



**ARIZONA HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES**



**2016 LEGISLATIVE  
LOOK-BACKS**



Members of the Arizona House of Representatives:

We are pleased to provide you with the Legislative Look-Back Report, covering key issue areas that have been shaped by legislation over the past five years. This report is designed to help you locate relevant legislation quickly, while providing additional tools for your reference.

The Legislative Look-Back report is organized alphabetically by subject title. Each individual section includes:

- A brief overview of the topic.
- Relevant legislation enacted within the past five years, including:
  - The year, bill number and short title;
  - A brief description of the bill; and
  - Hyperlinks to bill information available through the Arizona Bill Status Inquiry tracking system and the enacted bill summary as prepared by the House Majority Research Staff.

It is our sincere hope that you find this to be a useful resource, both here at the Capitol and out in your district. On behalf of the House Majority Research Staff, we would like to express our thanks to Leadership and to all members for the opportunity to serve the Arizona House of Representatives.

The House Majority Research Staff provides non-partisan analysis of legislation, administrative committee management and subject-specific expertise for the Arizona House of Representatives.



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## Adult Probation

### ***General***

According to the AOC, probation is a form of criminal sentence in which the defendant agrees to comply with specific court ordered conditions rather than being sentenced to jail or prison. While on probation, the defendant is required to report to a probation officer, pay fees and fines, maintain employment and, at times, may be required to pay restitution and/or complete community restitution hours. Defendants are typically sentenced to intensive or standard supervision. Most statutes related to adult probation are found under A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 9.

[A.R.S. § 13-902](#) outlines the length a person may be placed on probation. Probation conditions are determined by the court and are offender-specific. While on probation, an offender must comply with all probation conditions; noncompliance may result in a technical violation. At any time during a term of probation, the court may issue a warrant to re-arrest the defendant or add/modify probation conditions. If a person commits a technical violation or a new offense, the court may revoke probation and the person is subject to sentencing.

Probation is state-funded in all counties except Maricopa; since FY 2003, Maricopa County has paid 100% of the costs of adult probation services in the county.

### ***Standard Probation***

Under [A.R.S. § 13-901](#), the court may suspend a person's sentence and place the person on probation if the offense is probation-eligible. Standard probation may either be supervised or unsupervised.

### ***Intensive Probation Supervision***

Pursuant to [A.R.S. § 13-913](#), IPS is a sentencing alternative that consists of highly structured and closely supervised probation, emphasizing payment of restitution. Offenders who have been convicted of an eligible felony or commit a technical violation of standard probation (not a new criminal offense) are eligible to be placed on IPS under [A.R.S. § 13-914](#). IPS uses a team of one probation officer and one surveillance officer; [A.R.S. § 13-916](#) permits one team to supervise up to 25 offenders and a team of one probation officer and two surveillance officers can supervise up to 40 probationers. [A.R.S. § 13-919](#) permits waivers of these standards if specific conditions are met; in FY 2015, 9 probation departments received waivers, resulting in 29.5 IPS officers carrying caseloads of no more than 15 probationers placed on IPS. Statute outlines contact requirements and requirements that probationers must meet to remain in the program. Pursuant to [A.R.S. § 13-914](#) all IPS probationers are required to perform no less than 40 hours of community restitution each month; full-time students may be exempted or required to perform fewer hours. However, for good cause, the court may reduce the number of community restitution hours performed to not less than 20 hours each month.

### ***Probation Fast Facts***

In FY 2015:

1. Annual cost per IPS probationer was \$6,322.
2. 1,095 probationers completed IPS.
3. 46% of exiting probationers were not committed to jail or prison.
4. 54% of exiting IPS probationers were revoked from IPS and incarcerated either in a county jail or prison.

On June 30, 2015, there were:

1. 2,360 persons under direct IPS supervision (182 on indirect supervision).
2. 38,257 standard probationers under direct supervision.
3. 5,435 on indirect supervision (standard).
4. 35,564 on administrative supervision.
5. Total of 82,204 persons on some form of probation.

In FY 2015, probationers completed 833,088 hours of community restitution, paid \$12,461,862 in restitution and paid \$15,172,014 in fees.

For information about probation officer rights, please see [Peace Officer Rights](#).

Sources: [2015 Supreme Court Annual Report](#); [2015 Adult Probation Annual Report](#)

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2701</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	In part, continues to suspend county non-supplanting requirements related with funding for probation services, criminal case processing, alternative dispute resolution programs and requires counties to report on reductions in county funding as a result of the elimination of non-supplanting provisions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1298</a>	probation; juvenile; adult	Modifies several provisions for persons placed on probation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1478</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	In part, continues to suspend county non-supplanting requirements related with funding for probation services, criminal case processing, and alternative dispute resolution programs and requires counties to report on reductions in county funding as a result of the elimination of non-supplanting provisions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2461</a>	probation officers; authority	Allows probation officers to enforce pretrial release conditions in all counties, instead of just Maricopa County.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2706</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015.	In part, continues to suspend county non-supplanting requirements related with funding for probation services, criminal case processing, alternative dispute resolution programs and requires counties to report on reductions in county funding as a result of the elimination of non-supplanting provisions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013 (1 <sup>st</sup> Special Session)	<a href="#">HB 2005</a>	2013-2014; criminal justice; budget reconciliation.	In part, continues to suspend county non-supplanting requirements related with funding for probation services, criminal case processing, alternative dispute resolution programs and requires counties to report on reductions in county funding as a result of the elimination of non-supplanting provisions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1531</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2012-2013	In part, continues to suspend county non-supplanting requirements related with funding for probation services, criminal case processing, alternative dispute resolution programs and requires counties to report on reductions in county funding as a result of the elimination of non-supplanting provisions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Adult Protective Services

Within the Division of Aging and Adult services at ADES is APS. Established by Laws 1980, Chapter 127, APS receives and evaluates reports of suspected adult abuse, neglect and exploitation of vulnerable and incapacitated adults and offers appropriate services. Reports are received through the APS Central Intake Hotline. Investigations are conducted both in private residences and in facilities. To be eligible for APS services, clients must be 18 years or older, vulnerable, abused, neglected or exploited and residing within Arizona.

The most recent APS Annual Activity Report [2015 Annual Report](#) indicates that the number of inquiries has grown from 10,100 to 18,373 from 2010 through 2015 and the number of reports has grown from 6,488 to 13,793 during that same time period. During FY 2015, of the allegations investigated, 68.2% were for neglect, 26.5% for abuse and 30.8% for exploitation. A case may have multiple allegations and therefore the percentages may total more than 100%. Through the engagement of temporary staffing, APS investigators reduced the number of open cases by 19% and reduced the number of cases open for six months or more by 23%.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2021</a>	adult protective services; information online	Requires the APS registry to be available online in addition to written requests. The amount of time that a report stays on the registry is increased to 25 years. Communications concerning a person who is incarcerated or a patient in the Arizona State Hospital are not reports that require an evaluation by an APS worker.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Agency Rulemaking

An agency may only make rules if the Legislature has given it authority to do so.

### ***Regular Rulemaking***

An agency must establish and maintain a current, public rulemaking docket that includes information such as the subject matter of the proposed rule, agency contact information, any known timetable for agency decisions or action and pertinent dates regarding the rule. A notice of proposed action that includes the preamble and exact wording of the rule must be filed with the SOS and sent to each person who has made a request to be notified. An agency must allow at least 30 days for public comment. If an agency receives a written request for a hearing during the comment period the agency must provide at least 30 days' notice of the proceeding. The rulemaking record closes after the comment period ends and the agency has 120 days to either terminate the proceeding or submit the rule for approval to GRRC or the AG, if eligible for exemption. In general, a rule becomes effective 60 days after it is filed with the SOS ([A.R.S. § Title 41](#), Chapter 6, Article 3).

GRRC consists of six Governor-appointed members who serve staggered, three-year terms and the Director or Assistant Director of ADOA who serves as an ex-officio member and chairperson ([A.R.S. § 41-1051](#)). GRRC is responsible for reviewing agency rules to ensure that they are necessary and to avoid duplication and adverse impact on the public. GRRC must review and approve or return, in whole or part, the rule package within 120 days ([A.R.S. § 41-1052](#)).

### ***Exempt Rulemaking***

An agency headed by a single elected official and the ACC are exempt from submitting their rules to GRRC and instead must submit a rule package to the AG for approval ([A.R.S. 41-1057](#)). Additionally, the Legislature has provided several exemptions to the Administrative Procedures Act as specified in [A.R.S. § 41-1005](#). Coincident with the making of a final rule pursuant to a statutory or session law exemption, an agency is required to file a copy of the rule with the SOS for publication and provide a copy to GRRC.

### ***Emergency Rulemaking***

If an agency makes a finding that a rule is necessary as an emergency measure, the rule may be made, amended or repealed without the public notice requirements and review by GRRC if the rule is first approved by the AG and filed with the SOS. An emergency rule is valid for 180 days and may be renewed for one more 180-day period under certain circumstances ([A.R.S. § 41-1026](#)).

### ***Expedited Rulemaking***

Agencies may conduct expedited rulemaking if it does not increase the cost of regulatory compliance, increase a fee or reduce procedural rights of regulated persons and does one or more of the following:

1. amends or repeals rules that are outdated, redundant or otherwise no longer necessary for the operation of state government, made obsolete by repeal or supersession of an agency's statutory authority or declared unconstitutional;
2. makes, amends or repeals rules that repeat existing statute or relates only to internal governmental operations;
3. corrects typographical errors, makes address or name changes or clarifies language;
4. adopts or incorporates by reference without material change any federal or state statutes, regulations or agency rules; or
5. reduces or consolidates steps, procedures or processes in the rules.

Expedited rulemaking becomes effective 30 days after publication ([A.R.S. § 41-1027](#)).

### ***Five-Year Reviews***

Agencies are required to review their rules, including rules made pursuant to an exemption, at least once every five years to determine whether the rules need to be amended or repealed. An agency must consider specific factors and evaluate the rule's effectiveness. If an agency fails to submit its report, the rules scheduled for review expire and are no longer enforceable. In order to reestablish the rules, the agency must go through the

rulemaking process. GRRC may review rules outside of the five-year review process if requested by at least four GRRC members ([A.R.S. § 41-1056](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2450</a>	expedited rulemaking; outdated rules	Allows an agency to conduct expedited rulemaking to amend or repeal rules that are outdated, redundant or otherwise no longer necessary for the operation of state government.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1388</a>	rulemaking exemption; one-year review	Outlines procedures for reviewing rules adopted pursuant to a one-time rulemaking exemption granted by the Legislature.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2526</a>	governor's regulatory review council; membership	Requires at least one appointed member of GRRC to be a small business owner.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2297</a>	state agency rulemaking; restrictions	Prohibits agencies from adopting rules that would increase existing regulation on property rights or business, unless the rule is part of an overall effort to reduce regulatory burdens, is necessary to implement statute or is required by a final court order or decision.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2393</a>	state agencies; licensure; time frames	Allows licensees or potential licensees to petition GRRC to require an agency to consider including a recommendation for reducing licensing timeframes in their five-year report.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2744</a>	regulatory rules; amendments	Modifies the statutes governing regulatory rulemaking, specifically eliminating the summary rule process and creating an expedited rulemaking process for rules that do not increase the cost of regulatory compliance or reduce the procedural rights of regular persons and further complies with statutory criteria.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Arizona Board of Cosmetology

ABOC ensures the health and safety of citizens through education and enforcement of cosmetology laws and rules. The seven-member board is appointed by the Governor to serve three-year terms, with an unlimited number of terms. ABOC licenses aestheticians, nail technicians, cosmetologists, instructors, salons and schools; establishes minimum standards for licensure and examination; adopts safety and sanitation rules and regulations; routinely inspects salons and schools to ascertain compliance with cosmetology laws; investigates and resolves complaints filed against licensees and takes disciplinary action to resolve violations. Discipline may include letters of concern, civil penalties, probation, suspension or revocation of a license, or assessing fines and various penalties. The ABOC Fund consists of monies for exams and licensing fees for cosmetologists, salons, and cosmetology schools. This 90/10 board retains 90% of the monies to examine, license, investigate and regulate the industry and deposits 10% in the GF. (A.R.S. § 32-501 et al.)

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2035</a>	cosmetology; omnibus	Replaces the <i>educator</i> position on ABOC with a public member. Permits an eligible individual 18 years or older to qualify for licensure. Adds to the list of unlawful acts, practicing any cosmetology-related field without a license. Creates a <i>Study Committee on Cosmetic Lasers</i> and requires a report by January 1, 2017.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2120</a>	cosmetology board; director; licensing renewal	Eliminates the requirement for the executive director to have experience as a licensed cosmetologist. Renews a professional license for two years rather than annually.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1320</a>	cosmetology board; makeup artists; exemption	Exempts from licensure, any individual who only applies makeup. Requires a business commonly known as a <i>sparkle bar</i> , to state that services are not regulated by ABOC.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2439</a>	cosmetology; regulation	Adjusts the minimum age requirement to be eligible for licensure by ABOC from 23 years to 16 years. Outlines qualifications for a postsecondary educational institution.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1314</a>	board of barbers; continuation	In part, continues ABOC for 10 years, until July 1, 2024.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2096</a>	board of cosmetology	Modifies the definition of <i>threading</i> . Consolidates two classes into one required class for the purpose of reciprocity.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2262</a>	threading exemption; cosmetology	Exempts from licensure, a person known as a <i>threader</i> , who removes hair from the eyebrow or other parts of the face, if the service does not include the use of chemicals, tools or wax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2440</a>	board of cosmetology	Allows ABOC to hire personnel for investigative and clerical assistance. Permits attorney's fees associated with disciplinary actions to be collected from a licensee. Enables a licensee to practice in a healthcare facility or home of a person requiring care. Exempts from licensure, those providing certain tanning services.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2157</a>	salon managers; requirements	Entitles a person to manage a cosmetology salon without first having a license.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Arizona Commerce Authority

Overview: The Arizona Department of Commerce was established by Laws 1984, Chapter 318. The agency was responsible for economic development to promote, retain and expand new and existing business, tourism, international trade, community planning and development for housing and energy needs, including the rural areas of the state. The Department had six divisions and special line items in their budget for:

1. International Development – Trade Office in Sonora; International Trade Offices; National Law Center/Free Trade
2. Business Assistance Center – Minority/Women Owned Business; Small Business Advocate
3. Rural Community Assistance – Economic Development Matching Funds; Main Street; REDI Matching Grants; Rural Economic Development
4. National Marketing – Advertising and Promotion
5. Strategic Finance – Commerce & Economic Development Commission
6. Other – Apprenticeship Services; Oil Overcharge Administration; Military Airport Planning; Nursing Education.

The ACA was initially created in 2010 by executive order of the Governor (Executive Order 2010-12) as a private-public partnership, with an advisory council and led by a board of directors. The ACA essentially eliminated the Department and assumed all related duties. Laws 2011, Second Special Session, Chapter 1 (commonly known as the Jobs Bill Package) and conforming legislation by Laws 2012, Chapter 170, codified the responsibilities and modifications to the agency, which include: to create jobs and expand capital investment through business attraction, expansion and retention; to create and monitor a comprehensive economic and workforce strategy; to manage and administer economic development and workforce programs; to provide statewide marketing leadership; to compete globally; to utilize all means necessary to integrate private sector innovation, focus and responsiveness; and advance public policy to meet the objectives.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Link	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1501</a>	Arizona commerce authority; continuation; report	Continues the ACA for two years, until July 1, 2018 and implements the recommendations of the OAG resulting from the Performance Audit and Sunset Review process.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2222</a>	employment security; omnibus	Transfers the statutory authority of the State Apprenticeship Program from the ACA to ADES.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2448</a>	audits; accountants; reciprocity privilege	Authorizes a CPA who has a limited reciprocity privilege to perform an audit or financial review with regard to renewable energy tax incentives.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2666</a>	governor's economic opportunity office; consolidation	Modifies existing agency programs, policies and funds, creates the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to monitor the state's tax structure, assess monetary incentives and serve as the workforce, employment, economic development, data and labor market information office. Transfers relevant funds, preserves authority, and modifies duties of the ACA and the AFA. Adds program and fund repeal dates.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2670</a> SB 1468	international operations centers	Beginning July 1, 2015, allows utility relief for the owner or operator of a certified international operations center that meets specific investment requirements. Modifies requirements for the tax credit for investment in new renewable energy facilities that produce energy for self-consumption.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



2015	<a href="#">HB 2673</a> SB 1471	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Effective January 1, 2016, repeals the Job Training tax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2272</a>	tax credits; capital investments; employment	Modifies various tax credits: <i>Angel Investment Incentive Program:</i> continues the program to 2021 and increases the maximum investment in a single small business a taxpayer can apply toward a credit (\$250K-\$500K). <i>Quality Jobs Tax Credit:</i> clarifies that if an employee in a new position leaves, the taxpayer is still qualified for the credit as long as the position is filled within 90 days. <i>R&amp;D Tax Credit:</i> requires a taxpayer to obtain certification from the ACA that research payments meet statutory requirements prior to applying to ADOR for the credit.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1313</a>	tax corrections	Corrects errors, strikes obsolete language, and makes clarifying and conforming changes to A.R.S. that are related to taxation. Requires the ACA to establish a preapproval process for the certification of applications for commercial solar energy income tax credits.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2332</a>	healthy forest enterprise incentives; extension	Extends certain sales, use and income tax incentives for qualified Healthy Forest Enterprises through December 31, 2024. Modifies eligibility requirements. Creates new individual and corporate income tax credits for training new workers in ecological restoration.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2835</a>	Arizona commerce authority; statutory conformity	Amends the Arizona Revised Statutes to conform to the law that created the ACA.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2815</a>	employment; incentives; regulatory tax credit	Establishes tax credits for capital investments and employment in new/expanded commercial headquarters and manufacturing and research facilities. Extends the Renewable Energy Tax Credit and reduced taxation on individual long-term net capital gain. Provides an income tax subtraction of federal depreciation allowance, and extends the net operating loss carryover timeframe.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1045</a>	tax correction act; 2012	Corrects errors, obsolete language and blending problems within the Arizona Revised Statutes, which govern state tax laws.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2011 (2nd Special Session)	<a href="#">HB 2001</a> SB 1001	Arizona commerce authority; business incentives.	Establishes the ACA and statutorily eliminates the Department. Creates the Rural Business Development Advisory Council and Job Creation Withholding Clearing Account made up of the following: ACA Fund and the Arizona Competes Fund. Revises available tax credits, as well as some other programs.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

ADJC is a state agency that is tasked with supervising, rehabilitating, treating and educating all committed youth. Statute defines *committed youth* as a person who is 14-17 years of age and is committed to the custody of ADJC ([A.R.S. § 41-2801](#)). ADJC is overseen by a Director who is appointed by the Governor. The Director oversees the overall operations and policies of ADJC. Additional duties of the Director include but are not limited to maintaining and securing all facilities, executing conditional liberty services for released youths, developing policies and programs for legislative consideration for the purpose of improving services to all youth and developing a statewide statistical reporting mechanism ([A.R.S. § 41-2804](#)).

ADJC provides a variety of services to youth in their custody. Some of these services include an individual treatment plan for each committed youth based on a diagnostic psychological evaluation, an educational assessment and other relevant factors ([A.R.S. § 41-2815](#)). In addition to the individual treatment plan, ADJC is also permitted to provide medical, dental and health services ([A.R.S. § 41-2805](#)). Finally, ADJC also provides religious programs for all youth who desire to participate, community based care, community work programs, educational services and treatment for mental illness and developmental disabilities.

All youth in the custody of ADJC are required to be discharged once they have reached 18 years of age. In addition to a discharge, ADJC is permitted to grant conditional liberty to a committed youth if certain criteria are met, which include the appropriate notification of state authorities as well as any victims ([A.R.S. §§ 41-2818](#) and [41-2820](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2260</a>	foster care review board; continuation	Clarifies that a child may not be committed to ADJC if they are dependent or incorrigible, unless the child is adjudicated delinquent.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1478</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Prohibits the commitment or the award of a child to ADJC who is adjudicated delinquent for an offense that is not a felony unless the child has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an offense that is a felony or is seriously mentally ill, under 14 years of age or a dependent or incorrigible child.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2088</a>	interstate compact for juveniles	Requires the Governor to designate the director of ADJC as the Interstate Compact Commissioner and Compact Administrator for the Interstate Compact on Juveniles for the State of Arizona.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1037</a>	juvenile corrections; education	Requires committed youth and youth on conditional liberty to be assigned to an educational program.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1038</a>	juvenile corrections department; fingerprinting exception	Authorizes the Director of ADJC to allow paid or unpaid employees of a licensee or contract provider to have direct contact with committed youth upon determination that the person is successfully rehabilitated after being convicted of felony offenses involving the possession or use of marijuana, dangerous drugs, or narcotic drugs; or an offense of driving under the influence (DUI), extreme DUI or aggravated DUI.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Arizona Department of Public Safety Fingerprinting

### ***Fingerprint Clearance Cards***

Individuals who work with vulnerable populations such as children or the elderly are generally required to obtain an FPCC as a condition of employment. ADPS administers the FPCC process and applicants submit an application and a valid set of fingerprints to ADPS for review. ADPS compares the applicant's criminal history to a list of precluding offenses outlined in statute and either issues or denies the applicant an FPCC based on the results. ADPS is required to deny an FPCC to an applicant who is awaiting trial on or has been convicted of committing or attempting, soliciting, facilitating or conspiring to commit any precluding offense.

