school personnel, including teachers, coaches and counselors, and encourage school district governing boards and charter school governing bodies to adopt policies that implement these best practices. The state board of education shall make these best practices available to both public and private schools.

45. For the purposes of 9/11 education day instruction under section 15-710.02, develop a list of recommended resources relating to age-appropriate education on the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 that align with the academic standards prescribed by the state board pursuant to sections 15-701 and 15-701.01. The state board shall establish a process that allows public schools to recommend resources for addition to the list.

B. The state board of education may:

1. Contract.

2. Sue and be sued.

3. Distribute and score the tests prescribed in chapter 7, article 3 of this title.

4. Provide for an advisory committee or hearing officers to conduct hearings and screenings to determine whether grounds exist to impose disciplinary action against a certificated person, whether grounds exist to reinstate a revoked or surrendered certificate, whether grounds exist to approve or deny an initial application for certification or a request for renewal of a certificate and whether grounds exist to impose or lift disciplinary action against a noncertificated person. The board may delegate its responsibility to conduct hearings and screenings to its advisory committee or hearing officers. Hearings shall be conducted pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 6.

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5. Proceed with the disposal of any complaint requesting disciplinary action against a noncertificated person after the board has imposed disciplinary action pursuant to section 15-505 or against a person holding a certificate as prescribed in subsection A, paragraph 14 of this section after the suspension or expiration of the certificate or surrender of the certificate by the holder.

6. Assess costs and reasonable attorney fees against a person who files a frivolous complaint or who files a complaint in bad faith. Costs assessed pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the expenses incurred by the state board of education in the investigation of the complaint.

7. Issue subpoenas to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of documents or any physical evidence in connection with an investigation or hearing of an allegation that a certificated person, a person seeking certification or a noncertificated person has engaged in immoral or unprofessional conduct. If a subpoena issued by the board is disobeyed, the board may petition the superior court to enforce the subpoena. Any failure to obey an order of the court pursuant to this paragraph may be punished by the court as contempt.

C. For the purposes of this section, "noncertificated person" has the same meaning prescribed in section 15-505.

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-505

Discipline; educator information system; personnel list; definitions

<https://www.azleg.gov/ars/15/00505.htm>

A. Pursuant to the rules and procedures adopted pursuant to section 15-203, the state board of education shall investigate written complaints alleging that a noncertificated person has engaged in immoral or unprofessional conduct.

B. The state board of education may review a complaint and determine whether to take disciplinary action against a noncertificated person who has engaged in immoral or unprofessional conduct, including prohibiting the person's employment at a school district or charter school for up to five years except as otherwise prescribed in section 15-550. The state board shall adopt rules and procedures for disciplinary action of noncertificated persons that are substantially similar to the rules and procedures for certificated persons.

C. Before employing a certificated or noncertificated person, school districts and charter schools shall conduct a search of the prospective employee on the educator information system that is maintained by the department of education.

D. A school district or charter school may not employ either of the following in a position that requires a valid fingerprint clearance card:

1. A certificated person whose certificate has been suspended, surrendered or revoked, unless the state board of education has subsequently reinstated the person's certificate.

2. A noncertificated person who has been prohibited from employment at a school district or charter school by the state board of education pursuant to subsection B of this section.

E. Each school district and charter school shall annually submit to the department of education a list of certificated and noncertificated persons who are employed at the school district or charter school. The department shall issue guidance to school districts and charter schools regarding this subsection.

F. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Noncertificated person":

(a) Means a current or prospective employee of a school district or charter school who both:

(i) Does not possess a certificate issued pursuant to rules adopted by the state board of education under section 15-203, subsection A, paragraph 14.

(ii) Is required or allowed to provide services directly to pupils without being supervised by a certificated employee.

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(b) Does not include a person who does not hold a certificate and who is one of the following at a school district or charter school:

(i) A transportation employee as defined in section 15-513.

(ii) A food service employee or contractor.

(iii) A maintenance worker.

(iv) An employee or contractor of the school district or charter school that is not required to possess a valid fingerprint clearance card.

2. "Supervised" means being under the direction of and, except for brief periods of time during a school day or school activity, within sight of a certificated employee when providing direct services to pupils.

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-514

Immoral or unprofessional conduct; duty to report; immunity;
definition

<https://www.azleg.gov/ars/15/00514.htm>

A. Any certificated or noncertificated person or governing board member who reasonably suspects or receives a reasonable allegation that a person certificated by the state board of education or a noncertificated person has engaged in conduct involving minors that would be subject to the reporting requirements of section 13-3620 shall report or cause reports to be made to the state board of education in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable but not later than three business days after the person first suspects or receives an allegation of the conduct.