There are two types of FPCCs: regular and Level 1. Level 1 FPCCs are more difficult to obtain as there are more offenses that would preclude an applicant from obtaining a Level 1 FPCC than a regular FPCC. Regular FPCC precluding offenses are listed in [A.R.S. § 41-1758.03](#) and Level 1 FPCC precluding offenses are listed in [A.R.S. § 41-1758.07](#).

FPCCs expire every six years and cardholders are required to submit an application and a new set of fingerprints for FPCC renewal. Individuals possessing an Identity Verified Print (IVP) FPCC, however, are not required to submit additional fingerprints as IVP FPCC procedures require additional screening to verify identity at the time of initial application. Certificated school instructors, tutors and other individuals providing instructional services to students are required to obtain an IVP FPCC.

### ***Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Check***

Certain public agencies require employees or related personnel; applicants for licensure, registration or certification; or individuals who engage with the agency in some other manner to undergo a fingerprint-based criminal history check. The individual must submit a full set of valid fingerprints to the agency, which are transmitted to ADPS to conduct a state and federal criminal history check. This process differs from the FPCC process as FPCC applicants submit fingerprints and an application directly to ADPS and ADPS compares the applicant's criminal history to a list of precluding offenses, either issuing or denying an FPCC based on the results. Additionally, ADPS continuously reviews FPCC status and suspends, revokes or places restrictions on FPCCs as needed. The fingerprint-based criminal history check is a singular review typically required by an agency as a condition of employment, licensure or other interaction or transaction.

The requirement to either obtain an FPCC or undergo a fingerprint-based criminal history check varies across agencies; however, individuals who work with vulnerable populations are typically required to obtain an FPCC.

### ***Central State Repository***

ADPS maintains the Central State Repository, which contains information collected from law enforcement and criminal justice agencies relating to arrests and dispositions. Law enforcement and criminal justice agencies are required to submit fingerprints and other personal identifying information to ADPS of individuals arrested, charged with, convicted of or summoned to court for felony, domestic violence, sexual or DUI offenses. ADPS may only exchange Central State Repository information with public agencies, other entities or individuals pursuant to state and federal law.

### ***Board of Fingerprinting***

The Board of Fingerprinting grants good cause exceptions for individuals who have been denied an FPCC or whose FPCC has been suspended for committing certain precluding offenses. The Board of Fingerprinting also grants central registry exceptions for individuals who have been reported for child or vulnerable adult abuse. DCS is required to maintain a central registry of substantiated reports of abuse and neglect and may conduct a central registry background check for the purpose of determining whether contract providers and their employees or child care program personnel are qualified to provide services to children or vulnerable adults. Good cause or central registry exceptions may be granted if an individual is able to demonstrate that he or she is rehabilitated and not at risk for recidivism.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2109</a>	pharmacists; licensure	Requires an applicant for an initial license by the Pharmacy Board to apply for a FPCC rather than undergo a criminal background check.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2154</a>	failure to appear; arrest; fingerprinting	Outlines which criminal justice agencies are responsible for taking a person's ten-print fingerprints and submitting them to Central State Repository of criminal history records.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2249</a>	ADOT; authorized third parties	Requires certain employees of authorized third parties with ADOT to provide a full set of fingerprints for a state and federal criminal records check.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2514</a>	restricted vehicle use; DUI; exemption	Exempts real estate, cemetery, and membership camping brokers and salespersons from the prohibition of a person convicted of, or awaiting trial for a DUI within five years of applying for a FPCC from driving any vehicle to transport employees or clients as a part of their employment.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1238</a>	tribes; child safety; health care	Allows an authorized tribe to request, a federal name-based background check and within 15 days the submission of a full set of fingerprints to obtain a state and federal criminal records check when an emergency placement for a child is offered.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2086</a>	fingerprint clearance cards; omnibus	DCS employees who have contact with children and IT employees required to obtain level 1 FPCC. DEMA employees required to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check instead of obtaining FPCC due to elimination of DEMA-operated youth program Project Challenge. List of regular and level 1 FPCC precluding offenses updated to clarify that "criminal trespassing" & "burglary" qualify as precluding offenses individually. ADPS notification policies for FPCC denial, suspension, revocation, and restriction clarified in statute.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2496</a>	dental board; regulation; fingerprinting	In part, requires dental and dental hygienist license and denturist certification applicants to obtain a regular FPCC.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1149</a>	Arizona medical board; fingerprinting; disclosure	Repealed 2014 law requiring renewal AMB license applicants after September 2, 2014 to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check if not already done.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1295</a>	fingerprinting; judgement of guilt; records	Requires booking agencies to take ten-print fingerprints of individual if unable to determine whether legible ten-print fingerprints already taken by arresting agency.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2306</a>	fingerprint clearance cards; periodic checks	Human trafficking for forced labor or services added to list of regular and level 1 FPCC precluding offenses. Authorizes ADPS to conduct periodic federal criminal history checks (ex. <a href="#">FBI NGI Rap Back</a> ) to update FPCC status and notify Board of Fingerprinting & employers of changes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1380</a>	Arizona medical board; licensees; fingerprinting	Requires new AMB license applicants to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check beginning September 2, 2014. Renewal AMB license applicants after September 2, 2014 required to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check if not already done (note: repealed in 2015).	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1136</a>	acupuncture board of examiners	Requires acupuncture license applicants to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check beginning July 1, 2016.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">SB 1043</a>	naturopaths; prescription authority; pharmacy board	Requires applicants for new license in pharmacy occupation to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2239</a>	state board of appraisal	Requires real estate appraisal management company registration applicants to obtain regular FPCC instead of fingerprint-based criminal history check.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1391</a>	noncertificated employees; schools; fingerprinting	Authorizes school districts & charter schools to require non-certificated personnel who provide student services to obtain FPCC instead of fingerprint-based criminal history check.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1022</a>	board of fingerprinting; continuation	Continues the Board of Fingerprinting for eight years until July 1, 2021.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2441</a>	schools; electronic fingerprinting services	Authorizes ADPS to contract with entities to provide electronic or internet-based fingerprinting services to FPCC applicants (ex. <a href="#">Livescan</a> ) 1. Includes IVP FPCC applicants 2. Contracted entity must comply with ADPS standards of submission, privacy, & security Contracted entity may charge fee for providing fingerprinting services separate from ADPS FPCC application fee.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1408</a>	fingerprint clearance cardholders; background checks	Level 1 FPCC eligible to satisfy state & federal criminal history check requirement for prospective adoptive parents and household members.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2317</a>	fingerprint clearance card; expired use	School employees, vocational students age 23 or older attending classes at high schools during regular school hours, and required college or university students able to use expired FPCC if individual verifies: 1) new application submitted within 90 days of expiration and 2) not awaiting trial on or convicted of precluding offense.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2183</a>	ADOT; authorized third parties	Requires traffic survival school license applicants with 20% or more company ownership to obtain regular FPCC.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2171</a>	driver licenses; driver training schools	Requires professional driving school instructors to obtain a regular FPCC.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1136</a>	fingerprinting; central registry; background checks	Establishes the Board of Fingerprinting central registry exception.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2674</a>	central state repository; nonprofit organizations	Adds nonprofit organizations interacting with children or vulnerable adults to the list of Central State Repository agencies eligible to receive criminal history information via FPCC or fingerprint-based criminal history check for personnel.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2571</a>	state personnel system	Requires ADOA IT position applicants to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>



## Arizona Medical Board

Laws 1913, Second Special Session, Chapter 17 established the AMB to regulate the practice of allopathic medicine through licensure, complaint investigation and resolution related to medical doctors. The primary duty of the AMB is to protect the public from the unlawful, incompetent, unqualified, impaired or unprofessional practitioners of allopathic medicine through licensure, regulation and rehabilitation of the profession in the state. The AMB consists of 12 members who serve five-year terms. Members are eligible to receive compensation in the amount of \$250 per day for each day of service and related expenses. As of April, 2016 the AMB licensed 22,728 allopathic physicians.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2364</a>	medical board; license renewal	Allows the AMB to renew a license that has expired within two years of the expiration when certain conditions are met.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2502</a>	medical licensure compact	Contains a variety of provisions for the AMB related to the establishment of the Medical Licensure Compact.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1443</a>	health profession regulatory boards	In part, requires certain information to be made available on a health profession regulatory board's (HPRB) website and states that each HPRB may establish a non-disciplinary confidential monitoring program.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2015	<a href="#">SB 1149</a>	Arizona medical board; fingerprinting; disclosure	Specifies the AMB make available a profile to the public for each licensee, but stipulates the profile may not contain any information received from the FBI related to a federal criminal records check. Removes the requirement for a renewal licensee who did not submit fingerprints for a criminal records check when initially licensed to do so. Appropriates \$200,000 from the AMB Fund in FY 2015 to refund fees collected by the AMB for the purpose of obtaining a federal and state criminal background check for renewal applicants.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1258</a>	medical board; affiliation verification; rulemaking	Requires the executive director of the AMB to submit to the medical consultant only those medical complaints that involve a standard of care issue and that require medical training and expertise to determine whether a violation has occurred.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1051</a>	medical board; pro bono registration	Eliminates the requirement for a doctor applying for a pro bono license to provide specified information outlined in statute and requires an applicant for a pro bono registration to provide the AMB with the name of each state in which the person is licensed or had held a license. Mandates the AMB verify whether an applicant is licensed or has held a license, has never had a license revoked or suspended and is not the subject of an unresolved complaint.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1379</a>	volunteer health services; registration	Allows a health profession regulatory board (including the AMB) to issue a volunteer health services registration to a health professional, who is not an Arizona licensee, to practice in this state for a total of up to 14 days each calendar year. The 14 days may be performed consecutively or cumulatively. Specifies the criteria a health professional must meet in order to be eligible, requires the applicant to submit the name of each state in which the person is licensed or has held a license and the AMB must verify the information. The legislation also permits the regulatory board to suspend or revoke a registration when receiving proof satisfactory to the board that the holder of the registration has engaged in practice that is outside the scope of the registration or that grounds exist for action against the holder of registration.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">SB 1380</a>	Arizona medical board; licensees, fingerprinting	Makes a variety of changes to the statutes for the AMB.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1381</a>	Arizona medical board; supplement appropriation	Appropriates \$855,000 to the AMB from the AMB Fund in FY 2014 to contract with an in-state credentials verification service for health professions to review all initial applications received by the AMB from October 1, 2011 through February 5, 2014. Specifies the contract must outline the components required for a completed application and authorize the contractor to request any additional documentation from the applicant or licensee. The contract is not subject to procurement code requirements. Permits the AMB to expend the appropriated monies in FY 2015.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2754</a>	disciplinary action; Arizona medical board	Allows the AMB to consider a direct or indirect competitive relationship between the complainant and the respondent in determining appropriate disciplinary action.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1006</a>	medical board; continuation	Continues the AMB for 10 years.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1188</a>	medical board; duties; meetings; procedures	<p>Mandates that investigative personnel complete a nationally recognized investigator training program within one year of hire and until the investigative personnel completes the training program they must work under the supervision of an investigator who has completed the program. Prohibits the AMB from opening an investigation if identifying information regarding the complainant is not provided.</p> <p>Provides the AMB may not act on any complaint containing an allegation of unprofessional conduct that occurred more than seven years before the complaint was received. The time limitation does not apply to medical malpractice settlements or judgments. Specifies that the AMB must utilize the clear and convincing evidence standard in regards to a violation related to a disciplinary action. The AMB must apply the current standard of preponderance of evidence for matters relating to sexual misconduct.</p>	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Arizona Online Instruction

Established in 1998 as a pilot program, AOI was renamed and fully established in 2009 to meet the needs of students in the information age. The State Board for Charter Schools and State Board of Education are authorized to sponsor school district and charter schools to provide AOI ([A.R.S. §15-808](#)). Each approved AOI provider begins providing instruction on a probationary basis and after demonstrating academic integrity and improvement of academic performance through online education, the provider may apply to be removed from probationary status. AOI providers are required to ensure that each participating student maintains a daily log of AOI instruction for the purpose of calculating attendance and students whose academic achievement declines while in online instruction may be removed from the program. AOI's receive less funding for students than a non-online school district or charter school would. For full-time students the AOI receives 95% of the amount that a non-online school would and for part-time students the AOI receives 85%. For more information from the Arizona Department of Education may be found [here](#) or from the State Board of Education [here](#).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1280</a>	empowerment scholarship accounts; eligibility; administration	Establishes a required number of logged instructional hours for AOI students to be eligible for an ESA.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2530</a>	Arizona online instruction; credit; schools	Prohibits public schools from requiring proof of payment as a condition for accepting AOI credits. Requires school districts to release student transcripts to an AOI provider within 10 days of a request and establishes a penalty and process for	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Governor's letter</a>
2015	<a href="#">SB 1093</a>	online instruction; concurrent enrollment; testing	Prohibits school districts and charter schools from charging a fee to students for course credit examinations if the course was completed at an AOI or other school. Requires students who transfer AOI credits to be provided with a list of	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1117</a>	online instruction; state-approved charter authorizers	Permits any entity that is authorized to sponsor a charter school to sponsor an AOI charter school.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1350</a>	ADE school finance revisions	Removes the exclusion of Arizona Online Instruction from ADM re-computation requirements.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1168</a>	dropout recovery program; changes	Removes the authority for an AOI provider to offer a dropout recovery	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Arizona State Parks

ASPB operates and maintains all 31 state parks, natural areas and historic and cultural areas. ASPB's duties include selecting areas of scenic beauty, natural features and historical properties owned by the state for management, operation and further development as state parks and historical monuments and investigating privately and federally owned land and lands owned by the state to determine which tracts should be set aside and dedicated for use as state parks, monuments or trails (A.R.S. §§ [41-511](#), [41-511.04](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2702</a>	environment; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	Allows the ASPB to spend up to \$692,100 from its portion of the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund for agency operating costs in FY 2017. Expand the use of the Yarnell Hill Memorial Fund for purchasing, designing and constructing the Yarnell Hill Memorial.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1474</a>	environment; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Allows the ASPB to spend up to \$692,100 from its portion of the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund in FY 2016 for agency operating costs. Expand the use of the Yarnell Hill Memorial Fund for purchasing, designing and constructing the Yarnell Hill Memorial.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2624</a>	Yarnell Hill memorial; appropriation	Establishes the Yarnell Hill Memorial State Park, the Yarnell Hill Memorial Site Board (Board) and the Yarnell Hill Memorial Fund. The 15-member board, chaired by the State Parks Director, is required to determine whether to establish a memorial dedicated to the members of the Granite Mountain Hotshot Crew if the Board also determines that the site should be memorialized. The Board is also required to establish the Memorial and approve the design and construction.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2707</a>	environment; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015	Authorizes the ASPB to establish the Yarnell Hill Memorial State Park contingent on the Yarnell Hill Memorial Site Board (board) recommendation that ASPB purchase the land for the Memorial site; the board approves the design and construction of the memorial; and the board secures permissions for persons to visit the memorial. Allows ASPB to enter into an intergovernmental agreement with Yavapai County for the maintenance and preservation of the Memorial and access road. Appropriates \$500,000 from the GF in FY 2014 to ASPB for the purpose of purchasing the Memorial site. Authorizes the ASPB to spend up to \$692,100 from its portion of the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund in FY 15 for agency operating costs.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1326</a>	state parks; donations; fund; transportation	Establishes the Sustainable State Parks and Roads Fund (Fund) and allows taxpayers to make a voluntary contribution of their tax refund to the Fund. Directs the ASPB to use the Fund to operate, maintain and make capital improvements to buildings, roads, parking lots, highway entrances and any related structure used to operate state parks. Permits tax payers to donate any amount to the Fund in lieu of or in addition to the designated portion of the tax refund by an appropriate indication on the return.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1532</a>	environment; budget reconciliation; 2012-2013	Authorizes the ASPB to spend up to \$692,100 from its portion of the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund in FY 2013 for operating expenses. Eliminates the State Parks Enhancement Fund, the Reservation Surcharge Revolving Fund and the Publications and Souvenir Revolving Fund, and consolidates their revenue sources into a new appropriated State Parks Revenue Fund.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2012	<a href="#">HB 2571</a>	state personnel system	Consolidates the state personnel systems, established the transition of a majority of the State workforce to uncovered and at-will status, improves management of the workforce, restructures the grievance and appeal process and updates human resources practices. The bill removed the authority of ASPB to employ a director of State Parks and instead requires the Governor to appoint a director, subject to Senate confirmation, who will serve at the pleasure of the Governor.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
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## Arizona State Retirement System

ASRS was established in 1953 to provide retirement, long-term disability (LTD) and other benefits to employees of the state, counties, municipalities, universities, community colleges, school districts and other political entities. ASRS is governed by a nine-member Board of Trustees (Board), appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. More about the history of ASRS can be found [here](#). ASRS is a defined benefit plan providing a monthly benefit to retired members based on years of service, salary, age and retirement option chosen. There are two “tiers” of benefits for ASRS members: Tier 1 applies to members hired before July 1, 2011; Tier 2 applies to members hired after that date.

### ***Benefit Structure***

Normal Retirement Date (the earliest of the following):

1. A member’s 65<sup>th</sup> birthday;
2. A member’s 62<sup>nd</sup> birthday and completion of at least 10 years of credited service; or
3. The first day immediately following the day that:
  - a. The sum of the member’s age and years of total credited service equal 80 (Tier I); or
  - b. Age 60 with 25 years of credited service or age 55 with 30 years of service (Tier II).

Monthly Life Annuity is the product of a multiplier and the member’s best:

1. 36-month average compensation in last 120 months for Tier I members; and
2. 60-month average compensation in last 120 months for Tier II members multiplied by years of total credited service.

Pre-1984 members can use a 60-month average and include additional types of compensation if doing so produces a larger result.

Early Retirement is at age 50 with five or more years of credited service.

Normal Form of Benefit: Straight life annuity with cash refund feature payable monthly with benefits commencing on the day following the date of termination of employment. Optional forms are also provided.

LTD is provided through a separate plan. The monthly benefit equals  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the member’s monthly compensation, reduced by percentages of other income received payable commencing six months after date of disability until the earlier of:

1. Date of cessation of total disability; or
2. Normal retirement date.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2104</a>	ASRS; retention of credited service	Stipulates an employee in a position that was exempt from ASRS membership retains credited service for the period of employment that the employer remitted ASRS contributions on the employee’s behalf. Allows, retroactive to July 1, 2015, a retired ASRS member to return to work as a state elected official who is subject to term limits and still be eligible to receive retirement benefits.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2159</a>	ASRS; rulemaking exemption	Exempts ASRS and the Board from rulemaking for actuarial assumptions and calculations, investment strategy/decisions and accounting methodology, except that these decisions are subject to the Uniform Administrative Hearing Procedures.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2160</a>	ASRS; eligible rollovers	Allows the Board to accept a direct transfer from a member’s Individual Retirement Account or Individual Retirement Annuity and prohibits indirect rollovers.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1037</a>	ASRS; board delegation; benefit determinations	Permits the Board to delegate its duty and authority to a Committee of the Board to act on its behalf as specified.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2016	<a href="#">SB 1151</a>	ASRS; continuation	Continues ASRS for eight years.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2338</a>	ASRS; disability program	Removes the word “total” from the description of a member’s disability for purposes of being considered eligible for LTD benefits. Does not change any of the eligibility criteria.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2339</a>	ASRS; rules	Removes the requirement for plans and amendments submitted by political subdivisions to conform to ASRS requirements provided in rule. Requires ASRS to make member account information accessible via either written or electronic form.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1096</a>	ASRS; actuarial valuation method	Allows the Board to determine which actuarial cost method to use in valuation and contribution calculations and expands the annual employer contributions report to include information on funded status and returns.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1097</a>	ASRS; health insurance benefits	States that if an ASRS member who is eligible for the health/accident insurance premium benefit forfeits interest in the account before termination of ASRS, the amount of the forfeiture must be quickly applied to reduce employer contributions required to fund the health insurance benefit.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1119</a>	ASRS; purchase of credited service	Removes the five-year cap on the purchase of prior years of service for ASRS members whose membership date started before July 20, 2011, and requires ASRS members to have at least five years of service in ASRS before purchasing prior service, if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2039</a>	charter schools; higher education sponsors	In part, allows all charter schools to participate in ASRS.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2050</a>	ASRS members; section 218 agreements	Eliminates the ASRS eligibility requirement that an employee be covered by Arizona's 218 Agreement and repeals the defined contribution retirement plan for those member's ineligible for ASRS or PSPRS.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2122</a>	ASRS; election; EORP defined contribution	Clarifies that an elected official who is a current or former member of ASRS will maintain or resume membership within this system upon election and makes changes to the EODCRS Disability Program benefits.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1082</a>	ASRS; employee background checks	Allows the ASRS Director to conduct criminal records checks and credit checks of current or prospective employees.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1083</a>	ASRS; applicable interest rate; definition	Defines specific terms to comply with the Internal Revenue Code.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1084</a>	ASRS; long-term disability compensation	Redefines <i>monthly compensation</i> as the amount determined by taking the six pay periods immediately before the date of the member’s disability, disregarding the two highest and lowest compensation amounts and deriving the median of the two remaining pay periods.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2294</a>	public pensions; court commissioners	Removes language specifying the eligibility of fulltime court commissioners in ASRS and EORP as being dependent upon their inclusion in the Arizona 218 Agreement.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2562</a>	public retirement systems; ineligible employees	Provides coverage under the ASRS Defined Contribution Plan for employees who are ineligible for a state retirement system. In part, appropriates \$430,000 from the ASRS Administrative account to ASRS to cover the costs of expanded LTD coverage of Plan participants and IRS qualification processes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2013	<a href="#">SB 1170</a>	ASRS; amendments	Makes numerous administrative changes to the statutes governing ASRS.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2262</a>	ASRS; employees; election; enrollment	Permits state employees over the age of 65 who are not active, inactive or retired ASRS members to opt-out of participation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2264</a>	ASRS; employee; employer contributions; rate	Reverses the current 47% employer and 53% employee contribution rate split to the original 50/50% split.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2571</a>	state personnel system	In part, states that the Director serves at the pleasure of the Board. Allows the Board to enter into employment agreements and set terms for those agreements for specific positions, in consultation with the Director of ADOA.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2745</a>	PSPRS; employer contributions	In part, makes changes to ASRS statutes regarding distribution, service purchase and investments.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1117</a>	ASRS; administration	Increases ASRS accounts receivables collection authority.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1119</a>	ASRS; spousal consent	Modifies ASRS provisions regarding spousal consent.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1194</a>	ASRS; nonparticipatory employer; liabilities	Directs ASRS to allocate liability to employer who is no longer participating in ASRS if nonparticipation is due to specified conditions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Auto Insurance Coverage Comparison: Transportation Network Companies vs Taxi, Livery Vehicle and Limousine

Vehicles engaged in for-hire transportation are required to provide proof of financial responsibility demonstrating an ability to respond to damages for accident liability. For-hire vehicles include taxis, livery vehicles, limousines and transportation network company (TNC) vehicles. Financial responsibility may be obtained by either of the following: an insurance policy containing minimum liability coverage of \$250,000 and uninsured motorist coverage of \$250,000, or an alternate coverage applicable to the type of vehicle ([A.R.S. § 28-4033](#)).

Alternate coverage for taxis, livery vehicles or limousines is outlined under [A.R.S. § 28-4039](#) and is divided into time periods:

- During the time in which the taxi, livery vehicle or limousine driver is available to provide passenger transportation, but has not accepted a ride request and is not in the act of providing passenger transportation, primary commercial motor vehicle liability insurance coverage in the amount of:
  - \$25,000 because of bodily injury to or death of any one person in any one accident,
  - \$50,000 because of bodily injury to or death of two or more person in any one accident, subject to the limit for one person; and
  - \$20,000 because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.
- During the time the taxi, livery vehicle or limousine driver has accepted a ride request through any communication and during the time in which the taxi, livery vehicle or limousine driver is providing passenger transportation the following insurance coverage must be maintained:
  - Primary commercial motor vehicle liability insurance in a minimum amount of \$250,000 per incident, and
  - Commercial uninsured motorist coverage in a minimum amount of \$250,000 per incident.

Alternate coverage for TNC vehicles is outlined under [A.R.S. § 28-4038](#) and is divided into time periods:

- During the time the transportation network company driver is logged into the transportation network company's digital network or software application to be a driver, but is not in the act of providing transportation network services, primary motor vehicle liability insurance coverage in the amount of:
  - \$25,000 because of bodily injury to or death of any one person in any one accident;
  - \$50,000 because of bodily injury to or death of two or more person in any one accident, subject to the limit for one person; and
  - \$20,000 because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.
- During the time the TNC driver is providing transportation network services the following insurance coverage must be maintained:
  - Primary commercial motor vehicle liability insurance in a minimum amount of \$250,000 per incident; and
  - Commercial uninsured motorist coverage in a minimum amount of \$250,000 per incident.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2171</a>	weights and measures; omnibus	Revises statutes regarding taxis, livery vehicles, limousines and transportation network company vehicles with regards to permits.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1492</a>	taxi, limousines, livery vehicles	Prohibits a TNC driver from accepting street hails and adds further regulations for taxis, limousines and livery vehicles.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2015	<a href="#">HB 2135</a>	transportation network companies	Establishes the TNCs article governing TNCs and TNC drivers, and outlines financial responsibility requirements for TNCs and livery vehicles, taxis and limousines.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2677</a>	vehicle insurance; proof shown electronically	Allows proof of financial responsibility to be displayed on a wireless communication device.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Child Welfare System

According to the Child Welfare Reporting Requirements, Semi-Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2015 through September 1, 2015 the hotline received 26,455 reports that met the statutory criteria for a report ([DCS Reports](#)). The number of children in out-of-home care has seen a consistent increase since 2009 when there were approximately 10,000 children in out-of-home care. As of June 2016 the number of children in out-of-home care has exceeded 18,000. Following is a link to the website for the [Department of Child Safety](#).

[A.R.S. Title 8](#) (Child Safety) contains applicable statutes. Contained within are laws related to adoption, juvenile court, juvenile offenders, DCS and early childhood development and health programs.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2059</a>	DCS information; governor access	Authorizes DCS to share information with the Governor if it is necessary to perform official duties, and prohibits the Governor from disclosing information with certain exceptions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2260</a>	foster care review board; continuation	Continues the State Foster Care Review Board for eight years and makes changes to: who may serve on foster care review boards, who may adopt, who may be adopted, who may be committed to the ADJC and who may certify prospective adoptive parents. Modifies timeframes for foster parent training and requires DCS to review and hold public meetings on the implementation of foster home licensing rules and guidelines.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2270</a>	backlog cases; private contractors; DCS	Requires DCS to enter into one or more contracts with one or more private contractors to work cooperatively with DCS to administer backlog cases.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2427</a>	child removal; uniform criteria	States that DCS must apply its rules, policies and safety and risk assessment tools uniformly across this state.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2442</a>	behavioral health; urgent need; children	Outlines procedures for a foster or adoptive parent to obtain urgent behavioral health services for a child in need of such services.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2452</a>	cash assistance; eligibility; children	Requires ADES to allow cash assistance for an otherwise eligible dependent child while the dependent child is in the legal custody of DCS, a tribal court or a tribal child welfare agency located in this state.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2522</a>	DCS; intake hotline; reports	Clarifies the definition of a <i>DCS report</i> and permits DCS to use reports and related records from the DCS case management information system to license foster homes, certify adoptive homes or make employment decisions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1238</a>	tribes; child safety; health care	In part, allows an authorized tribe to request a federal name-based background check, and within 15 days, the submission of a full set of fingerprints to obtain state and federal criminal records check when an emergency placement for child is offered.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2024</a>	child safety oversight committee; continuation	Continues the Child Safety Oversight Committee through December 31, 2016, and modifies Committee membership.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2047</a>	child removal; supervisor review; approval	Specifies that DCS may not remove a child from the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian unless the child safety worker submits the reasons for removal and supporting documentation to their supervisor and the supervisor approves the removal.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2015	<a href="#">HB 2098</a>	department of child safety	Modifies disclosure provisions related to adoption agency information. Adjusts provisions for electronic communication by DCS. Requires the AG to establish an audit team within DCS. Provides for the release of information related to foster parents and child welfare agencies.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2099</a>	adoption; definitions; agency records	Defines the procedures for transfer of documents when an adoption agency ceases operations.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2100</a>	DCS employee personal information; confidentiality	Protects the identity of a DCS employee.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2166</a>	DCS information; egregious abuse; neglect	Relocates laws regarding information DCS must provide to the public in a case of fatality or near fatality and further expands disclosure requirements.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Special Session	<a href="#">SB 1001</a>	department of child safety	Establishes DCS and completes the transfer of the responsibility for the child welfare system to DCS. Defines the purpose of DCS and outlines responsibilities.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2721</a>	office; child welfare investigations; DES	Requires the Director of ADES to establish the Office of Child Welfare Investigations within ADES to conduct investigations related to criminal child abuse and neglect and criminal conduct allegations. Prescribes training and other requirements related to child welfare investigators.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>

## Citizens Clean Elections Act & Elections Commission

The voters passed the Citizens Clean Elections Act in 1998. The Act established a campaign financing system to provide public funding to qualified candidates running for legislative and statewide offices and created the CCEC to enforce the Act's provisions. To be certified as a clean elections candidate, individuals must obtain a predetermined number of \$5 qualifying contributions from constituents. Once qualified, clean elections candidates must follow strict contribution and spending limits, as well as reporting requirements and participate in required debates.

During the 2014 general election, 46 candidates ran as clean elections candidates. These candidates received approximately \$1.9 million from the CCEC to conduct their campaigns. The CCEC receives its funding from a 10% surcharge on all civil penalties and criminal fines, civil penalties paid by candidates and the \$5 qualifying contributions collected from participating candidates.

Because the Act, and consequently the CCEC, were proposed by initiative and approved by the voters, any legislative change to [Title 16, Chapter 6, Article 2](#) must pass with  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote of each chamber and "further the purpose of the Act" (Proposition 105).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2050</a>	federal office; online signature collection	Allows candidates for statewide and legislative office to collect the full amount of required nomination petition signatures and \$5 qualifying contributions by use of the SOS online system.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1516</a>	campaign finance amendments	Repeals, rewrites and modifies campaign finance statutes, effective January 1, 2017. The bill did not receive the $\frac{3}{4}$ vote required to amend the Act and the conforming internal references in Title 16, Chapter 6, Article 2 were not changed.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2107</a>	elections; candidate, ballot measure signatures	Codifies the pilot program created by <a href="#">HB 2304</a> directing the SOS to provide an online system for registered voters to sign a nomination petition and submit a \$5 qualifying contribution for statewide and legislative candidates. Candidates may collect up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the required nomination petition signatures and qualifying contributions by use of the SOS online system.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1344</a>	contribution limits; clean election authority	Asserts that enforcement and investigative authority for alleged violations of campaign contribution and expense requirements by nonparticipating candidates for statewide and legislative office rests with the SOS and the AG. Stipulates that the CCEC has no authority to accept, investigate or otherwise act on any complaint involving nonparticipating candidates.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1454</a>	campaign finance; in-kind contributions; disclosures	Prohibits participating candidates from using clean elections monies to purchase goods or services that bear a distinctive trade name, trademark or trade dress item, including a logo owned by a business or other entity owned by the candidate or in which the candidate has a controlling interest. Modifies the formula utilized by the SOS to determine if a candidate qualifies for clean elections funding.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2779</a>	clean elections; trigger reports; repeal	Eliminates references to the matching provisions of the Act that were found unconstitutional and eliminates tax credits and tax reductions for clean elections donations. Prohibits certification of a candidate as eligible for clean elections funding if the candidate has been removed from office by the CCEC or if the candidate is delinquent on a debt plan with the CCEC.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1138</a>	clean elections; trigger reports; repeal	Eliminates the requirement for nonparticipating candidates to file financial reports whenever their spending or contribution amounts are triggered by specified dollar amounts. Modifies the timeframe in which pre-election reports must be filed and completed.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Colorado River

The Colorado River is managed and operated under the "Law of the River" that consists of compacts, contracts, laws, court decisions and decrees and regulatory guidelines. The Law apportions 16.5 million acre-feet (maf) of water to seven states and Mexico and regulates the use and management of the river. Arizona has the right to 2.8 maf annually of water from the River; 1.6 maf is delivered through the CAP to Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties and 1.2 maf is allotted to on-river users in La Paz, Mohave and Yuma counties for municipal, industrial and agricultural uses.

### **MAJOR COMPONENTS AND TIMELINE OF "THE LAW OF THE RIVER"**

#### **1922 COLORADO RIVER COMPACT**

The Compact divided the Colorado River basin into an upper and lower basin, each receiving 7.5 maf consumptive use of Colorado River water on an annual basis. The Upper Basin includes Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and a small portion of Arizona. The Lower Basin includes California, Arizona and Nevada.

#### **1928 BOULDER CANYON PROJECT ACT**

The Act ratified the Colorado River Compact; designated the Secretary of the Interior as the sole contracting authority for lower basin Colorado River use; authorized the construction of the Hoover Dam, the Imperial Dam and the All-American Canal; and apportioned the lower basin's 7.5 maf as follows:

California – 4.4 maf

Arizona – 2.8 maf

Nevada – 300,000 af

#### **1944 MEXICAN WATER TREATY**

Requires the U.S. annually provide Mexico with 1.5 maf of Colorado River water and an additional 0.2 maf when there is a surplus. The Treaty allows the U.S. to reduce water deliveries during extraordinary drought in the same proportion as use restrictions in the U.S.

#### **1948 UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN COMPACT**

Apportioned the upper basin's 7.5 maf of Colorado River water as follows:

Colorado – 51.75%

Utah – 23%

Wyoming – 14%

New Mexico – 11.25%

Arizona – 50,000 af

The Compact also established the Upper Colorado River Commission consisting of one member from each state in the upper basin, not including Arizona and one member representing the federal government.

#### **1956 COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT ACT**

Authorized the construction of the Glen Canyon Dam as well as other water resource development projects in the upper basin.

#### **1964 ARIZONA v. CALIFORNIA, U.S. SUPREME COURT**

The Supreme Court issued a decision that confirmed the lower basin entitlements set by the Boulder Canyon Project Act. The lower basin's 7.5 maf/year of Colorado River water was apportioned as follows: Arizona, 2.8 maf; California, 4.4 maf; and Nevada, 0.3 maf. Any excess water above 7.5 maf was apportioned 50% to California and 50% to Arizona. Nevada was given the right to contract for 4% of Arizona's share.

The Court determined that apportionments are not bound by the doctrine of prior appropriation and that lower basin states have the right to the use of tributary flows.

In addition, the Court confirmed that the Boulder Canyon Project Act made the Secretary of the Interior the sole contracting authority for lower basin Colorado River use and the Court directed the Secretary to determine shortage and surplus conditions.

#### **1968 COLORADO RIVER BASIN PROJECT ACT**

The Act authorized the construction of the CAP, including other water development projects in the upper and lower basins and made the CAP water supply a junior priority to California's apportionment during times of shortage.

#### **1973 MINUTE 242 OF THE U.S.-MEXICO INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION**

Required the U.S. to adopt measures to reduce salinity in water deliveries to Mexico.

#### **1974 COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL ACT**

Authorized the construction of the Yuma Desalting Plant and the [242 Well Field](#). The well field is located within a 5-mile-wide strip of land near the U.S.-Mexico border and is used to recover groundwater to comply with the treaty obligations for water deliveries to Mexico.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Bill No</b>	<b>Short title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Other</b>
2012	<a href="#">HJR 2002</a>	forbearance agreements; surplus water	Allows the Director of ADWR to enter into an agreement to forbear a portion of Arizona's entitlement to intentionally created surplus water in the Colorado River.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2007	<a href="#">HJR 2001</a>	Lower Colorado basin; forbearance authority.	Allows the Director of ADWR to enter into agreements to forbear Arizona's entitlements to intentionally created surplus water in the Colorado River.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2001	<a href="#">SJR 1001</a>	Colorado river surplus guidelines	Authorizes ADWR to enter into an agreement between Arizona and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California to waive Arizona's right to surplus Colorado River water for a period of 15 years. In exchange, MWD agrees to reduce its order for Colorado River water over the 15-year period and to protect Arizona from future shortages on the river.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Consolidated Election Dates & Charter Cities

In 1996, the Legislature created [A.R.S. § 16-204](#) to consolidate election dates statewide in order to increase voter participation and decrease the costs to taxpayers.

### ***Prior to 2014:***

All elections in a city or town with a population greater than 175,000 persons, including recall and special elections to fill vacancies but excluding candidate elections, were required to be held on:

- 1) The 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday in March.
- 2) The 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday in May.
- 3) The 10<sup>th</sup> Tuesday before the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday after the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in November.
- 4) The 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday after the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in November.

Candidate elections in a city or town with a population greater than 175,000 persons were required to be held on:

- 1) The 10<sup>th</sup> Tuesday before the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday after the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in November.
- 2) The 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday after the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in November.

### ***Beginning in 2014:***

All elections, including recall and special elections to fill vacancies, but excluding candidate elections, held for or on behalf of any political subdivision, excluding special taxing districts, may only be held on the following dates:

- 1) The 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday in March.
- 2) The 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday in May.
- 3) The 10<sup>th</sup> Tuesday before the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday after the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in November.
- 4) The 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday after the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in November.

Candidate elections held for or on behalf of any political subdivision, excluding special taxing districts, may only be held on the following dates in *even-numbered* years:

- 1) The 10<sup>th</sup> Tuesday after the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in November.
- 2) The 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday after the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in November.

The Arizona Constitution, Article XIII, § 2 authorizes cities with a population of 350,000 or more to frame a charter for its own government consistent with, and subject to, the laws of the state. Arizona has 19 charter cities, including Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tucson. In the cities of Avondale, Bisbee, Chandler, Douglas, Glendale, Holbrook, Phoenix, Scottsdale and Yuma, the charter authorizes the city council to hold special elections on any city issue. Nogales and Phoenix limit frequency to once every six months.

On August 18, 2014, the Arizona Court of Appeals ruled in *City of Tucson v State of Arizona* that Phoenix and Tucson may continue to hold odd-year elections because their local charters supersede the state law. Presumably, this ruling applies Arizona's 17 other charter cities. On March 17, 2015, the Arizona Supreme Court denied review of the Court of Appeal's decision, maintaining that the timing of city elections is purely a matter of local concern for charter cities.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2214</a>	majority vote calculation; municipal elections	Makes the session law in <a href="#">HB 2126</a> permanent for non-charter city elections.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2126</a>	municipal annexation, size; exemption	Contains session law that creates a new calculation method for determining whether a candidate has received a majority of the votes cast for city council or mayoral elections to address the impact of consolidated elections on <i>non-charter</i> cities.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Constables

Constables are elected personnel with the authority of a peace officer that serve the courts of justices of the peace within their respective precincts. Constables are tasked with executing, serving and returning all processes, warrants and notices directed or delivered to them by a justice of the peace or a competent authority. All Constables must complete statutorily mandated training. Constables are permitted to appoint deputies to help perform their duties ([A.R.S. § 22-131](#)).

Constables are governed by the Constables Ethics Standards and Training Board. The Board consists of: two constables from counties of a certain size and who are appointed by a statewide constables' association; one justice of the peace; one county administrator or designee; the Director of the Arizona Peace Officers Standards and Training Board (AZPOST); one public member and one member who is a board member of the Arizona Multi Housing Association. Board members are required to elect a chairperson, vice-chairperson and a secretary. Each Board member serves a four-year term ([A.R.S. § 22-136](#)).

The Board is required to adopt rules for the purpose of conduct and administration. The Board is statutorily authorized to remedy a constable's inappropriate behavior in several ways. These remedies include: mediation; issuing warnings, reprimands or admonishments; instructing a constable to take a certain action or educational classes; urging a constable to retire; placing a constable on probation for at least 30 days, but no more than 180 days and recommending to the county board of supervisors that a constable who is a repeat offender be suspended without pay for any length of time, not to exceed the remainder of the constable's term ([A.R.S. § 22-137](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2288</a>	constables; duties; training; discipline	Requires constables, within their counties, to serve and return all criminal summonses and subpoenas directed or delivered to them by a Justice of the Peace of the county or by a competent authority. Expands the Board's ability to remedy inappropriate behavior by suspending a constable with or without pay. Stipulates that the Board must adopt a standardized daily log for a constable that is approved by the AZPOST.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2550</a>	constables; training courses; deadline	Authorizes the Board to approve training coursework for constables in addition to AZPOST training coursework.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1217</a>	precinct officers; salaries	Increases the salary cap for constables of precincts with an average of 100 or fewer total documents served per year over the previous four years. Modifies annual salary limits for constables of precincts with an average of 100 or more total documents served per year over the previous four years.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1179</a>	constables; prohibited acts	Prohibits constables from engaging in any act as a private process server outside of their elected or appointed duties and prohibits constables from owning an interest in any private process serving business.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Consumer Loans

Established in 1956 and revised in 1997, statute authorizes consumer lenders to offer direct closed-end loans of \$10,000 or less. A *consumer lender* is defined as a person that advertises to make or procure, solicits or hold itself out to make or procure, or makes or procures consumer lender loans to consumers. Consumer lender licensing is regulated by DFI.

Lenders may apply a finance charge on the principal amount of the loan:

1. For loan amounts of \$3,000 or less, a finance charge of up to 36%;
2. For loan amounts greater than \$3,000, a finance charge of up to 36% on the initial \$3,000 and up to 24% on the remaining balance.