B. The superintendent of a school district or the chief administrator of a charter school who reasonably suspects or receives a reasonable allegation that an act of immoral or unprofessional conduct that would constitute grounds for dismissal or criminal charges by a certificated or noncertificated person has occurred shall report the conduct to the state board of education.

C. A person who in good faith reports or provides information pursuant to this section regarding the immoral or unprofessional conduct of a certificated or noncertificated person is not subject to an action for civil damages as a result.

D. A governing board or school or school district employee who has control over personnel decisions shall not take unlawful reprisal against an employee because the employee reports in good faith information as required by this section. For the purposes of this subsection, "unlawful reprisal" means an action that is taken by a governing board as a direct result of a lawful report pursuant to this section and, with respect to the employee, results in one or more of the following:

1. Disciplinary action.

2. Transfer or reassignment.

3. Suspension, demotion or dismissal.

4. An unfavorable performance evaluation.

5. Other significant changes in duties or responsibilities that are inconsistent with the employee's salary or employment classification.

E. Failure to report information as required by this section by a certificated or noncertificated person constitutes grounds for disciplinary action by the state board of education.

F. A governing board or school district employee who has control over personnel decisions and who reasonably suspects or receives a reasonable allegation that a person certificated by the state board of education or a noncertificated person has engaged in conduct involving minors that would be subject to the reporting requirements of section 13-3620 and this article shall not accept the resignation of the certificate holder or noncertificated person until these suspicions or allegations have been reported to the state board of education.

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G. For the purposes of this section, "noncertificated person" has the same meaning prescribed in section 15-505.

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-534

Fingerprinting; review and disciplinary action; violation; classification

<https://www.azleg.gov/ars/15/00534.htm>

A. A person who applies for a certificate as prescribed in section 15-203 shall have a valid fingerprint clearance card that is issued pursuant to title 41, chapter 12, article 3.1. Applicants who possess a certificate pursuant to section 15-203 and who apply for additional certificates or who apply for renewal of any certificate shall meet one of the following requirements:

1. Have a valid fingerprint clearance card issued pursuant to title 41, chapter 12, article 3.1.
2. Provide proof of the submission of an application for a fingerprint clearance card. Applicants who have been denied a fingerprint clearance card shall also provide proof that the applicant qualifies for a good cause exception hearing pursuant to section 41-619.55.

B. A person who is certified pursuant to section 15-203 shall maintain a valid fingerprint clearance card during the valid period of the person's certificate or certificates.

C. The state board of education may review and determine whether to renew or not issue a certificate to an applicant for certification on a finding that the applicant engaged in conduct that is immoral or unprofessional or engaged in conduct that would warrant disciplinary action if the person had been certified at the time that the alleged conduct occurred. The board shall prescribe guidelines for this process.

D. The state board of education may take disciplinary action against or not renew the certificate of a person on a finding that the certificated person engaged in conduct that is immoral or unprofessional or engaged in conduct that would warrant disciplinary action if the person had been certified at the time that the alleged conduct occurred. The board shall prescribe guidelines for this process.

E. The department of education may issue conditional certification before an applicant has obtained a valid fingerprint clearance card. A conditional certificate may be used only for employment in the school district that submits an application to the department of education for conditional certification pursuant to this subsection. The state board of education may revoke conditional certification if the information on the application for a conditional certificate is false or incomplete, the applicant is denied a fingerprint clearance card or the conditional certificate is used for employment in a school district other than the school district that is indicated on the application for conditional certification. In addition to any other conditions or requirements deemed necessary by the superintendent of public instruction to protect the health and safety of pupils, conditional certification shall be issued before the applicant obtains a fingerprint clearance card if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The school district that is seeking to hire the applicant verifies in writing on a form developed by the department of education the necessity for hiring and placement of the applicant before a fingerprint check is completed.

2. The school district that is seeking to hire the applicant performs all of the following:

- (a) Ensures that the department of public safety completes a statewide criminal records check on the applicant. A statewide criminal records check shall be completed by the department of public safety every one hundred twenty days until the date that the fingerprint check is completed.

- (b) Completes a search of criminal records in all local jurisdictions outside of this state in which the applicant has lived in the previous five years.

- (c) Obtains references from the applicant's current employer and two most recent previous employers except for applicants who have been employed for at least five years by the applicant's most recent employer.

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(d) Provides general supervision of the applicant until the applicant receives permanent certification from the department of education.