Statute delineates term periods for repayment based on the amount of the consumer loan as follows:

1. 24 months for loans up to \$1,000;
2. 36 months for loans between \$1,000 and \$2,500;
3. 48 months for loans between \$2,500 and \$4,000;
4. 60 months for loans between \$4,000 and \$6,000;
5. Any agreed amount of time for loans between \$6,000 and \$10,000.

In addition to the finance charge other fees may be applied, including a loan origination fee capped at \$150, a delinquency charge and a dishonored check service fee.

Lenders may offer and sell the following types of insurance in connection with a consumer lender loan:

Property Insurance; Life Insurance; Credit Disability Insurance; Credit Involuntary Unemployment Insurance; Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance (AD&D); Disability Income Protection Insurance (DIP).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other												
2016	<a href="#">HB 2152</a>	consumer lenders; referral fees; insurance	Removes the prohibition on referral fees and the monetary cap on prizes and goods. Allows a lender to offer and sale AD&D and DIP Insurance in connection with a consumer lender loan.	<a href="#">Summary</a>													
2014	<a href="#">HB 2526</a>	consumer lender loans	<div>Modifies the finance charge structure for loans, as follows: <i>Prior:</i><table><tr><td>Original Principal Amount/ Credit Limit</td><td>Finance Charges/ APR <i>max rates</i></td></tr><tr><td>\$1,000 or less</td><td>36%</td></tr><tr><td>Greater than \$1,000</td><td>36% on the initial \$500 24% on the remaining balance</td></tr></table> <i>Current:</i><table><tr><td>Original Principal Amount/ Credit Limit</td><td>Finance Charges/ APR <i>max rates</i></td></tr><tr><td>\$3,000 or less</td><td>36%</td></tr><tr><td>Greater than \$3,000</td><td>36% on the initial \$3,000 24% on the remaining balance</td></tr></table> Increased the cap on loan origination fee from \$75 to \$150.</div>	Original Principal Amount/ Credit Limit	Finance Charges/ APR <i>max rates</i>	\$1,000 or less	36%	Greater than \$1,000	36% on the initial \$500 24% on the remaining balance	Original Principal Amount/ Credit Limit	Finance Charges/ APR <i>max rates</i>	\$3,000 or less	36%	Greater than \$3,000	36% on the initial \$3,000 24% on the remaining balance	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
Original Principal Amount/ Credit Limit	Finance Charges/ APR <i>max rates</i>																
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\$3,000 or less	36%																
Greater than \$3,000	36% on the initial \$3,000 24% on the remaining balance																

## Correctional Officer Retirement Plan

CORP is a multiple-employer public employee retirement plan established by [Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 6](#) to provide benefits for prison and jail employees of certain state, county and local governments. CORP includes a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan for the Administrative Office of the Courts and probation officers, and a multiple-employer plan for all other members. The PSPRS Board of Trustees and 26 local boards administer CORP. A member may not borrow from, take a loan against or remove contributions from the member's account before termination of membership in CORP or receipt of a pension ([A.R.S. § 38-891](#)).

Member contributions are 8.41% of the member's salary or 50% of the sum of the member's contribution rate from the preceding FY and the aggregate computed employer contribution, whichever is lower, with exceptions. Actual funded status and employer rates vary across the plan.

### ***Benefit Structure***

**Tier I** covers members hired before January 1, 2012. The average monthly benefit is an average of the member's highest 36 consecutive months of salary in the last 10 years of service. The amount of normal retirement pension is 4% of the member's average yearly salary multiplied by the years of the member's credited service, not to exceed 80% of the member's average yearly salary. Retirees are eligible for a PBI of up to 4% if there is money available. The PBI account is funded with ½ of all returns greater than 9% in any given year ([A.R.S. § 38-905](#)).

**Tier II** covers members hired after January 1, 2012. The average monthly benefit is determined by the average of the member's highest 60 consecutive months within the last 10 years of completed years of credited service that yields the highest average. The amount of a normal retirement pension is 3% of the member's average yearly salary multiplied by the member's credited service, not to exceed 75% of the member's average yearly salary. Retirees are eligible for a PBI of 2-4% only when returns exceed 10.5% and funded status is greater than 60% ([A.R.S. § 39-905.02](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2643</a>	PSPRS; CORP; EORP; administration changes	Clarifies the alternate contribution rate paid by a CORP employer for retirees who return to work. Stipulates that a CORP member who retires having met all the qualifications for retirement and subsequently becomes an elected official is not considered reemployed by the same employer.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1160</a>	CORP; reverse deferred retirement option	Removes the repeal date of July 1, 2016, for the reverse DROP Program.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1152</a>	PSPRS; EORP; CORP; continuation	Continues CORP for eight years.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1057</a>	PSPRS; health benefits; retirement benefits	Makes changes to the lump sum payment of PBIs and the health insurance/accident premium benefit program PSPRS.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2166</a>	PSPRS contributions; county employers	Permits a county employer under PSPRS that elected to pay a higher level percentage contribution rate to eliminate that rate amount for members hired on or after January 15, 2015.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2693</a>	PSPRS; employer liability; death benefits	Requires the PSPRS actuary to calculate the Actuarial Present Value of death benefits for persons killed in the line of duty for valuation purposes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2708</a>	budget procedures; 2014-2015.	In part, requires PSPRS Board to include additional information related to future anticipated contribution rates in the comprehensive annual financial report submitted to the Governor and the Legislature.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2013	<a href="#">HB 2056</a>	PSPRS; amendments	Makes administrative changes to the statutes governing PSPRS.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2562</a>	public retirement systems; ineligible employees	Provides coverage under the ASRS Defined Contribution Plan for employees who are ineligible for a state retirement system.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1115</a>	PSPRS; investment contracts	Stipulates that loans, guarantees, investment management agreements and investment contracts made by PSPRS receive due diligence regarding the Arizona Sudan and Iran acts as well as federal immigration law.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1116</a>	PSPRS; CORP; EORP; amendments	Modifies CORP statutes relating to qualified domestic relations orders, death benefits, local boards, credited service and payment of pension.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2409</a>	PSPRS; pension buy back payments	Outlines service purchase payment guidelines for pension buy backs in PSPRS.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2571</a>	state personnel system	In part, states that the Director serves at the pleasure of the PSPRS Board. Moves PSPRS under the state personnel system. Allows the Board to enter into employment agreements and set terms for those agreements for specific positions, in consultation with the Director of ADOA.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2745</a>	PSPRS; employer contributions	Prohibits the requirement of an alternate contribution rate for a retired PSPRS member who is required to participate in another state retirement system and the retired member returned to work before July 20, 2011. Also provides changes to ASRS statutes regarding distribution, service purchase and investments.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## County Recorders & Elections

In Arizona, there are 15 county recorders, 13 county election directors and 2 clerks of the board of supervisors/ election directors. Among other responsibilities, county recorders must maintain voter polls, report statistics to the public and the SOS, maintain PEVL, administer early voting and check signatures on returned early ballots.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2595</a>	late filings; campaign finance reports	Creates a four-day window for early ballot distribution from no earlier than the 27 <sup>th</sup> day to no later than the 24 <sup>th</sup> day before the election if requests are received on or before the 31 <sup>st</sup> day prior to an election.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2100</a>	address confidentiality program	Allows eligible participants in the SOS's Address Confidentiality Program to request confidentiality in documents maintained by the county recorder.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2033</a>	public electronic posting; government bodies	Permits the courts to award the county recorder reasonable expenses incurred in signature verification in any challenge where the county recorder is required to conduct signature verification, the county recorder is a party, or the court determines the challenge was without substantial justification or was primarily or solely for delay.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## De-Annexation

[A.R.S. § 9-471.02](#) prescribes guidelines for a municipality to deannex and sever a territory to allow for an adjacent municipality to annex the territory. Statute requires the territory a municipality intends to annex be contiguous, meaning that the territory adjoins the exterior boundary of the annexing city or town for at least 300 feet, is at all points at least 200 feet in width, excluding rights-of-way and roadways and there is a 2:1 length to width ratio ([A.R.S. § 9-471](#)). Additionally, both municipalities are required to adopt ordinances that contain the legal description of the territory, file the approved ordinances with the BOS and notify property owners at least 20 days prior to the hearing.

The BOS is required to set a hearing date between 30 to 60 days after both municipalities have filed the ordinances. The BOS must permit the deannexation and the annexation between the municipalities if the BOS determines the statutory requirements have been fulfilled and protests filed are deemed insufficient. However, if 51% of property owners in the territory to be deannexed protest the action, the BOS must then deny the deannexation. Any resubmittal of a proposal for deannexation that was previously denied by the BOS must be submitted at least one year after denial.

[A.R.S. § 9-471.03](#) allows a municipality to deannex, sever and return territory to a county if that territory is a county owned park, a park operated on public lands by a county or land owned by a flood control district. Statute requires the governing body of the municipality and the county to adopt an ordinance containing the legal description of the territory and declare the deannexation contingent on the fulfillment of the conditions in statute. Additionally, the BOS is required to hold a public hearing between 30 to 60 days after the date the ordinance is filed.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2076</a>	annexation; single property owner; exception	Modifies the requirements for which a territory is considered contiguous. States a territory is considered contiguous if all of the real property within the territory is owned by one person, the city or town and owner agree to the annexation, and if the territory adjoins the exterior boundary of the annexing city or town for at least 300 feet.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2383</a>	invalid annexation; boundaries; procedures	Outlined a process to void an invalid annexation to sever territory from a municipality and return it to the county. This law was aimed at a subdivision named Ghost Rider in Mesa whose residents wanted to be under the jurisdiction of Maricopa County.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2148</a>	municipalities; counties; transfer; right-of-way	Clarified Laws 2013, Chapter 127 and stipulated that a transfer of property between governing bodies of a county and a municipality must be treated by the receiving municipality as if the transferred property was newly annexed territory.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2330</a>	municipalities; deannexation; public right-of-way	Allowed a public right-of-way that is partially located in a municipality and partially located in a county to be deannexed from the municipality and returned to the county under specified conditions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2138</a>	municipalities; right-of-way; transfer	Allowed a county roadway or right-of-way to be transferred by mutual consent of the county and city governing bodies.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Department of Emergency and Military Affairs

Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) manages and operates the Arizona Army and National Guard. The Adjutant General (TAG) is appointed by the Governor and is tasked with executing all orders relating to the militia, organization, activation, reactivation, inactivation and allocation of units, recruiting of personnel, public relations and discipline and training the National Guard. TAG is also tasked with serving as military advisor to the Governor ([A.R.S. § 26-102](#)).

DEMA provides statewide emergency management capabilities via the Division of Emergency Management (ADEM). ADEM prepares for and coordinates emergency management activities to reduce the impact of disaster on persons or property ([A.R.S. § 26-305](#)).

TAG is required to oversee the National Guard Fund as well as the Camp Navajo Fund. Monies from these funds are to be used for the National Guard and operation, maintenance, capital improvements and personal services necessary for the National Guard to operate a regional training site and storage facility at Bellemont ([A.R.S. § 26-152](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2703</a>	government; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Establishes, retroactive to May 1, 2016, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact Revolving Fund consisting of monies appropriated by the Legislature and monies received as reimbursement for costs incurred while rendering aid to another state in accordance with the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1212</a>	national guard; peace officers; appointment	Expands Arizona National Guard member eligibility for appointment to Peace Officer status.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1213</a>	adjutant general; national guard rules	Requires TAG to adopt, with the approval of the Governor, rules necessary for the organization, governance, armament, equipping, instruction and compensation of the National Guard and authorized employees.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2086</a>	fingerprint clearance cards; omnibus	Requires DEMA employees, with the exception of National Guard members or employees who hold a current National Guard security clearance, to submit fingerprints within the first three days of employment for a ADPS fingerprint-based criminal history check in lieu of obtaining a fingerprint clearance card. Authorizes ADPS to exchange DEMA employee fingerprint information with the FBI for the purpose of conducting this check.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2103</a>	military affairs commission; membership; confidentiality	Modifies Military Affairs Commission membership, exempts information relating to Base Realignment and Closure from public record and expands the use of the Military Installation Fund.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2106</a>	emergency and military affairs; continuation	Continues DEMA and the State Emergency Council until July 1, 2023.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2240</a>	national guard members; tuition waivers	Establishes a tuition waiver program for members of the Arizona National Guard.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2015	<a href="#">HB 2274</a>	emergency and military affairs omnibus	Modifies the use of funds administered by DEMA and TAG, transfers the Emergency Response Commission to ADEQ and makes other changes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1473</a>	government; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Permits TAG to use any remaining monies in the Camp Navajo Fund to provide for the operation, maintenance, support and capital improvements of any National Guard facility, after all budgeted operational, maintenance, support and capital improvement requirements are met for Camp Navajo.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2311</a>	military justice; courts-martial	Modifies statute relating to the qualifications of TAG, military judge qualifications, non-judicial punishment and court-martial punishment.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1476</a>	electromagnetic pulse preparedness; recommendations	Requires the Division of Emergency Management within DEMA to develop and post preparedness recommendations in the event of an electromagnetic pulse across the United States.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2174</a>	emergency response commission; fees	Permits the Arizona Emergency Response Commission to establish fees to implement the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Dental Board

Laws 1935, Chapter 24 established the SBDE with the mission to provide professional, courteous service and information to the dental profession and the general public through examination, licensure, complaint adjudication, enforcement processes and to protect the health, safety and welfare of Arizona citizens through a fair and impartial system.

The SBDE consists of six licensed dentists, two licensed dental hygienists, two public members and one business entity member all appointed by the Governor to serve four-year terms. Members are entitled to receive compensation in the amount of \$200 per day for SBDE related service along with expenses. As of June 2016, there were 4,768 licensed dentists, 4,367 licensed dental hygienists, 12 denturists and 334 licensed business entities.

### [SBDE Statutes and Rules](#)

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1443</a>	health profession regulatory boards	In part, requires certain information to be made available on a health profession regulatory board's (HPRB) website and states that each HPRB may establish a non-disciplinary confidential monitoring program.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2015	<a href="#">HB 2496</a>	dental board; regulation; fingerprinting	Requires a dentist, dental hygienist or denturist obtain a valid fingerprint clearance card. Specifies that any licensee, certificate holder or applicant for licensure or certification bear the expense for an evaluation if SBDE orders physical, psychological, psychiatric or competency evaluations. Provides that if SBDE, in the case of a licensee or certificate holder who is impaired by alcohol or drug abuse after completing a second monitoring program, must determine the necessary action to be taken regarding the licensee or certificate holder.  Specifies all disciplinary or non-disciplinary actions or orders issued by SBDE must be posted to the individual's profile on the website. All meetings of the SBDE must be audio recorded and posted to their website. Requires the establishment of a minimum number of practice hours for dentists or dental hygienists applying for licensure by credential.  Continues SBDE for eight years.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1282</a>	teledentistry; dental hygienists; dental assistants	Outlines the duties of a dental hygienist to include; inspecting the oral cavity and surrounding structures to facilitate a diagnosis, periodontal screening or assessment, exposing and processing dental radiographs, and restorative functions permissible for an expanded function dental assistant (EFDA) if the dental hygienist is qualified. Permits dental hygienists employed by or working under contract or as a volunteer for a public health agency, institution or school to perform a screening or assessment and apply sealants and topical fluoride.  Relocates and modifies the statutes related to affiliated practice relationships (APRs). Allows a dental hygienist to enter into an APR. The requirements specify that the dental hygienist must consult with the affiliated dentist if the proposed treatment is outside the scope of the agreement. Limits the number of APRs a dentist can enter into at any one time to three.  Includes functions that an EFDA may perform. Allows for the utilization of teledentistry under specified conditions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">SB 1343</a>	dentists; business entities	Requires business entities providing dental services that are not owned by dentists to register with SBDE. Professional LLCs and business organizations may provide dental services if properly registered and these entities must prominently display ownership information or registration documentation at their locations.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2409</a>	dental hygienists; examinations	Requires an applicant for licensure, in addition to the National Dental Hygiene Board Examination and the Arizona Dental Jurisprudence Examination, to pass a clinical examination that is either the Western Regional Examining Board Examination or an examination administered by another state or testing agency that is substantially equivalent to the requirements of this state as determined by SBDE.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2513</a>	dentistry	Allows a licensee who is fully retired to contribute services to a recognized charitable institution with a reduced renewal fee while still maintaining their license. A licensee is required when applying for retired or disabled status to relinquish any prescribing privileges and surrender any registration issued by the U.S. DEA.  Expands the definition of <i>unethical conduct</i> to include engaging in a policy or practice that interferes with the professional judgment of a licensee providing dental services for a business entity or compromising a licensee's ability to comply with dental regulations. Prohibits SBDE from acting on an alleged violation complaint that occurred more than six years before the complaint was received except for medical malpractice settlements or judgments. Outlines requirements for a licensee to comply with before filing a complaint with SBDE relating to a registered business entity suspected of unethical conduct.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2259</a>	dental board; omnibus	Streamlines the process for referring cases to SBDE by allowing the Executive Director to refer cases to the SBDE for a formal interview, and if delegated by the SBDE, enter into a stipulation agreement with a person for treatment, rehabilitation and monitoring of chemical substance abuse or misuse.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1004</a>	dental hygienists; local anesthetics	Permits a dental hygienist to administer local anesthetics under general supervision when: the patient is at least 18 years of age, has been examined by a dentist in the last 12 months, there has been no change in the patient's medical history or if there has been a change the dental hygienist must consult with the dentist prior to administering anesthetics and the supervising dentist has approved the patient for the administration of local anesthetics.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Driver Licenses & Identification Cards

[A.R.S. § 28-3151](#) prohibits a person from driving a motor vehicle or vehicle combination on a highway without a valid driver license. There are several classes of driver licenses, which vary depending upon the size and type of motor vehicle that the driver operates ([A.R.S. § 28-3101](#)). A class D license is required for operating a motor vehicle with a gross weight of less than 26,000 lbs. Class A, B and C licenses are considered commercial driver licenses and are required to operate larger vehicles. The driver is required to pay a fee upon initial application and renewal of a license, which varies depending upon the license class and age of the driver ([A.R.S. § 28-3002](#)).

In 2005, the federal government passed the REAL ID Act, which created new security standards for identification cards ID and driver licenses. The federal government determined that driver licenses and ID cards that did not meet these standards would not be valid for entering federal facilities, military bases or passing through airport security. In April of 2016, ADOT began issuing Voluntary Travel IDs, which meet the standards established in the REAL ID Act. The Department of Homeland Security has stated that the current Arizona credentials will be acceptable at airports, federal facilities and military bases until October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020. The Voluntary Travel ID costs \$25 and, in most instances, is valid for eight years. [A.R.S. § 28-3175](#) establishes requirements for the Voluntary Travel ID.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2031</a>	liquor purchases; other state identification	Removes the requirement that out-of-state driver and nonoperating licenses be reissued after a person turns 21 years of age in order to be valid for the purchase of alcohol.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2248</a>	autocycles; definition; class D licenses	States that a class D license is valid for operating an autocycle.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1051</a>	autocycles; class M license; exemption	States that a class M license is not necessary to operate an autocycle.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2609</a>	reciprocal driver license agreements	Permits ADOT to waive the requirement for a written and driving examination for an operator of a motor vehicle that has a valid driver license issued by a foreign country. Requires ADOT to issue a federally recognized driver license or identification license that allows an applicant to board a federally regulated commercial aircraft or access restricted areas in federal facilities, nuclear power plants or military facilities. Establishes requirements for this federally recognized license.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2111</a>	commercial driver licenses	Permits a person who holds a commercial driver instruction permit to be accompanied, while driving, by a person who holds the same class or higher class of license issued by any qualifying state.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2204</a>	military applicants; commercial driver licenses	Waives the driving test requirement for a commercial driver license to a person who is active duty in the U.S. military or was honorably discharged within the last 12 months, rather than 90 days.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2076</a>	military applicants; license requirements	Permits ADOT to waive the driving test requirement for a commercial driver license to a person who is active duty in the U.S. military or was honorably discharged within the last 90 days.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>

2013	<a href="#">HB 2171</a>	driver licenses; driver training schools	Requires an applicant's social security number to be on the application for an instruction permit or driver license. Allows ADOT to issue a class A, B or C driver license with other restrictions (not already in statute) that the department determines appropriate to ensure the safe operation of a commercial motor vehicle.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2183</a>	ADOT; authorized third parties	Requires an authorized third party driver license provider to perform driver training, driver license skills and writing tests and driver license issuances. Removes the exemption from the road test for an applicant who submits documentation of successful completion of a driver education course. Requires third party driver license providers to comply with all ADOT quality control requirements.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2070</a>	license eligibility; authorized presence	Adds any license issued by the federal government, any other state government, an agency or political subdivision of the state requiring proof of citizenship or lawful alien status to the list of documentation that is acceptable to proving authorized presence in the U.S. for the purposes of receiving an Arizona license.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2286</a>	driver license violations; suspensions	Prohibits a peace officer from causing the removal and immobilization or impoundment of a vehicle for a suspended driver license if the person has a valid driver license or permit.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2428</a>	veteran benefits; reservist	Requires ADOT to issue ID cards and driver licenses with a veteran designation upon the request of an applicant who has submitted satisfactory proof of their veteran status.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Driving Under the Influence

Arizona law provides that it is unlawful for a person to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs. In Arizona, if a person has a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 or more within two hours driving, it is presumed at trial that the person was under the influence. If the vehicle is a commercial vehicle, the person is presumed to be under the influence if his or her BAC is 0.04 or more. A person who is convicted of a DUI is guilty of a Class 1 Misdemeanor. In addition, a person who is convicted of a DUI is required to do the following: (1) Serve not less than ten consecutive days in jail (some of the sentence may be suspended under certain circumstances), (2) Pay a fine of not less than \$250, (3) May be ordered to perform community restitution by the court, (4) Pay an additional assessment of \$500 to the Prison Construction and Operations Fund (PCOF), (5) Pay an additional assessment of \$500 to the Public Safety Equipment Fund (PSEF), and (6) Equip any motor vehicle the person drives with a certified ignition interlock device. Surcharges are also applied.