F. Before employment, schools or school districts shall verify the certification and fingerprint status of applicants who apply for school or school district positions that require certification.

G. Any person who participates in a teacher preparation program that is approved by the state board of education or any person who is contracted by this state, by a school district or by a charter school to provide tutoring services shall obtain a fingerprint clearance card pursuant to this section before the person participates in field experience in this state in which services will be provided directly to pupils. A person who participates in a teacher preparation program that is approved by the state board and who does not participate in field experience or student teaching in this state shall not be required to obtain a fingerprint clearance card pursuant to this section.

H. The state board of education shall notify the department of public safety if the state board of education receives credible evidence that a person who possesses a valid fingerprint clearance card either:

1. Is arrested for or charged with an offense listed in section 41-1758.03, subsection B.
2. Falsified information on the form required by subsection A of this section.

I. A person who makes a false statement, representation or certification in any application for certification is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor.

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-534.02

Restrictions on applications for certification after the surrender, revocation or denial of certificate; definition <https://www.azleg.gov/ars/15/00534-02.htm>

A. A person shall not submit an application for certification with the state board of education for a period of five years if any of the following occurs:

1. The person surrenders a certificate issued by the state board of education.
2. The person's certificate is revoked by the state board of education on grounds of immoral or unprofessional conduct pursuant to rules adopted by the state board of education pursuant to section 15-203.
3. The state board of education prohibits a noncertificated person from employment in a school district or charter school as described in section 15-505 for a period of five years.

B. If a person's application for certification is denied by the state board of education on grounds of immoral or unprofessional conduct pursuant to rules adopted by the state board of education pursuant to section 15-203, the state board of education shall determine that the person is prohibited from submitting an application for certification for a specified period up to five years.

C. The periods of time prescribed in subsections A and B of this section begin on the date that the state board of education accepts a surrendered certificate, makes a final decision to revoke a certificate or makes a final determination to deny an application for certification.

D. A person against whom the state board of education has taken disciplinary action pursuant to section 15-550 is not eligible to apply for certification with the state board of education.

E. The department of education shall not process an application for certification submitted by a person who is prohibited from submitting an application pursuant to subsection A, B or D of this section.

F. For the purposes of this section, "noncertificated person" has the same meaning prescribed in section 15-505.

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Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-534.04

Reciprocal discipline; certificated and noncertificated persons; definition

<https://www.azleg.gov/ars/15/00534-04.htm>

A. A final adjudication or judgment in another jurisdiction that a certificated or noncertificated person has engaged in immoral or unprofessional conduct shall be treated as immoral or unprofessional conduct for the purposes of any disciplinary proceeding conducted against that person in this state.

B. An applicant for certification who has been disciplined in another jurisdiction for immoral or unprofessional conduct shall successfully complete the disciplinary process in that jurisdiction before that person may apply for certification in this state.

C. After receiving notification that a person's educator certificate has been revoked or suspended in another jurisdiction, the state board of education may revoke or suspend all certificates issued in this state to that person in a manner that is consistent with the terms of revocation or suspension in the other jurisdiction, unless that person requests a hearing pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 6. After conducting a hearing requested pursuant to this subsection, the state board of education shall determine whether to uphold or decline the revocation or suspension.

D. A noncertificated person who has been disciplined in another jurisdiction for immoral or unprofessional conduct must successfully complete the disciplinary process in that jurisdiction before the noncertificated person may be employed by a school district or charter school in this state.

E. After receiving notice that another jurisdiction has revoked or suspended a noncertificated person's ability to be employed by a public school in that jurisdiction, the state board of education may prohibit the noncertificated person from being employed by a school district or charter school in this state in a manner that is consistent with the terms of revocation or suspension in the other jurisdiction, unless the noncertificated person requests a hearing pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 6. After conducting a hearing requested pursuant to this subsection, the state board of education shall determine whether to uphold or to decline the revocation or suspension.

F. For the purposes of this section, "noncertificated person" has the same meaning prescribed in section 15-505.

Arizona Revised Statute, A.R.S. § 15-550

Unprofessional conduct; penalty; definition

<https://www.azleg.gov/ars/15/00550.htm>

A. A person who has been convicted of a dangerous crime against children as defined in section 13-705 or has been convicted of a violation of section 13-1404 or 13-1406 in which the victim was a minor or section 13-1405 or an act committed in another state or territory that if committed in this state would have been a dangerous crime against children or a violation of section 13-1404 or 13-1406 in which the victim was a minor or a violation of section 13-1405 is guilty of unprofessional conduct and the person's certificate shall be revoked permanently immediately on notification of conviction by the clerk of the court or the magistrate.

B. A person who has been convicted of a preparatory offense as prescribed in section 13-1001 of any of the offenses prescribed in subsection A of this section or any crime that requires the person to register as a sex offender is guilty of unprofessional conduct and the person's certificate shall be permanently revoked on notification of the conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction.

C. The state board of education shall permanently prohibit a noncertificated person who is convicted of an offense described in subsection A or B of this section from employment at a school district or charter school.

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D. A person who is employed by a school district or who is an applicant for employment with a school district, who is arrested for or charged with any nonappealable offense listed in section 41-1758.03, subsection B and who does not immediately report the arrest or charge to the person's supervisor or potential employer is guilty of unprofessional conduct and the person shall be immediately dismissed from employment with the school district or immediately excluded from potential employment with the school district. This subsection does not entitle a person dismissed pursuant to this subsection to a right to a hearing pursuant to section 15-539, subsection F.

E. A person who is employed by a school district and who is convicted of any nonappealable offense listed in section 41-1758.03, subsection B or is convicted of any nonappealable offense that amounts to unprofessional conduct under this section shall immediately do all of the following:

1. Surrender any certificates issued by the department of education.
2. Notify the person's employer or potential employer of the conviction.
3. Notify the department of public safety of the conviction.
4. Surrender the person's fingerprint clearance card.

F. For the purposes of this section, "noncertificated person" has the same meaning prescribed in section 15-505.

Arizona Administrative Code, A.A.C R7-2-1307

Criminal offenses

https://apps.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_07/7-02.pdf#page=171

R7-2-1307. Criminal Offenses A. The Board shall revoke, not issue, or not renew the certification of a person who has been convicted of committing or attempting, soliciting, facilitating or conspiring to commit any of the following criminal offenses in this state or similar offenses in another jurisdiction: 1. Sexual abuse of a minor; 2. Incest; 3. First-degree murder; 4. Second-degree murder; 5. Manslaughter; 6. Sexual assault; 7. Sexual exploitation of a minor; 8. Commercial sexual exploitation of a minor; 9. A dangerous crime against children as defined in A.R.S. § 13-705; 10. Armed robbery; 11. Aggravated assault; 12. Sexual conduct with a minor; 13. Molestation of a child; 14. Exploitation of minors involving drug offenses; 15. Sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult; 16. Sexual exploitation of a vulnerable adult; 17. Commercial sexual exploitation of a vulnerable adult; 18. Child sex trafficking as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3212; 19. Child abuse; 20. Abuse of a vulnerable adult; 21. Molestation of a vulnerable adult; 22. Taking a child for the purpose of prostitution as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3206; 23. Neglect or abuse of a vulnerable adult; 24. Sex trafficking; 25. Sexual abuse; 26. Production, publication, sale, possession and presentation of obscene items as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3502; 27. Furnishing harmful items to minors as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3506; 28. Furnishing harmful items to minors by internet activity as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3506.01; 29. Obscene or indecent telephone communications to minors for commercial purposes as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3512; 30. Luring a minor for sexual exploitation; 31. Enticement of persons for purposes of prostitution; 32. Procurement by false pretenses of person for purposes of prostitution; 33. Procuring or placing persons in a house of prostitution; 34. Receiving earnings of a prostitute; 35. Causing one's spouse to become a prostitute; 36. Detention of persons in a house of prostitution for debt; 37. Keeping or residing in a house of prostitution or employment in prostitution; 38. Pandering; 39. Transporting persons for the purpose of prostitution, polygamy and concubinage; 40. Portraying adult as a minor as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13- 3555; 41. Admitting minors to public displays of sexual conduct as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3558; 42. Unlawful sale or purchase of children; 43. Child bigamy; or 44. Trafficking of persons for forced labor or services.

Arizona Administrative Code, A.A.C R7-2-1309

Summary suspension

https://apps.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_07/7-02.pdf#page=173

R7-2-1309. Summary Suspension

A. If a certificate holder is arrested, cited and released, or received a criminal summons for an offense listed in R7-2-1307 and if the Board finds the public health, safety or welfare imperatively requires emergency action, the Board may proceed under A.R.S. § 41-1064(C) ordering a summary suspension of a certificate while other proceedings are pending. The Board shall provide notice to the certificate holder of the meeting pursuant to R7-2-703 and R7-2-704.

B. Summary suspensions issued by the Board shall remain in effect pending a public hearing and final decision by the Board pursuant to Article 7.