The implied consent law in Arizona specifies that a person who operates a motor vehicle in the state consents to a blood, breath or urine analysis to test BAC or drug content. When a law enforcement officer reasonably believes that the driver of vehicle has committed a DUI, the officer may require the person to submit to one or more BAC or drug content tests. If the person refuses to submit to a test, the person's driver license is suspended for a period of 12 months. After the person's license has been suspended for 90 days, he or she may apply to the MVD for a special ignition interlock restricted driver license for the remaining period of the suspension.

Arizona also penalizes certain DUI offenses based on the person's BAC and the circumstances surrounding the violation. For example, a person commits an extreme DUI by having a BAC of 0.15 or more within two hours of driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle. In addition, there are four primary ways to commit an aggravated DUI in Arizona. For each DUI violation, there are minimum jail sentence requirements and assessments imposed based on the circumstances. The penalties for DUI violations depend on the type of violation as well as the number of violations the person commits within an eighty-four-month period.

Year	Bill No	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2514</a>	restricted vehicle use; DUI; exemption	Exempts real estate, cemetery and membership camping brokers and salespersons from the requirement that a person convicted of, or awaiting trial for a DUI within five years of applying for a fingerprint clearance card must not drive any vehicle to transport employees or clients as part of their employment.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2701</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation;	Expands eligibility for the ADC Prisoner Transition Program by removing DUI violations from the list of precluding offenses.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1228</a>	ignition interlock requirement; DUI; drugs	Eliminates the ignition interlock device requirement for a driving under the influence violation not involving intoxicating liquor and allows the court to require an ignition interlock device.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1295</a>	DUI; watercraft; medical practitioner; authorization	Expands the prosecution for a DUI or OUI violation resulting from the person having any drug or its metabolite in the person's body to include if the person is using a drug prescribed by a licensed medical practitioner who is authorized to prescribe the drug.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2171</a>	driver licenses; driver training schools	Changes hearing requirements under implied consent laws, revises various definitions in the DUI statutes and modifies certain requirements for driving training schools.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2182</a>	DUI; ignition interlock devices	Eliminates the ability of a person to be placed in a continuous alcohol monitoring program in lieu of getting an ignition interlock device, except those already permitted by ADOT	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2012	<a href="#">HB 2062</a>	DUI; incarceration; assessment	Allows a city or town council to impose an assessment on a DUI offender, not to exceed \$300, if the person was convicted in municipal court and the court did not order the person to reimburse the political subdivision for incarceration costs.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
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## Early Voting/Permanent Early Voting List

### ***Permanent Early Voting List (PEVL) request:***

All elections in Arizona must provide for early voting and any qualified elector may vote by early ballot. Any voter may request to be included on PEVL to receive an early ballot for any election in which the county voter registration roll is used to prepare the election register. In order to be included on PEVL, the voter must make a written request that includes the voter's name, residence address, mailing address in the voter's county of residence, date of birth, signature and attestation. Candidates, political committees or other organizations may distribute early ballot request forms but must submit any completed forms within 6 business days after receipt or 11 days prior to Election Day, whichever is earlier.

### ***PEVL notice and cancellation:***

At least 90 days before any polling place election scheduled in March or August, the county recorder must mail to all eligible PEVL voters an election notice that allows voters to: 1) change the ballot mailing address to another location in their county of residence; 2) update their address; or 3) request that they not be sent a ballot for the upcoming elections indicated on the notice. If the notice is returned undeliverable, the county recorder must take actions necessary to contact the voter to update their address or move the voter to inactive status. If moved to inactive status, the voter is removed from PEVL and must submit a new request to be re-added.

A PEVL voter is sent an early ballot by mail automatically until either the voter requests in writing to be removed or the voter's registration or eligibility for registration is moved to inactive. The county recorder must cancel a registration when a person has been on the inactive voter list and has not voted for a period of four years or through the date of the second general election for federal office following the date of the notice from the county recorder.

### ***Early ballots:***

The county recorder is required to mail the early ballot to the address provided by the requesting elector. Early ballot distribution begins 27 days prior to Election Day.

In the case of a partisan open primary, a voter not registered as a member of a recognized political party must choose the ballot of one of the political parties represented. If a voter on PEVL fails to notify the county recorder of their ballot choice within 45 days a ballot will not be sent for that election but the voter will remain on PEVL.

### ***Returning early ballots:***

The early voter must mark the ballot, sign the affidavit and seal the ballot in the self-addressed envelope. The ballot must be delivered or mailed to the county recorder or deposited by the voter or the voter's agent at any polling place in the county by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day. Additionally, the county recorder may establish on-site early voting locations that are open and available for use beginning the same day early ballots are mailed.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2023</a>	delivery; early ballots; limitation	Prohibits the collection of voted or unvoted early ballots from another person. Exempts a voter's family member, household member or caregiver, an election official, a US postal worker or any other person allowed by law to transmit mail if engaged in official duties.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 1015</a>	publicity pamphlets; counties; municipalities	Beginning January 1, 2017, requires any contract for publicity pamphlet production or mailing in a local initiative or referendum election to include penalties for contractors who mail pamphlets after early balloting begins.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2015	<a href="#">HB 2595</a>	late filings; campaign finance reports	Extends the beginning distribution day for early ballots from 26 days to 27 days before an election. Creates a four-day window for early ballot distribution if requests are received on or before the 31 <sup>st</sup> day prior to an election.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2305</a>	initiatives; filings; circulators	Permits a voter to designate any person to return their early ballot to the election official or polling place, with the exception of a paid or volunteer worker of any political committee or any other group or organization directed to collect or return ballots. Permits the county recorder or other officer in charge to send a notice, by December 1 of each even-numbered year, to voters on PEVL who did not vote an early ballot in both the primary and general election for the two most recent general elections. Requires removal of a voter's name from PEVL if the voter fails to respond to the notice as required, with certain exceptions. Directs the SOS to implement a statewide voter outreach program to educate and inform voters of PEVL.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2033</a>	public electronic posting; government bodies	Requires a notice of withdrawal to be posted at early voting locations and made available by providing a website address with the early ballot instructions at which updates to information regarding write-in and withdrawn candidates is available. Removes the requirement to provide a copy of a person's photo identification upon delivering more than 10 early ballots to an election official.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Elected Officials Defined Contribution Retirement System

### Elected Officials Retirement Plan

EORP is a cost sharing multiple-employer public retirement plan established by [Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 3](#) to provide benefits for elected officials and judges of certain state, county and local governments. The PSPRS Board of Trustees administers EORP. Each member is required to contribute 13% of compensation to EORP on a pre-tax basis by payroll deduction. A member may not borrow from, take a loan against or remove contributions from the member's account before termination of membership in EORP or receipt of a pension ([A.R.S. § 38-810](#)).

**Benefit Structure** (A.R.S. §§ [38-805](#) and [38-808](#)).

**Tier I** covers employees who became a member of EORP before December 31, 2011. The average monthly benefit is determined by the average of the member's highest 36 consecutive months within the last 10 years of completed credited service as an elected official that yields the highest average. Early retirement includes a reduction for age and the amount of normal retirement pension is 4% of the member's average yearly salary multiplied by the years of the member's credited service, not to exceed 80% of the member's average yearly salary. Retirees are eligible for a PBI of up to 4% if there is money available. The PBI account is funded with ½ of all returns greater than 9% in any given year ([A.R.S. § 38-818](#)).

**Tier II** covers employees who became a member of EORP after January 1, 2012. The average monthly benefit is determined by the average of the member's highest 60 consecutive months within the last 10 years of completed years of credited service as an elected official that yields the highest average. Early retirement is not available and the amount of a normal retirement pension is 3% of the member's average yearly salary multiplied by the member's credited service, not to exceed 75% of the member's average yearly salary. Retirees are eligible for a PBI of 2-4% only when returns exceed 10.5% and funded status is greater than 60% ([A.R.S. § 38-818.01](#)).

In 2013, the Legislature closed EORP to new members, created EODCRS and set the employer contribution rate to 25.06% of covered payroll (23.50% for pension and 1.56% for health insurance). An annual \$5 million appropriation from the state GF through FY 2043 supplements the normal cost plus an amount to amortize the unfunded accrued liability ([A.R.S. § 38-810](#)). EODCRS members contribute 8% of compensation to an annuity account annually ([A.R.S. § 38-833](#)). All employers who are in EORP are required to be in EODCRS to ensure EORP legacy costs continue to be funded by those employers whose members contribute to that liability. The employer contributions are used to pay for:

1. EORP Defined Benefits - employer normal cost plus an amount to amortize the unfunded accrued liability;
2. EODCRS Defined Contribution - 6% of pay for those electing EODCRS; and
3. ASRS Defined Benefits - employer's contribution amount.

Elected officials who are elected, appointed or hired on or after January 1, 2014 have one of three different paths available to them:

1. Elected officials who were members of EORP prior to January 1, 2014 remain members of the legacy EORP.
2. Elected officials who were members of ASRS prior to January 1, 2014 are permitted to continue or resume participation in ASRS in lieu of participation in EODCRS.
3. Elected officials who were elected or appointed on or after January 1, 2014 are required to participate in EODCRS.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1152</a>	PSPRS; EORP; CORP; continuation	Continues EORP for eight years.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1055</a>	EORP; health benefits; retirement benefits	Makes changes to the lump sum payment of PBIs and the health insurance/accident premium benefit program under EORP.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">HB 2122</a>	ASRS; election; EORP defined contribution	Clarifies that an elected official who is a current or former member of ASRS must remain within ASRS upon election and makes changes to the EODCRS Disability Program benefits.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2608</a>	EORP; closure; defined contribution	Closes EORP to new members and requires PSPRS to establish and administer the EODCRS. Allows elected officials who are members of EORP prior to January 1, 2014 to remain members of EORP. Allows elected officials who are members of ASRS prior to January 1, 2014 to continue or resume participation in ASRS in lieu of participation in EODCRS. Requires all other elected officials who are elected or appointed on or after January 1, 2014 to participate in EODCRS and the EODCRS disability program. Requires an EODCRS member to contribute 5% gross salary to an annuity account annually and requires employers to contribute 6% of gross salary to each member's annuity account. Requires an employer who participates in EORP and EODCRS to contribute 23.5% of payroll for all employees participating in either plan to cover the normal cost, amortize the current EORP accrued unfunded liability and contribute to EODCRS annuity accounts. Appropriates \$5 million from the state GF to EORP each FY from FY 2014 through 2043.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1174</a>	EORP; amendments	Makes administrative changes to EORP. Clarifies group health and accident coverage, modifies the definition of physician, requires death benefits to be paid directly to an eligible child at age 18, allows transfer of service via installments and prohibits a member from accessing the monies in their account until retirement or termination.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2409</a>	PSPRS; pension buyback payments	Provides members of EORP the ability to use lump sum and installment payments when purchasing pension buybacks.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1116</a>	PSPRS; CORP; EORP; amendments	Modifies EORP statutes relating to qualified domestic relations orders, death benefits, local boards, credited service and payment of pension.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Empowerment Scholarship Accounts

The ESA program was established in 2011 to provide qualifying students with scholarships to use for homeschooling, private education or other educational materials. Qualifications for enrollment in the ESA program include having a disability, attending a D or F district, being a child of a parent actively in the Armed Forces or who was killed in the line of duty, being the sibling of a current or previous ESA recipient and being or having been a ward of the juvenile court. Students enrolled in the program receive a portion of the monies that would have otherwise been allocated to the child's public school in an account for specified purchases such as private school tuition, textbooks, educational therapies, curriculum and tuition or fees at eligible postsecondary institutions. ADE indicated in May, 2014, that all ESA recipients receive 90% of the Charter Additional Assistance amount in addition to the Base Level. New enrollment in the ESA program is capped through 2019 at 0.5 % of total public school enrollment, which equates to approximately 5,400 students per year. Information regarding ESA funding may be found [here](#).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1280</a>	empowerment scholarship accounts; eligibility; administration	Expands ESA eligibility to the child of a parent who is legally blind, deaf or hard of hearing. Requires ADE to accept applications year-round and issue an award letter to eligible applicants within 45 days. Prohibits a student who has been removed from the ESA program from being eligible for enrollment and makes other programmatic changes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1457</a>	eligibility; empowerment scholarships; health insurance	Allows ESA students who have been identified as having a disability to remain in the ESA program through the age of 22 and outlines a procedure to determine continued eligibility for those students past the age of 18.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1332</a>	empowerment scholarship accounts; reservation residences	Expands ESA eligibility to include children who reside on an Indian reservation and establishes the ESA Special Education Study Committee.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2014	<a href="#">HB 2139</a>	increased eligibility; empowerment scholarship accounts	Expands ESA eligibility to children who are the siblings of previous or current ESA recipients and children eligible to enroll in a program for preschool children with disabilities.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2150</a>	empowerment scholarships; military families	Expands ESA eligibility to children whose parent or guardian was killed in the line of duty and exempts those children from further qualification criteria.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1237</a>	empowerment scholarship accounts; revisions	Specifies that kindergarten students must reside within the attendance boundary of a D or F school to be ESA eligible, requires ADE to contract with a third party to determine if a student is qualified to receive education therapies, requires parents to use a portion of ESA monies each quarter to provide an education and allows ADE to transfer ESA money on a non-quarterly basis.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2458</a>	empowerment scholarship accounts; fraud prevention	Allows ESA monies to be used for contributions to a Coverdell Education Savings Account, requires ADE to conduct quarterly and annual audits of ESAs, allows ADE to remove students from eligibility for failure to comply with the contract and outlines policies that ADE may adopt to administer ESAs and monitor fraudulent activity.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2013	<a href="#">SB 1363</a>	empowerment scholarship accounts; expansion; funding	Expands ESA eligibility to kindergarteners, increases ESA funding to 90% of the sum of the Base Support Level and Additional Assistance and caps new ESAs at 0.5% of the total number of public school students during the previous school year through 2019.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">HB 2622</a>	school rankings; display; time period	Expands the definition of an ESA qualified student to a child who is attending a D or F school or school district, who is a current or past ward of the Juvenile Court, has received an Arizona Scholarship for Pupils with Disabilities or is the child or ward of an active duty Armed Forces member or who is eligible to receive a STO scholarship. Allows ESA monies to be spent on educational therapy or services provided by licensed aides and paraprofessionals or by public schools. Prohibits ESA expenditures on specified expenses. Allows ADE to retain 5% of ESA monies for administrative costs. Requires ESA participants to be subjected to existing requirements for a minimum education.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2626</a>	empowerment scholarship accounts; expansion	Similar provisions to HB 2622 above (See Veto Letter).	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>

## Firearms (Possession & Carry)

### **General**

Firearms are generally governed by statutes within the Criminal Code (Title 13) focused primarily on two concepts: use of a firearm and carrying a firearm. Title 13 provides various sentencing enhancements for offenses committed with the use of a firearm while Chapter 31 specifically governs the carrying of firearms. Within Chapter 31, *firearm* is defined as any loaded or unloaded handgun, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun or other weapon that will expel, is designed to expel or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This definition does not include anything in permanently inoperable condition. Note that this definition of a *firearm* is different from the one provided in [A.R.S. § 13-105\(19\)](#) for general Criminal Code purposes.

### **Misconduct Involving Weapons**

[A.R.S. § 13-3102](#) governs misconduct involving weapons and specifically prohibits a person from carrying a deadly weapon (which includes a firearm) into several places, including polling places, school grounds and nuclear or hydroelectric power plants. Additionally, persons are prohibited from entering or attending a public establishment or event with a firearm if the event or establishment operator/sponsor makes a reasonable request that the weapon be stored. The statute provides various penalties for misconduct, which also includes offenses such as selling or transferring a deadly weapon to a prohibited possessor, defacing a deadly weapon, using/possessing a weapon during the commission of a felony, discharging a firearm at an occupied structure and offenses related to prohibited weapons. Definitions for those terms may be found in [A.R.S. § 13-3101](#).

### **Concealed Carry**

Prior to 2010, a permit to carry a deadly weapon (CCW) was required if a person wished to either carry the weapon concealed on his or her person, or carry the weapon within a vehicle (concealed or on the person). Current law allows a person who is 21 or older to carry concealed without requiring a CCW (19 or older if the person is in the military or has received an honorable discharge from service), however, the Department of Public Safety still issues CCW permits in accordance with [A.R.S. § 13-3112](#). As of November 2016, there were 293,273 active Arizona CCW permits. CCW fees are set by DPS and fee collections are deposited in the Concealed Weapons Permit Fund, which is used to pay for costs associated with administering the CCW program.

The *Uniformed Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA)* is a federal law that allows qualifying active or retired law enforcement officers for government agencies to carry a concealed weapon in most jurisdictions regardless of individual state or local regulations. Individuals must apply for LEOSA privileges in the state of his or her residency. DPS processes LEOSA applications and issues certificates of firearms proficiency in AZ.

### **Preemption**

State preemption laws are outlined in A.R.S. §§ [13-3108](#) and [13-3118](#) and specify that state agencies (excluding the Legislature), counties, municipalities and other political subdivisions are prohibited from enacting any law, rule or ordinance relating to the possession, storage or transfer of firearms beyond what is prescribed in statute. Political subdivisions are also prohibited from enacting any ordinance, rule or tax relating to the transportation, possession, carrying, sale, transfer, use, purchase, acquisition, gift, devise, storage, licensing or discharge of firearms or ammunition or related components or accessories.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2030</a>	liquor premises; firearms; retired officers	Clarifies that a retired peace officer or an honorably retired law enforcement officer who meets specific criteria may possess a firearm while in a licensed establishment that sells, serves or furnishes liquor.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2154</a>	failure to appear; arrest; fingerprinting	Designates the booking agency that is responsible for taking 10-print fingerprints for submittal to the Central State Repository in the case of an arrest. Effective: January 1, 2017.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2224</a>	private firearm transactions; prohibited encumbrances	Prohibits the state or any political subdivision from charging / levying a fee, tax, assessment, lien or other encumbrance on the transfer of a firearm between two private parties who are not prohibited possessors under state or federal law.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2338</a>	educational institutions; firearms; rights-of-way	Prohibits the governing board of an educational institution from adopting or enforcing any policy or rule that prohibits a person from lawfully possessing or carrying a deadly weapon on a public right-of-way or within a person's means of transportation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2446</a>	prohibited weapon; exclusions; definition	Excludes specific firearms or devices that are possessed, manufactured or transferred in compliance with federal law from the definition of a prohibited weapon.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1266</a>	firearms; state preemption; penalties	Declares invalid any rule, ordinance, tax or regulation enacted by a political subdivision that is in violation of the firearms preemption statute and establishes penalties for violations.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1189</a>	firearm possession; setting aside conviction	Automatically restores an individual's firearm rights if his or her judgment of guilt for certain felony convictions are set aside.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2527</a>	prohibited laws, rules, ordinances; firearms	Prohibits the state, state agencies, and political subdivisions from restricting the transfer of firearms.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2300</a>	firearms; prosecutors; law enforcement officers	Authorizes a former or active prosecutor to carry a concealed firearm in any jurisdiction.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1373</a>	criminal justice information; access	Requires DPS to provide a law enforcement agency with access to case information it receives from the Supreme Court for the purpose of enforcing a court order, assisting in an investigation, or returning property.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1266</a>	misconduct involving weapons; judicial officers	Allows an elected or appointed judicial officer, under certain conditions, to carry a deadly weapon in the court facility where the judicial officer works.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2103</a>	concealed carry permit; qualifications	Allows an individual of at least 19 years of age to obtain a concealed weapon permit if the person is currently in military service or has been honorably discharged.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2322</a>	national instant criminal background checks	Requires certain court case information to be transmitted to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">HB 2483</a>	firearms; private land; lawful discharge	Revises statute concerning the lawful discharge of a firearm on private land.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2535</a>	certification of firearm transfers	Specifies that a chief law enforcement officer has 60 days to either certify or deny the transfer of a firearm.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2706</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015	Makes statutory and session law changes related to the criminal justice system necessary to implement the FY 2015 state budget.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2326</a>	firearms; records; prohibited acts	Prohibits political subdivisions from maintaining or requiring records containing certain types of identifying information relating to firearms.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2455</a>	unclaimed property; firearms; disposition	Requires agencies, rather than courts, to sell unclaimed or forfeited firearms and prevents a firearm from being returned to the person who found it.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1149</a>	trafficking; weapons or explosives; offense	Classifies trafficking in weapons or explosives for financial gain in order to assist, promote or further the interests of a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise as a class 3 felony.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1241</a>	forfeiture of weapons and explosives	Modifies statutes relating to the forfeiture and sale of deadly weapons, dangerous instruments, and explosives.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Fire Districts

Fire districts are special taxing districts responsible for providing emergency services within a specified area. Statute outlines the process for the formation of a fire district which includes an impact statement, hearing by the county board of supervisors, written notice provided to each owner of taxable property and qualified elector in the proposed district and circulation of a petition that must be signed by: 1) more than ½ of the property owners in the proposed district; 2) by people owning more than ½ of the assessed valuation of the area in the proposed district; and 3) more than ½ of the qualified electors in the proposed district. Once formed, a fire district may merge, consolidate, dissolve or alter its boundaries according to statute. Fire districts are governed by a three or five-member board who are elected to serve staggered four-year terms. Currently, there are over 150 fire districts throughout the state.

Noncontiguous county island fire districts are a unique subset of fire districts that are a result of county islands. Statute outlines slight differences in regard to formation, board guidelines and financial reporting requirements. There are currently five noncontiguous county island fire districts in the state, all of which are located in Maricopa County.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2197</a>	fire districts; merger; consolidation	Allows merged or consolidated fire districts to retain the amount of FDAT each district received at the time of the merger or consolidation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2198</a>	vacancies; fire districts; board operations	Requires a fire district board to have a quorum of members in order to fill a vacancy on the board, unless the vacancy is a result of the expiration of a term.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1244</a>	fire districts; wildland fires; budgets	Authorizes a temporary five-year budget override for the 2016 and 2017 general elections. Sets the override tax limit rate at \$3.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation, rather than the current limit of \$3.25 per \$100 of assessed valuation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2162</a>	rural fire district study committee	Establishes the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Rural Area Fire District Funding and Taxation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1312</a>	fire districts; operations; revisions	Modifies requirements regarding merged and consolidated fire districts, fire district audits, reports and reviews.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2218</a>	fire district reorganization elections	Requires candidates in a fire district reorganizing election to follow statutory nomination procedures, modifies timeframes for canvassing election returns and removes the ability for a fire district board to reorganize and be administered by an elected chief.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1387</a>	special districts	Requires a fire district administered by a three-member board that levy taxes of \$500,000 or more in a FY to be administered by a five-member board. Prohibits reorganizing as a three-member board and outlines the process to fill vacancies of a three-member board that is expanding to a five-member board. Noncontiguous county island fire districts are exempt from the aforementioned provisions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2572</a>	financial standards; fire districts	Reorganizes statutes relating to a fire district's powers and duties. Specifies new requirements that every adopted fire district budget must include.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1282</a>	countywide fire district; study committee	Establishes the Study Committee on Countywide Fire Districts and outlines membership and responsibilities.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1292</a>	fire districts; treasurer; authorization	States that a designated fire district board member who has been given access to the financial books and records of the fire district may lawfully access those records.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2012	<a href="#">HB 2184</a>	fire district; alternative tax rate	Allows a fire district to temporarily increase the tax per \$100 of assessed valuation from \$3.25 to \$3.75 under certain conditions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1407</a>	fire district; boundaries	Makes multiple changes related to the procedures for creating or adjusting fire district boundaries. Allows individual parcels of land to be included in a fire district if the parcel is located within 2,640 feet of an adjacent district. Modifies the procedures for forming a noncontiguous county island fire district and expands the ability to form a noncontiguous district to all counties.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2621</a>	local government budgets; posting; contents	Requires a complete copy of the adopted budget posted in a prominent location on the district's official website, or on a website of an association of fire districts for districts that do not have official websites. Specifies posting details.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Flood Control Districts

Every county in the state organizes a flood control district that is governed by the county's board of supervisors. These districts have the authority to identify flood hazards, adopt and enforce floodplain regulations, regulate drainage and development, develop flood warning programs and acquire, maintain and operate flood control structures, among other authorities. The district may also authorize the construction of structures in a floodplain or watercourse.

Current law restricts the types of structures that can be built within watercourses or floodplains. A person must obtain permission from a district in order to construct certain structures in a floodplain or in a watercourse if it will divert, retard or obstruct the flow of waters. Permission is not necessary however, for the construction of bridges, storage dams for watering livestock or wildlife, for waste disposal areas used in connection with mining or for other specific structures.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2474</a>	mobile homes; county floodplain regulations	Allows mobile homes located in a mobile home park or subdivision in a floodplain to be replaced by another mobile home under certain conditions.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2212</a>	licensing; accountability; enforcement; exceeding regulation	Requires the court to award the prevailing party the amount of costs and fees associated with the licensing application case against a municipality, county, state or district, including flood control districts.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2349</a>	flood control districts; administrative enforcement	Alters notice requirements for violations pertaining to unauthorized floodplain development. Allows a county with a population less than 175,000 to adopt procedures for processing and examining flood plain development violations.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1298</a>	rules; counties; flood control districts	Requires counties and flood control districts to adopt procedures regarding rulemaking and rule enforcement. The county or district is also required to establish procedures regarding notification, public comment and complaint processes. Exempts counties from rulemaking requirements for: ordinances adopted by the board of supervisors, substantive policy statements, certain procedural documents, use or adoption of a form that is consistent with an ordinance or statute, functions related to air quality control and county subdivision regulations. Exempts flood control districts from rulemaking requirements for substantive policy statements, certain procedural documents and use or adoption of a form that is consistent with an ordinance or statute.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2178</a>	flood control districts; administrative actions	Allows persons who violate flood control district statutes or rules to receive a nonmonetary penalty and changes the final decision review process.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2443</a>	cities; counties; regulatory review	Modifies provisions of the municipal, county and flood control district Regulatory Bill of Rights.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2350</a>	cities; counties; regulations	Requires a city, town or county to annually post on its website a capital improvement plan containing all public works projects scheduled to be constructed.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2658</a>	flood control authority;	Makes clarifying changes to statute concerning liabilities of flood control authority transfers by districts.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Groundwater Management Code

A.R.S. Title 45, Chapter 2 established Arizona's Groundwater Code (Code) in an effort to curtail the use of mined groundwater and actively manage its use. In the past century, Arizona has relied heavily on the use of groundwater, pumping water out of the ground faster than can be replaced in the aquifer naturally or by replenishment activities. This is a condition called overdraft. When overdraft continues, the aquifer dries up and the land subsides. The Code designated five active management areas (AMA) and established groundwater management goals for the Phoenix, Pinal, Prescott, Santa Cruz and Tucson AMAs.

One aspect of the Code that addresses future water supply within AMAs is the Assured Water Supply Program, administered by ADWR, which impacts the development of lands within the state's AMAs. In order to develop land within AMAs, the developer is required to demonstrate to ADWR that there is a 100-year water supply available to meet water demands for the development or service area; the water provided meets water quality standards; the use of water is consistent with ADWR's conservation standards and with the AMA's water management goals; and the developer is financially capable of installing water distribution and storage or treatment facilities.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2291</a>	groundwater; waterlogged area exemption; date	Extends exemptions from irrigation or intermediate water duties, water conservation requirements and groundwater withdrawal fees for three irrigation districts located in the Buckeye Waterlogged Area in the Phoenix AMA.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1322</a>	assured water supply requirements; exemption	Extends the repeal date, from September 1, 2014, to September 1, 2024, for session law exempting certain subdivisions from the assured water supply requirement.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1417</a>	mining operations; long-term storage credits	Requires the Director of ADWR to establish a separate subaccount for long-term storage credits earned under new mining permits issued after August 2, 2012, if the permittee earns long-term storage credits for storage of CAP water in an AMA in which the permittee has the right to withdraw groundwater and the CAP water qualifies as water that cannot reasonably be used directly (Water BUD) due solely to the exclusion of groundwater withdrawn by the permittee for mining. Requires the Director to debit the subaccount by the amount of groundwater pumped by the permittee in an AMA during a calendar year, which cannot exceed the amount of long-term storage credits in the subaccount. In addition, in order for a storer to earn 90% of the recoverable amount of water the storer must be also engaged in mining within an initial AMA on or before January 1, 2011. All exterior boundaries of the water storage facility must be more than 20 miles away from a non-exempt well owned by the storer on or before January 1, 2012.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Highway User Revenue Fund

Arizona taxes motor fuels and collects fees relating to the registration and operation of motor vehicles. These taxes and fees include gasoline and use fuel taxes, motor carrier fees, motor vehicle registration fees, VLT's and other miscellaneous fees. Revenues are deposited in HURF and are then distributed to the cities, towns and counties and to the SHF. These taxes and fees are a major source of revenue for highway construction, improvements, and other transportation related expenditures.

States are responsible for approximately 75% of the total capital expenditures for highway and mass transit programs, with the remaining 25% derived from local and federal sources. The majority of state transportation funding comes from highway user revenues.

Pursuant to [A.R.S. § 28-6538](#), \$1 million in HURF monies are transferred to the Economic Strength Project Fund and up to \$10 million are transferred to ADPS for highway patrol expenditures. These statutory transfers, as well as any legislative appropriations from HURF, are completed prior to the distribution to local governments and the SHF. Pursuant to [A.R.S. § 28-6538](#), the distribution of remaining HURF monies is as follows: SHF 50.5%, counties 19%, cities and towns 27.5%, cities over 300,000 persons 3%, counties with a population of over 400,000, and cities with a population of over 30,000 that are located within those counties are required to maintain a certain level of expenditures of local revenue for street and highway purposes.

With the state facing budget deficits over the past number of fiscal years, HURF monies have been diverted for other highway-related functions, such as funding for highway patrol and the ADOT Motor Vehicles Division.

Year	Bill No	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1398</a>	fuel taxes; streets and highways	Requires any county receiving HURF funds to publish an annual financial report for the prior fiscal year of funds received from motor vehicle fuel or use fuel taxes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1490</a>	transportation funding; task force	Establishes the Surface Transportation Funding Task Force and requires the Task Force to recommend revenue proposals for dedicated funding for HURF that are sufficient to meet statewide needs.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1527</a>	appropriations; capital outlay; 2016-2017	Requires ADOT to report its estimated outstanding debt balance principle at the end of FY 2018 and the estimated debt service payment amount for FY 2018, which must include HURF estimates.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2535</a>	motor vehicle dealers; titles; licensing	Allocates \$100 of the motor vehicle dealer fee and \$100 of the dealer license continuation fee to HURF.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2701</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	Continues to suspend the statutory cap of \$10 million for transfers of HURF monies to fund the ADPS highway patrol costs in FY 2017.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1471</a>	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Reduces the FY 2017 transfer of Highway Patrol costs from HURF to the state General Fund from \$60 million to \$30 million.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1478</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Continues to suspend the statutory caps and transfers of the Arizona HURF monies available to fund ADPS highway patrol costs in FY 2016.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1487</a>	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015	Requires, prior to HURF distribution, ADOT to allocate and the state treasurer to distribute \$30 million in FY 2015, \$30 million in FY 2016, and \$60 million in FY 2016-2017, to cover the direct costs of construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, as follows: 33.231% to counties, 48.097% to cities and towns, 5.247% to cities and towns with a population of 300,000 or more persons, and 13.425% to counties with a population above 800,000 persons.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">HB 2706</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015	Continues the suspension of statutory caps and transfers of HURF monies available to fund ADPS highway patrol costs in FY 2015.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013, 1 <sup>st</sup> Special Session	<a href="#">HB 2005</a>	2013-2014; criminal justice; budget reconciliation	Suspends the statutory caps and transfers of HURF and State Highway Fund monies for FY 2013-14.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1531</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2012-2013	Suspends the schedule established by statute governing the level of Highway User Revenue Fund monies available to fund ADPS's highway patrol costs.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Homeowners' Associations

A HOA is a common interest organization to which all owners in a planned community or owners of units in a condominium must belong. The four defining characteristics of all HOAs are: 1) all owners are automatically members; 2) governing documents create mutual obligations; 3) mandatory fees or assessments are generally levied against owners and used for the operation of the association; and 4) owners share a property interest in the community. The *governing documents* create the legal foundation and organizational framework of an HOA and consist of the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions, the articles of incorporation, the bylaws and the rules and regulations. Recorded documents may be found in the county where an HOA is located.

In order to call for the removal of a board member, a petition must be circulated and signed by a minimum number of persons. The board is required to call and provide written notice of a special meeting within 30 days of receipt of a petition. A member of the board who is removed is not eligible to serve again until after the expiration of that term of office, unless the governing documents specifically provide for a longer period of ineligibility. The board must retain all documents and other records relating to the proposed removal and any election or other action taken for at least one year after the date of the special meeting (A.R.S. §§ [33-1243](#) and [33-1813](#)).

An HOA has a lien on a home or unit for any assessments levied against the owner from the time an assessment becomes due, and includes charges for late payment, reasonable collection and attorney fees and costs. If an owner has been delinquent in the payment of the assessment for one year or in the amount of \$1,200, excluding late fees, an HOA may foreclose on the lien (A.R.S. §§ [33-1256](#) and [33-1807](#)).

A member who receives written notice that the property condition is in violation of a governing document without regard to whether a monetary penalty is imposed may provide the HOA with a written response by certified mail within 21 calendar days. After receipt of the member's response, the HOA has 10 business days to provide a written response containing certain information, unless previously provided. Unless the process to contest the notice was provided in the original notice of violation, an HOA is prohibited from proceeding with any action to enforce the governing documents before or during the exchange of information between the member and the HOA (A.R.S. §§ [33-1242](#) and [33-1803](#)).

For a dispute between an owner and an HOA, the owner or HOA may petition [ADRE](#) for a hearing before an ALJ concerning violations of either the governing documents or the statutes that regulate condominiums or planned communities. However, ADRE does not regulate HOAs. The cost to file a single-issue complaint is \$500 and each additional issue complaint is \$500, up to four ([A.R.S. § 32-2199.01](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2106</a>	homeowners' associations; enforcement grace period	Stipulates a condominium unit owner or planned community member has 21 calendar days to provide the HOA with a written response to a notice of violation, rather than 10 business days.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2172</a>	planned communities; architectural designs; approval	Prohibits the unreasonable withholding of a construction project's architectural designs, plans and amendments by a planned communities' design review committee, architectural committee or a committee that performs a similar function.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2382</a>	property; declaration amendment; procedure	Creates a process for amending a community declaration. Requires an HOA or, if there is no board, an owner, to prepare, execute and record the written instrument within 30 days of adoption. Exempts condominiums and timeshare plans or associations.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2016	<a href="#">SB 1496</a>	homeowners' associations; director removal	Establishes a procedure for filling vacancies if more than a majority of the board is removed or if the community documents do not provide a method. Requires retention of all documents and records for one year relating to any election or other action taken to replace a board member.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1498</a>	homeowners' associations; fees; hearings; elections	Requires HOAs to provide written notice of the option to petition for an administrative hearing for a notice of violation. Outlines required absentee ballot and envelope information and retention schedule.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1530</a>	agency consolidation; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	Transfers the HOA dispute process to ADRE.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2084</a>	condominiums; planned communities; associations; disclosures	Requires HOAs to file contact information with the ACC, instead of the county recorder.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1091</a>	homeowners' associations; removal; special meetings	Stipulates that when removing an HOA board member, quorum and vote counts are based on the members eligible to vote, rather than the members entitled to cast votes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2477</a>	homeowners' associations; transfer fees; exemption	Excludes certain parties from being subject to an HOA disclosure statement and transfer fees.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1184</a>	planned communities; definition; property easements	Expands the definition of <i>planned community</i> to include real estate on which an easement or covenant to maintain roadways is held by a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners. Exempts condominiums from the definition.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1482</a>	homeowners' associations amendments; omnibus	Prohibits the planning or zoning entity of a local government from requiring a developer to construct or enact a planned community as part of a subdivision approval or zoning ordinance. Outlines lawful actions a management company may take on behalf of an HOA if certain requirements are met. Lists rental rights of tenants, and unit and property owners. Prohibits HOAs from restricting the display of political signs within a given time period before or after an election, but allows regulation on the size and number of signs placed on a property within specified parameters.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1278</a>	homeowners' associations; public roadways	Prohibits an HOA, whose declaration is recorded after December 31, 2014, from regulating any roadway owned or held by a government entity.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1302</a>	planned communities; design review process	Clarifies statutory guidelines for new construction in an HOA that has architectural design guidelines or other similar rules.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2471</a>	homeowners' associations; conflicting enactments	Corrects conflicting enactments relating to for rent, for lease and political signs for condominium and planned communities.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2012	<a href="#">SB 1476</a>	homeowners' associations; review; construction	Prescribes guidelines for plan design approval and security deposit monies related to new residential construction in a planned community.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
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## Income Tax

The Arizona state income tax is levied on a resident's personal income and is prorated for part-time Arizona residents. For the purpose of determining residency, an individual that lives in the state for 9 months or that has a permanent home is considered a resident. The income tax rate is dependent upon an individual's income and is between 2.59% and 4.54%. In FY 2015, income tax accounted for \$3,760,878,097 or 39.4% of the GF.

State income tax rates differ based on whether an individual is married or single, as shown in the table below. Tax deductions and credits are available to reduce either the taxpayer's taxable income or the taxpayer's overall tax liability. A deduction is a subtraction from the total amount of annual income that will be taxed. A tax credit is a dollar-for-dollar reduction of a taxpayer's individual income tax liability.

Single AZ Tax Rate		Married AZ Tax Rate	
\$0-\$10,000	(2.59%)	\$0-\$20,000	(2.59%)
\$10,001-\$25,000	(\$263 + 2.88%)	\$20,001-\$50,000	(\$526 + 2.88%)
\$25,001-\$50,000	(\$702 + 3.36%)	\$50,001-\$100,000	(\$1,404 + 3.36%)
\$50,001-\$150,000	(1,556+4.24%)	\$100,001-\$300,00	(\$3,112 + 4.24%)
\$150,001 and over	(\$5,865 + 4.54%)	\$300,001 and over	(\$11,729 + 4.54%)

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2388</a>	qualified disability expenses; eligible individuals	In part, makes additions and deductions from Arizona gross income relating to qualified disability expenses distributed to and from an Achieving a Better Life Act (ABLE) program account.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2697</a>	bonus depreciation; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Increases the amount a taxpayer may deduct from Arizona gross income for bonus depreciation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1137</a>	schools; CPR instruction.	Allows contributions to support CPR training programs to qualify for the Public School Tax Credit.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1216</a>	charitable donations; tax credit amounts	Increases the amount a taxpayer may claim as a tax credit for contributions made to a charitable organization. Allows a taxpayer to claim separate tax credits for contributions made to a charitable organization and a foster care charitable organization.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1217</a>	charitable tax credit; contribution date	Allows a tax credit for contributions made to a charitable organization to be applied to the current or preceding taxable year, if made on or before April 15 <sup>th</sup> .	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2015	<a href="#">HB 2001</a>	income tax brackets; inflation index	Requires ADOR to adjust the income dollar amounts for each tax bracket in accordance with the annual change in the Metropolitan Phoenix CPI.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2377</a>	income tax credits; inflation index	Requires ADOR, for TY 2015, to adjust the income dollar amounts for each individual income tax rate bracket by the average annual change in the Metropolitan Phoenix Consumer Price Index.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1048</a>	tax credits; STOs; preapproval; entities	Allows an S corporation shareholder to claim an income tax credit in an amount equal to the pro rata amount contributed by the S corporation to a school tuition organization.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>

2014	<a href="#">SB 1326</a>	state parks; donations; fund; transportation	Requires ADOR to provide a check off box on the individual income tax return form in which a taxpayer may designate an amount of the taxpayer's refund as a voluntary contribution to the newly established Sustainable State Parks and Roads Fund.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1484</a>	tax credit; manufactures; renewable energy	Establishes an individual and corporate income tax credit for taxpayers who investment at least \$300 million in a three-year period in new "renewable energy facilities" in Arizona.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal note</a>
2013	<a href="#">HB 2531</a>	income tax; instant depreciation	Eliminates the requirement for taxpayers to include amounts greater than \$25,000 for property for which an expense deduction was taken pursuant to Section 179 of the IRC as part of Arizona adjusted gross income.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2013	<a href="#">HB 2617</a>	school tuition organizations; tax credit; pro rata	Allows a tax credit for a small business corporation that makes a contribution to an STO and outlines requirements associated with the credit.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2013	<a href="#">SB 1179</a>	ignition interlock devices; TPT exemption	Increases the eligible amount that can be deducted from gross income for contributions to college savings plans pursuant to <a href="#">IRC § 529</a> from \$750 to \$2,000 for a single individual or head of household and from \$1,500 to \$4,000 for married couples filing jointly.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">HB 2212</a>	tax exempt organizations; returns; exception	Increases, from \$25,000 to \$50,000, the maximum income amount a tax exempt organization may have before being required to file an Arizona income tax return.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2332</a>	healthy forest enterprise incentives; extension	Extends the TPT, use and income tax incentives for qualified healthy forest enterprises in the state through December 31, 2024.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">HB 2713</a>	long-term care insurance premiums; deduction	Establishes, for TY 2013 and beyond, an individual income tax subtraction for long-term care insurance premiums paid by taxpayers not claiming itemized deductions. Establishes an individual income tax subtraction for amounts deposited into a long-term care savings account, as long as the amounts are included in the individual's federal adjusted gross income.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">HB 2727</a>	public school tax refund checkoff	Modifies the Assistance for Education Fund tax refund checkoff box to allow individual taxpayers to contribute any portion of their refund.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2779</a>	clean elections; trigger reports; repeal	Eliminates voluntary tax donation check off for Clean Elections from the Arizona individual income tax form and eliminates tax credits and tax reductions for contributions to Clean Elections.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2815</a>	employment; incentives; regulatory tax credit	Adds new, refundable corporate and individual income tax credits for taxpayers that open a qualified facility in Arizona.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">SB 1045</a>	tax correction act; 2012	Modifies the individual and corporate income tax credits for increased research activities.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">SB 1047</a>	school tuition organizations; credits; administration	Establishes an additional individual income tax credit for contributions to certified school tuition organizations.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">SB 1121</a>	tax subtraction; charitable crop contributions	Expands the individual taxable income subtraction on qualifying donated crops by removing the cap of 80% of the crop value and allowing crops to be donated out-of-state.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2012	<a href="#">SB 1122</a>	tax refund checkoff boxes	Removes the requirement that space for certain voluntary tax donations be provided on the front page of the Arizona income tax return. The affected checkoff boxes are the Child Abuse Prevention Fund, Special Olympics, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Neighbors Helping Neighbors and the Domestic Violence Shelter Fund.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1190</a>	tax credit; military family relief	Extends the individual income tax credit for donations made to the Military Family Relief Fund through TY 2018.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1196</a>	college savings; report; income subtraction	Makes the individual income tax subtraction for contributions to a qualified college savings plan permanent and extends the deadline of the Arizona Commission's Postsecondary Education annual report from February 1 to March 1.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1214</a>	use tax declaration; repeal	Repeals the use of a tax declaration requirement on the Arizona individual income tax return.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Incorporation

The process for municipal incorporation is outlined in [A.R.S., Title 9, Chapter 1](#). Generally, incorporation allows local units to become recognized as a city or town and offer public services to its citizenry. In order to lawfully incorporate, the area must meet the statutory definition of *community* as well as have a population of at least 1,500 people. There are statutory exceptions to the population threshold including allowing a community with 500 people or more to incorporate if the community is within ten miles of the boundary of a national park or monument. The incorporation of a community is an action that must be taken by the citizens residing in the community itself. There are two basic methods that the community can use to demonstrate to the BOS that incorporation is desired: petition without election and petition with election.

If 2/3 of the qualified electors within a qualified community sign a petition and file it with the county clerk of the BOS, the BOS may declare the area incorporated so long as it meets lawful requirements. The second method requires 10% of the qualified electors residing within the area to petition the BOS to call an election on the question of incorporation. If the BOS is satisfied, an election is held within 180 days of filing the petition. If a majority of those qualified electors residing in the community vote to have the area incorporated, the BOS must determine it incorporated. If the community fails to pass the measure to incorporate, another election cannot be held for one year.

Statute provides additional requirements for communities located in urbanized areas surrounding existing cities and towns. Specifically, [A.R.S. § 9-101.01](#) prohibits a territory from being incorporated, unless certain conditions are met, if it is located within:

1. Six miles of an incorporated city or town having a population of more than 5,000; or within
2. Three miles of an incorporated city or town having a population of less than 5,000.

However, if the city or town causing the urbanized area to exist adopts a resolution approving the proposed annexation or an affidavit is filed with the BOS, incorporation of an urbanized area may occur (In 2011, SB 1333 created an exemption to this for certain areas through December 31, 2020).

There are currently 91 incorporated cities and towns in Arizona. The most recent town to incorporate was Tusayan in 2010. It is located within Coconino County and has a population of approximately 558 (2010 US Census).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2146</a>	municipalities; property sale threshold; election	Repeals A.R.S. § Title 9, Chapter 2, Article 2, which outlines the processes and requirements for disincorporation by a county board of supervisors of a city or town in that county. Requires the petition for disincorporation to contain a half or more signatures of property taxpayers who are residents of that county to present it to the board, and an election to be held. Permits the board of supervisors to establish a new government and incorporate under an elected board of trustees.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA)

Year	Acronym	Agency / Membership	Description	Membership Terms/Notes
1925	ICA	<b>Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA)</b> <a href="#">A.R.S. § 23-101 et al</a>  Sunsets July 1, 2024	The ICA processes workers' compensation (WC) claims involving workers injured on the job, through no-fault of their own and, provides insurance coverage for employers through the State Compensation Fund (SCF)  Self-insured employers (mining / railroads)  Private insurance companies (1969)  Special Fund serves as the safety net for the WC system (1969)  Administers vocational rehabilitation benefits and WC benefits to injured workers of <i>uninsured</i> and <i>bankrupt self-insured</i> employers.  SCF is part of the ICA initially (1925)	Umbrella Agency  5 Members 5-year terms  <u>Commissioners</u> Governor appoints Senate confirms  <u>ICA Director</u> Governor appoints Senate confirms
1925 until 2014	SCF	<b>State Compensation Fund</b> <i>(SCF Arizona)</i>  <b>CopperPoint Mutual Insurance Company</b>	<i>SCF Arizona</i> – split from the ICA as stand-alone agency to insure much of Arizona's workforce (1969)  Enforces collection of monies owed to the ICA <i>Special Fund</i> from insolvent insurance carriers and bankrupt employers. Shifts responsibility from SCF to the ICA. (2005)  <i>SCF Arizona</i> became: <i>CopperPoint Mutual Insurance Company</i> , a private company. (2014)  Funding: Annual assessment on all WC premiums that employers pay	Part of ICA (1925)  Stand-alone agency (1969)  Private Company (2014)
1974 1985	ADOSH	<b>Arizona Division of Occupational Health &amp; Safety (ADOSH)</b> <a href="#">A.R.S. § 23-401 et al</a>	Enforces federal / state OSHA standards to make workplaces safe and healthy  Funded in part by three federal grants  Requires program to be “ <i>at least as effective as federal program</i> ”  Performs elevator and boiler safety inspections	Division of ICA
1972		<b>OSHA Advisory Committee</b> <a href="#">A.R.S. § 23-409</a>  Sunsets July 1, 2024	Designates no statutory number, but requires members to represent these industries: Agriculture; Labor; Management; Public  Assists the ICA in drafting health/safety standards and regulations  Recommends OSHA Review Board members	Part of ICA
1977		<b>Boiler Advisory Board</b> <a href="#">A.R.S. § 23-474</a>	Assists the ICA in drafting standards and regulations relating to boilers, lined water heaters and pressure vessels	Part of ADOSH (no federal funding)

		Sunsets July 1, 2024	Based on equipment safety, not employee exposure  ADOSH and “ <i>special inspectors</i> ” authorized by law (usually employed by mines, utilities, insurance companies) to conduct inspections	Creates the board in statute, outlines membership/duties (2016)
1978		<b>Elevator Advisory Committee</b> <a href="#">A.R.S. § 23-491.04</a>  Sunsets July 1, 2016	Assists in drafting standards and regulations and advises ADOSH on elevator safety (no jurisdiction over amusement / carnival rides)  Based on equipment safety, not worker exposure  Requires <i>annual</i> inspections, but the program receives no federal grant funding	Part of ADOSH (no federal funding)
		<b>OSHA Review Board</b> <a href="#">A.R.S. § 23-422</a>  Sunsets July 1, 2024	Hears and decides administrative appeals of ADOSH orders of decisions by Administrative Law Judges (ALJ)  Entitles an employer to request an ALJ hear the case, following a citation. Permits the employer to request review before the OSHA Review Board if the employer is dissatisfied with the ALJ’s decision  <i>Under supervision of ICA Director (2016)</i>	5 members 5-year terms  Appointed by Governor
		<b>State Labor Department</b> <a href="#">Title 23, Chapter 2</a>	Licenses and regulates private employment agencies that charge a fee to the worker  Enforces youth employment and wage laws (also minimum wage laws)	Part of ICA  Accepts advisements of the Employment Advisory Council
1970		<b>Employment Advisory Council</b> <a href="#">A.R.S. § 23-522.01</a>  Sunsets July 1, 2016	Regulates private employment agencies: career counseling firms; model / talent agencies; placement agencies; nanny / sitter services  Advises / makes recommendations on whether to approve / deny each license	Advises Labor Department

## Industrial Commission of Arizona

The five-member ICA is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to serve staggered five-year terms. The ICA processes workers' compensation claims involving workers injured on the job through no-fault of their own and determines internal policy, rules and regulations. The ICA Director is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to administer the ICA's daily functions and implement its policies and procedures. Funding is through an annual tax on employers' workers' compensation premiums that cannot exceed 3%. There are about 270 employees and a FY 2016 operational budget of approximately \$19.9 million. (A.R.S. §§ [23-108](#) and [23-108.1](#))

The ICA performs duties as follows:

1. Approve citations for OSHA violations with penalties in excess of \$2,500.
2. Approve cease and desist orders and penalties for youth employment law violations.
3. Promote the voluntary arbitration, mediation and conciliation of disputes between employers and employees.
4. Authorize self-insurance for individual employers and workers' compensation pools.
5. Establish a *Physicians' and Pharmaceutical Fee Schedule* annually.
6. Assess penalties for employers who fail to provide workers' compensation insurance for their employees.
7. Convert monthly workers' compensation awards to lump sums upon the request of certain injured workers.
8. Address discrimination complaints involving occupational safety and health.
9. Establish the annual tax assessment rates on premiums to fund the agency and Special Fund.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Link	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2191</a>	employee scheduling; preemption	Restricts a city, town or county from adopting any regulation that requires adjusting an employee's work schedule.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2240</a>	workers' compensation; modifications	Grants a person the right to change an ALJ. Prescribes the rate of interest on benefits.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2579</a>	nonwage compensation; minimum wage	Defines <i>wage</i> and <i>nonwage</i> employee compensation and benefits.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1323</a>	vexatious litigants; workers' compensation	Authorizes a Chief ALJ to designate a Pro Se Litigant as a <i>vexatious litigant</i> in a WC case.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



2016	<a href="#">SB 1500</a>	industrial commission of Arizona; omnibus	<p>Continues the ICA and its related boards until July 1, 2024 as follows: OSHA Advisory Committee, OSHA Review Board and Boiler Advisory Board. By operation of law, terminates the Elevator Advisory Committee and the Employment Advisory Council.</p> <p>Requires ADOSH to certify special inspectors, inspect boilers and lined hot water storage heaters until July 1, 2017, and establish a schedule for regular inspections. Directs ADOSH to contract with OAH to conduct hearings and adjudicate contested employer cases. Subjects cases to appeal by the OSHA Review Board and conditions this on federal OSHA approval by January 1, 2019.</p> <p>Delegates appointment of the <i>ICA Director</i> to the Governor, and retains Senate confirmation. Entitles Commissioners to per diem for each day of documented ICA meeting preparation or attendance. Provides discretionary authority to the Director to deny Commissioners' salary.</p> <p>Statutorily establishes a five member Boiler Advisory Board. Outlines membership/duties.</p> <p>Repeals the ICA's authority to compel witness testimony under oath.</p>	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1530</a>	agency consolidation; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	Places the OSHA Review Board and personnel under the supervision of the ICA Director.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2094</a>	voluntary veterans' preference employment policy	Establishes the Voluntary Veterans' Preference Employment Policy Act to permit a private employer to adopt a voluntary veterans' preference employment policy, if established in writing and applied uniformly across employment decisions for hiring, promotion or retention during a reduction in force.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2331</a>	workers' compensation; fraudulent claims; forfeiture	Requires a claimant for WC benefits to sign a document acknowledging that falsifying statements is subject to penalties, fines and forfeiture of benefits.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1290</a>	independent medical examinations; board complaints	Prohibits filing a complaint to a regulatory medical board, if the complaint is based on a disagreement with the findings of an independent medical examination conducted by a medical doctor, podiatrist or doctor of osteopathic medicine.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2094</a>	workers' compensation; claim assignment	States that an employee who is entitled to WC must initiate action against a third person within one year or the claim will be assigned to the insurance carrier	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2221</a>	workers' compensation; controlled substances	Makes changes to billings for WC benefits and establishes physician reporting requirements for claims that require opium-based narcotics in medical treatment.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">SB 1043</a>	naturopaths; prescription authority; pharmacy board	Allows naturopathic physicians to prescribe any drug that is reclassified from a Schedule III to a Schedule II controlled substance after January 1, 2014.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2279</a>	employer; exception; officiating services	Modifies the definition of <i>employee</i> to exclude individuals who officiate in recreational, interscholastic or intercollegiate sports.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2280</a>	employee benefits; state preemption	Asserts the Legislature's statewide concern of regulating employee benefits and specifically prohibits further regulation by any county, city, town or political subdivision in Arizona.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1148</a>	workers' compensation; reciprocity	Establishes that a worker employed in Arizona, who leaves the state temporarily for work that is incidental to that employment, and receives a job-related injury, is entitled to Arizona WC benefits. Exempts out-of-state workers and employers from Arizona WC statutes as noted.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2155</a>	controlled substances; workers; compensation;	Allows independent medical examiners to access the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy's Controlled Substances Database and permits them to disclose any data to the employee, employer, insurance carrier and the ICA.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2368</a>	workers; compensation; omnibus	Establishes guidelines and regulations in relation to subrogation as applied to WC cases and changes the current calculation to August 1st of each calendar year based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2601</a>	filing; wage claims	Increases to \$5,000, the maximum <i>unpaid wages</i> that entitles an employee to file a written claim with the ICA against the employer.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1016</a>	workers' compensation; methods of compensation	Permits employees receiving WC benefits to request electronic transfers. Removes language regarding licensing marketing representatives for the SCF.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Industrial Development Authority

[A.R.S. § Title 35](#), Chapter 5 authorizes municipalities and counties to cause the formation of an IDA. IDAs issue revenue bonds and use the proceeds from the sale of the bonds to finance certain types of projects. [A.R.S. § 35-701](#) enumerates qualified projects:

1. Any enterprise for the manufacturing, processing or assembling of any agricultural or manufactured products.
2. Any commercial enterprise for the storing, warehousing, distributing or selling of products of agriculture, mining or industry or of processes related thereto, including research and development.
3. A health care institution as defined in [A.R.S. § 36-401](#).
4. Residential real property for dwelling units located within the municipality or county approving the formation of the corporation and, in the case of a county, whether or not also within a municipality that is within the county.
5. Repairing or rehabilitating single family dwelling units or constructing or repairing residential fences and walls.
6. Convention or trade show facilities.
7. Airports, docks, wharves, mass commuting facilities, parking facilities or storage or training facilities directly related to any of the facilities as provided in this item.
8. Sewage or solid waste disposal facilities or facilities for the furnishing of electric energy, gas or water.
9. Industrial park facilities.
10. Air or water pollution control facilities.
11. Any educational institution that is operated by a nonprofit educational organization that is exempt from taxation under section 32-501(c)(3) of the United States internal revenue code and that is not otherwise funded by state monies, any educational institution or organization that is established under Title 15, Chapter 1, Article 8 and that is owned by a nonprofit organization, any private nonsectarian school or any private nonsectarian organization established for the purpose of funding a joint technical education school district.
12. Research and development facilities.
13. Any commercial enterprises, including facilities for manufacturing, office, recreational, hotel, motel and service uses.
14. A child welfare agency, as defined in section [A.R.S. § 8-501](#), owned and operated by a nonprofit organization.
15. A transportation facility constructed or operated pursuant to Title 28, Chapter 22.
16. A museum operated by a nonprofit organization.
17. Facilities owned or operated by a nonprofit organization described in section 501(c) of the United States internal revenue code of 1986.
18. New or existing correctional facilities within this state.

Prior to issuance of a bond, statute requires the governing body of an IDA to approve the proceedings under which the bonds are to be issued. Additionally, an IDA is required to notify the attorney general of the intention to issue a bond. The attorney general has 10 days to deny the issuance of the bond after which the IDA may issue the bond.

IDAs typically issue private activity bonds which are favorable to private investors. These types of bonds result in reduced financing costs because they are exempt from federal and state income tax on the interest earned.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2323</a>	industrial development authority; projects	Removes a qualifying project and modified item 13. Additionally, requires the IDA to notify its governing body of any lawsuits or U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission investigations filed against the IDA.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Inmate Services

### Inmate Services

#### Medical Services

The Director of ADC is required to provide medical and health services to inmates. The ADC Director may contract for professional services to carry out this responsibility. Additionally, the Director is permitted, in conjunction with DHS, to provide inmates with psychiatric services and treatment ([A.R.S. § 31-201.01](#)). Each ADC inmate is charged a fee for medical and health services with certain statutory exceptions. Each fee amount is established in rule by the ADC Director.

#### Transition Programs

ADC is required to administer a 90-day Transition Program (Program) to provide eligible inmates with transition services after early release. Inmates must meet minimum qualifications to be eligible for the program. Before an eligible inmate can enter the program, each victim must be notified about the inmate's release and afforded an opportunity to address the inmate's release. ADC is required to conduct and submit an annual report that looks at the recidivism rates of all inmates who participate in the program ([A.R.S. § 31-281](#)). Additionally, statute establishes the Transition Program Fund, which is to be used to defray costs associated with the Program. Finally, contained within statute is the State Department of Corrections Revolving Fund (Fund). The Fund is comprised of a percentage of taxes collected on spirituous, vinous and malt liquors. Fund monies are required to be used for: drug treatment for inmates on parole or community supervision; offender participation in drug programs; and reentry, education or mental health programs that are administered by ADC or an agency, individual or organization licensed by ADHS or the Board of Behavioral Health Examiners ([A.R.S. § 42-3106](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2701</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Requires the Prisoner Transition Program to provide eligible inmates with transition services in the community for up to 90 days and modifies eligibility requirements.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1246</a>	corrections department; revolving fund uses	Modifies criteria for drug treatment programs funded by the Revolving Fund and expands the use of Fund monies to include reentry, education or mental health assistance programs.  Appropriates \$596,000 from the Transition Program Fund in FY 2017 to ADC for the expansion of the Transition Program.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1247</a>	prisoners; community reentry; work program	Allows ADC to establish a community reentry work program for prisoners who meet certain eligibility requirements.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1469</a>	general appropriations; 2015-2016	Required ADC to submit an expenditure plan to JLBC prior to making changes in per diem rates for inmate health care contracted services	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1478</a>	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Requires the director of ADC, on or before July 1 of each year, to notify the directors of the JLBC and the OSPB of the amount of credits against payments for the previous fiscal year	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2105</a>	inmate medical services; rate structure	Required all counties, instead of only Maricopa County, to reimburse county jail inmate medical services at an amount not to exceed AHCCCS rates.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>

## Insurance Premium Tax

Pursuant to [A.R.S. § 20-224](#), insurers are required to file a report with the director of DOI showing total direct premium income including policy membership and other applicable fees. Additionally, insurers must remit a tax on the net premiums at the following rates:

1. Fire Insurance
  - a. On property located in an incorporated city or town certified by the State Fire Marshal for obtaining the service of a private fire company, the rate is .66%.
  - b. On all other property, the rate is 2.2%.
2. Disability 2%.
3. Health care service plans
  - a. As prescribed by statute, the rate is 2%.
4. All other insurance:
  - a. 1.95% for Calendar Year (CY) 2016,
  - b. 1.90% for CY 2017,
  - c. 1.85% for CY 2018,
  - d. 1.80% for CY 2019,
  - e. 1.75% for CY 2020,
  - f. 1.70% for CY 2021 and each subsequent CY thereafter.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2002</a>	insurance premium tax reduction	Modifies the tax rate reductions established by HB 2568. Clarifies what constitutes fire insurance.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2015	<a href="#">HB 2568</a>	insurance premium tax reduction	Establishes tax rate reductions and sets the premium tax rate for disability insurance at 2%.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Joint Technical Education Districts

JTEDs permit school districts to collaborate to offer CTE courses to students located within the JTED. JTEDs are governed by a separate governing board, but are geographically the same area as the participating school districts. Currently 13 JTEDs exist in the state, with a new JTED scheduled to begin operations in Yuma County in FY 2016. Courses are offered at either a centralized campus or as a satellite course in a district school (as of 2015 satellite courses may be offered in charter schools). Any student who resides within the district may attend the JTED, but ADM is only generated by students in grades 10-12 who are under 21 years of age. Students enrolled in a district and satellite JTED courses may generate 1.25 ADM and students enrolled in a district and a centralized JTED campus may generate up to 1.75 ADM. Additionally, JTEDs have statutory authority to issue bonds and to levy \$0.05 per \$100 of assessed valuation within the district. Information regarding JTED funding, including changes made in the 2015 Legislative Session may be found [here](#).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2707</a>	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	Permits JTED students who are less than 21 years old, including high school graduates, to continue to participate in JTED programs until the student graduates or the end of FY 2017, whichever is first. Modifies annual JTED reporting requirements.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1525</a>	JTED restoration and reforms	Removes the JTED funding reduction to 92.5%. Modifies requirements for courses and programs to qualify as a JTED course or program. Establishes new annual JTED reporting requirements and modifies the administration of JTEDs. Establishes the CTE Task Force to study and analyze JTED course offerings and requires an OAG special JTED audit.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1476</a>	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Reduces funding for JTED satellite programs to 92.5% for satellite JTED's and the district or charter the student is enrolled in beginning in FY 2017. Funds JTEDs over 2,000 students at 95.5%.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2478</a>	JTEDs; satellite courses; charter schools	Allows JTEDs to contract with charter schools located within the JTED to provide satellite campus courses.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1350</a>	ADE school finance revisions	Specifies that JTEDs are available to students whose district of residence is within the state.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013, 1 <sup>st</sup> Special Session	<a href="#">HB 2003</a>	2013-2014; K-12 education; budget reconciliation	Funds JTEDs at 91% for FY 2014.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2499</a>	JTEDs; per pupil funding calculation	Requires ADM to be capped at 0.75 in grades 10-12 for students enrolled in a 2.5 hour long course at a centralized campus. Establishes a cap of 1.75 ADM for students enrolled in member districts and a centralized JTED campus. Allows students enrolled in a satellite campus to generate 1.25 ADM. Reorganizes the JTED statute.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1447</a>	ADE; school finance revisions	Increases the ADM a student enrolled in a charter school and a JTED centralized campus generates to 1.75.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1529</a>	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2012-2013	Funds JTEDs at 91% for FY 2013. Allows JTEDs to fund 8 <sup>th</sup> grade students with monies generated by the five cent property tax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Luxury Tax

A luxury tax is a tax levied on items normally considered luxuries, rather than necessities. Cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, wine, beer, liquor, etc. are all subject to luxury tax.

### ***Tobacco***

Tobacco tax is imposed on various tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, Cavendish and chewing tobacco, but not on electronic cigarettes or vapor products. Tax rates vary by product and are set as follows:

1. Cigarettes - \$2.00 per pack of 20. Cigarettes are the largest tobacco tax revenue producer;
2. Tobacco - 22.25¢ per ounce;
3. Cavendish - 5.45¢ per ounce;
4. Small cigars - 44.05¢ per 20;
5. Large cigars 5¢ or less - 21.8¢ per three;
6. Large cigars more than 5¢ - 21.8¢.

For tax payment, licensed distributors of cigars and other tobacco products, besides cigarettes, submit tax payments together with a monthly return. Revenues from tobacco tax are distributed to the Corrections Fund, GF and various education and health-related funds. Licensed distributors of cigarettes pay the tax through the purchase of tax stamps from ADOR. Every pack of cigarettes sold in Arizona must bear a stamp as proof that a retailer or distributor is in compliance with the state's luxury tax laws. There are four categories of stamps sold by ADOR to distributors, each with a different tax rate and purpose:

1. *Blue stamps* are \$2.00 and indicate that all combined required taxes have been paid. Blue stamps are the only stamp sold off of reservation land;
2. *Red stamps* cost \$1.00 and are eligible for sale only on reservation land. Red stamps indicate that the Indian Reservation Tobacco Tax has been pre-collected by the distributor and must be affixed to boxes sold to anyone who is not a member of a tribe;
3. *Yellow stamps* indicate that a tax is to be collected on reservation land by the governing tribe. They are affixed to boxes sold to anyone who is a member of the governing tribe. Yellow stamps do not require any payment; and
4. *Green stamps* indicate that cigarettes may be sold tax-free on reservation land by a tribe that does not impose a tobacco tax on sales to its own members. Green stamps do not require any payment.

All cigarette stamps sold to distributors are done so at a discounted rate of 96.48% of face value. For those stamps that have no cost, distributors are remitted 3.52¢ per stamp by ADOR. According to JLBC, tobacco tax generated \$317,289,493 in revenue in FY 2016.

### ***Alcohol***

A luxury tax on liquor is levied on wholesalers of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and domestic farm wineries and microbreweries. Much like tobacco, the tax rates and base vary depending on the type of alcohol for sale.

Tax rates are set as follows:

1. Spirituous liquor, such as vodka, rum or whiskey, at a rate of \$3 per gallon;
2. Vinous liquor with high alcohol content (greater than 24%), such as brandy, at 25¢ per 8 ounce container or less;
3. Vinous liquor with low alcohol content (24% or less), such as white wine, at a rate of 84¢ per gallon;
4. Malt liquor, such as beer or cider, at 16¢ per gallon.

Tax revenues are distributed amongst the following funds: the GF (allocated for state school aid), the Corrections Fund, the Wine Promotional Fund, the Drug Treatment and Education Fund and the Corrections Revolving Fund. Any tax monies remaining after the aforementioned statutory distributions have been made are deposited into the GF. According to JLBC, luxury tax on liquor generated \$72,280,629 in revenue in FY 2016 ([A.R.S. Title 42, Chapter 3](#)).



Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2708</a>	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	In part, increases the discounted rate at which tobacco distributors purchase tobacco stamps from ADOR to 96.48% of face value and requires ADOR to remit 3.52¢ to each distributor for each tobacco stamp with a face value of \$0. Permanently extends the distribution of luxury tax revenues to the Corrections Fund.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1240</a>	tobacco tax statutes: reorganization	Reorganizes and modifies statutes relating to transport, sale, tax, acquisition and possession of tobacco products.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2674</a>	tobacco settlement agreement	Conforms statute to the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. Increased the discounted rate at which tobacco distributors purchase tobacco stamps from ADOR to 96% of face value.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1180</a>	luxury privilege tax; cider; definition	Modifies the definition of <i>cider</i> to include pears and other pome fruits, decreasing the tax rate for these ciders from 84¢ per gallon to 16¢ per gallon.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Mandatory Auto Liability Insurance

Any individual operating a motor vehicle on a roadway is required to provide proof of financial responsibility demonstrating an ability to respond to damages for accident liability. Financial responsibility may be evidenced by an auto liability policy, a certificate of self-insurance or an alternate method of coverage.

An individual may purchase an auto liability policy from a licensed insurer. [A.R.S. § 28-4009](#) establishes minimum coverage limits for auto liability policies, commonly referred to as 15/30/10 coverage:

1. \$15,000 for bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident.
2. \$30,000 for bodily injury to or death of two or more persons; subject to the limit for one person.
3. \$10,000 for injury to or destruction of property of others.

The director of ADOT may issue a certificate of self-insurance as proof of financial responsibility to individuals who own at least 10 vehicles and are determined to be financially able (and will continue to be able) to pay for judgments against them ([A.R.S. § 28-4007](#)).

Alternatively, individuals may obtain a certificate of deposit as proof of financial responsibility by depositing \$40,000 with the Office of the State Treasurer ([A.R.S. § 28-4084](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2135</a>	transportation network companies	Establishes the TNC article governing TNCs and TNC drivers, and outlines financial responsibility requirements for TNCs, livery vehicles, taxis and limousines.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2677</a>	vehicle insurance; proof shown electronically	Allows evidence of financial responsibility to be displayed on a wireless communication device.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Mexican Wolf Recovery Program

The Mexican wolf is a subspecies of the North American gray wolf that historically roamed the southwest of the United States and portions of northern Mexico. Prior to the late 1970s, the wolf population declined to an unsustainable level due to extirpation campaigns to decrease wolf conflicts with human and livestock operations. In an effort to prevent extinction of the subspecies, the wolf was listed as endangered in 1976 under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) lead the effort for recovery and implementing the 1982 Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan. The prime objective of the plan is conserving and ensuring the survival of the species by maintaining a captive breeding program and re-establishing a viable, self-sustaining population within the historic range of Arizona and New Mexico.

The 1998 Final Rule from the USFWS allows the Mexican wolf to be introduced back into the wild as a nonessential experimental population under section 10(j) of the ESA. This section outlines the necessary guidelines for an endangered species to be introduced as an experimental population and enables USFWS to develop measures that are less restrictive than the mandatory prohibitions that protect species with endangered status. In addition, section 10(j) allows the determination of whether or not the experimental population is essential to the continued existence of the species.

In 1998, 11 wolves were released along with additional releases in subsequent years into the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area (BRWRA), which encompasses both the Gila and Apache National Forests in eastern Arizona and western New Mexico. The reintroduction effort in Arizona is managed in collaboration with the AZGFD, the U.S. Forest Service, USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services and the White Mountain Apache Tribe.

### Program Timeline

**1976 – Mexican wolf listed as endangered subspecies on Endangered Species List (41 FR 17742).**

**1978 – The gray wolf was listed as an endangered species (43 FR 9607)**

- The USFWS proposed to continue to recognize the Mexican wolf as a valid biological subspecies.

**1977-1980 – Mexican wolf captive breeding program established and five wolves are captured in Mexico for the program.**

**1979 – Mexican wolf recovery team convened to write a recovery plan, which was approved by the USFWS in 1982.**

**1982 –USFWS established the Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan:**

- Intended to establish a captive breeding program; and
- Reintroduce wolves in the wild.
- The plan recommended the establishment of a wild population of at least 100 wolves.

**1995-96 – USFWS released a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and released a final EIS.**

**1997 – Secretary of the Interior signed a Record of Decision approving the USFWS preferred alternative in the EIS to release captive-reared Mexican wolves into a portion of the BRWRA.**

**1998: – The Mexican Wolf Final Rule – Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of the Mexican Gray Wolf in Arizona and New Mexico – was published in the Federal Register ([63 FR 1752](#)).**

- The rule provided regulation on how the reintroduced population would be managed.
- All wolves released are by the experimental population rule under section 10(j) of the ESA.
- The USFWS, AZGFD, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Forest Service and USDA monitor and manage the reintroduced wolf population.
- The captive breeding program is managed by the American Zoological and Aquarium Association's Mexican Wolf Species Survival Plan program.

**– First Mexican wolves released into wild into the BRWRA. 11 wolves were released.**

- Wolves released in the BRWRA are governed by the 10(j) rule, allowing management flexibility to deal with conflicts with livestock and nuisance behavior.

**2010 – USFWS initiated a revision of the 1982 recovery plan.**

- 2013** – USFWS publishes proposed rule for public comment and review on Federal Register on June 13, “Removing the Gray Wolf from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Maintaining Protections for the Mexican wolf by Listing it as Endangered” ([78 FR 35664](#)).
- USFWS published the “Proposed Revision to the Nonessential Experimental Population of the Mexican Wolf” for public comment ([78 FR 35719-35742](#))
    - The proposal modified geographic and management-related regulations to improve the status of the experimental population.
  - USFWS announced intent to develop an EIS, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) ([78 FR 47268](#)).
- 2014** – USFWS published [EIS](#) for the Proposed Revision to the Regulations for the Nonessential Experimental Population of the Mexican Wolf.
- 2015** – The USFWS published the final Revisions to the Regulations for the Nonessential Experimental Population of the Mexican Wolf in the Federal Register ([80 FR 2512](#)).
- The revisions include: extending the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area’s (MWEPA) southern boundary from Interstate-10 to the U.S.-Mexico border in Arizona and New Mexico; revising provisions for the allowable taking of wolves if necessary to protect livestock or domestic animals; increasing the population objective to 300-325 wolves in the MWEPA; and expanding the initial release area for wolves released from captivity.
  - The USFWS reclassified the Mexican wolf as an endangered subspecies of the gray wolf ([80 FR 2488](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1243</a>	Mexican wolf; G&F; reporting	Requires the Game and Fish Commission to attempt to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the USFWS regarding the Mexican gray wolf that stipulates the release, translocation or cross-fostering of wolves may not occur within three miles of state trust or private land or without a DNA profile on each wolf.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1466</a>	livestock loss board; compensation fund	Establishes a nine-member Livestock Loss Board and a Compensation Fund to address the depredation of wolves on livestock operations; and provide compensation to livestock operators, landowners and lessees for loss of livestock and for participating in a pay-for-presence program. Establishes penalties for transporting and releasing ESA protected wildlife without lawful authority	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SCR 1006</a>	Mexican wolf; population rule	Declares the Legislature supports: 1) the protection of Arizona and New Mexico landowners to take Mexican wolves that are threatening or harassing humans, pets or livestock; 2) shifting responsibility for the administration of the wolf introduction program to the AZGFD; and 3) the future wolf reintroduction efforts to remote areas of the northern Sierra Madre Occidental mountain range.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Microbrewery Licensees

DLLC regulates and licenses liquor *producers, wholesalers and retailers* through Arizona's 3-tier system. There are currently 19 different licenses issued according to a series number, with specific privileges by license type, including whether liquor is for consumption on the licensed premises (*on-sale*), off the licensed premises (*off-sale*) or both. The agency investigates complaints, prosecutes violations and issues citations for infractions of statutes or administrative rules, while working closely with neighborhood associations and civic groups. This General Fund appropriated agency also receives some federal dollars and has multiple surcharges and the associated funds for enforcement.

### **Microbrewery (Series 3)**

An in-state *Microbrewery* may annually produce a maximum 6,200,000 gallons for all microbreweries under common ownership, with the stipulation that any microbrewery producing more than 1,240,000 gallons may not apply for retail licenses for remote locations or distribute beer directly to retail licensees; may sell beer produced or manufactured by other microbreweries for consumption only on the premises of the licensee, with some restrictions. A Microbrewery may be issued a combined total of seven retail licenses in Arizona if those licenses are issued only as bar, beer and wine bar or restaurant licenses. ([A.R.S. § 4-205.08](#))

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2362</a>	department of liquor licenses; continuation	Continues DLLC for eight years, until July 1, 2023.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1030</a>	microbreweries; multiple licenses; production; sales	Increases the allowable annual production limits for a Microbrewery from 1,240,000 gallons of beer per location to 6,200,000 gallons. Permits a licensed Microbrewery to sell beer produced by another Microbrewery for consumption on-premises, but limits sales to 20% of the licensee's annual beer sales. Allows a Microbrewery with retail operations to hold a combined total of seven retail licenses as follows: Bar ( <i>Series 06</i> ), Beer and Wine Bar ( <i>Series 07</i> ) or Restaurant license ( <i>Series 12</i> ). Prohibits a Microbrewery that annually produces more than 1,240,000 gallons of beer from receiving any retail license for a remote location or selling beer to retail locations except those on or adjacent to the Microbrewery. Grandfathers current Microbreweries and contains a <i>severability clause</i> .	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1397</a>	liquor omnibus	Requires a licensee to surrender its Microbrewery license and obtain a Producer's license if it exceeds the permissible annual production amounts.  <i>Special Event License</i> Exempts certain licensees from the approval process by the governing body of the city / county. States the licensee must receive at least 25% of the gross revenues of liquor sold at the event.  <i>Grounds for License Suspension or Revocation</i> Includes in the list for license suspension or revocation, a <i>serious act of violence</i> that occurs on the licensed premises and defines the term.  <i>Fees and Penalties</i> Assigns license fees based on the number of gallons produced rather than cases of product. Establishes off-premises consumption limits as follows: 72 oz. beer; 2 oz. distilled spirits per person per day.  <i>Miscellaneous</i>	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

			Removes the word <i>Domestic</i> from the term <i>Domestic Microbrewery</i> . Requires record-keeping by common carriers that ship spirituous liquor in-state (except railroads). Permits a brewer to exhibit beer at competitions such as home brewers' contests and tastings. Limits identification to unexpired documents, with a photograph and birth date. Modifies the acceptable forms of refillable containers. Restricts patrons from consuming vaporized liquor.		
2013	<a href="#">SB 1301</a>	wineries; microbreweries; licenses	Authorizes a <i>Domestic Microbrewery</i> and <i>Domestic Farm Winery</i> license on the same parcel of land. Requires the businesses to be in different buildings and licensed separately, but permits a shared tasting room.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2606</a>	liquor omnibus	Increases the permissible amount of beer served by an on-sale retailer from 32 to 40 ounces. Permits an undercover peace officer on assignment to consume small amounts of liquor while possessing a firearm. Allows a <i>Domestic Microbrewery</i> to dispense beer in refillable containers as outlined. Authorizes a license renewal every two years, rather than annually.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Motor Vehicle Dealers

A *motor vehicle dealer* is defined as a new or used motor vehicle dealer, public consignment auction dealer, broker or wholesale motor vehicle action dealer who sells, auctions or exchanges a motor vehicle ([A.R.S. § 28-4301](#)). Statute additionally defines *wholesale motor vehicle dealers, public consignment auction dealers, automotive recyclers, manufacturers, distributors, exhibitors and importers*.

Any person who engages in business regulated by [Title 28, Chapter 10](#) (Vehicle Dealers, Automotive Recyclers and Transporters) is required to operate from an established place of business and obtain a license from the Director of ADOT (Director) [A.R.S. § 28-4334](#). Certain types of business, including motor vehicle shows, off-premises exhibitions, off-premises displays and sales or special events can be conducted with a permit, rather than a license ([A.R.S. § 28-4401](#)). The Director is required to supervise and regulate all licensees. In performing these duties, the Director can investigate, conduct hearings and cancel or suspend the license or permit of any licensee or exhibitor for certain violations ([A.R.S. §§ 28-4303](#) and [28-4493](#)). These violations include, but are not limited to: making misrepresentations on the application for license or permit; using false advertising; failing to maintain records or dealing stolen motor vehicles, parts or accessories. Additionally, an applicant for licensure must submit, at the time of application, all bonds required and any annual license fees ([A.R.S. § 28-4302](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1358</a>	motor vehicle dealer licensing	States that a motor vehicle dealer must apply for a license through only MVD, rather than MVD and DFI.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2348</a>	motor vehicle dealers; compensation	Establishes requirements, criteria and payment formulas for compensation paid to a new motor vehicle dealer by a manufacturer or distributor for diagnostic work, repair service, labor and warranty service. Creates audit and hearing process requirements for contested or fraudulent paid claims for service between a new motor vehicle dealer and manufacturer or distributor.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1474</a>	used motor vehicle dealer; definition	Increases the number of used motor vehicles a person can buy, sell, auction, exchange or offer for sale within a 12-month period before being defined as a <i>used motor vehicle dealer</i> from three to six.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2014	<a href="#">HB 2120</a>	motor vehicle sales	Prohibits a motor vehicle dealer from parking a vehicle for sale on a public street or highway, public parking lot or any other public property. Permits the Director to suspend or cancel the license or sales permit of any licensee who offers the private sale of a motor vehicle in their inventory. Modifies license suspension or cancelation for certain violations.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2372</a>	motor vehicle dealers	Modifies the issuance of one-trip registration permits to wholesale motor vehicle dealers. Permits ADOT to offer dealers license plates under certain circumstances.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1195</a>	exemption; motor vehicle dealer licensing	Removes the requirement that a qualifying tax exempt organization must exist for at least five years before selling a donated used motor vehicle and that the vehicles be sold by consignment.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Natural Resource Conservation Districts

The Natural Resource Conservation District (NRCDD) program was created under A.R.S. Title 37, Chapter 6 to restore, conserve, and protect the state's natural resources, including land, water, wildlife and public lands to promote the health, safety and welfare of the public. The 32 NRCDDs and 24 education centers in Arizona are administered by the State Land Department's (Department) Natural Resources Division.

Funding for NRCDDs and education centers are facilitated by the Department. Statute requires the State Land Commissioner to request no more than \$40,000 for each NRCDD and no more than \$60,000 for each education center in the annual Department budget request for the next FY. NRCDDs and education centers must submit a form to the Commissioner annually by June 20 to receive funding for the next FY. The form must include the number of acres of land within the NRCDD, the extent of conservation or education center programs for which funding is being requested and any audits the Commissioner has requested. The Commissioner then determines whether or not funding for these districts and centers will be included in the Department's budget.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1190</a>	conservation districts; education centers	Allows NRCDD education centers to provide education and training opportunities both inside and outside of the district to increase knowledge of natural resources by: a) offering technical guidance and training to agricultural producers; b) publishing scholarly materials; and c) conducting or sponsoring scientific studies.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1214</a>	natural resource conservation district; expertise	Declares that the state recognizes the expertise of NRCDDs in the fields of land, soil, water and natural resources management.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Off-Highway Vehicles

An Off-highway vehicle is defined in statute as a motorized vehicle operated primarily off of highways on land, water, snow, ice or other natural terrain. This includes two-wheel, three-wheel or four-wheel vehicles, motorcycles, four-wheel drive vehicles, dune buggies, amphibious vehicles, ground effects or air cushion vehicles and any other means of land transportation deriving motive power from a source other than muscle or wind. Excluded from this definition are vehicles that are designed primarily for travel on, over or in the water or used in activities involving facilities for the provision of utility or railroad service or used in the exploration or mining of minerals or aggregates.

Off-highway vehicle owners are required to pay for and obtain a decal from ADOT to operate a vehicle on public and state trust lands. Of the total amount of fees collected, 30% is deposited into the HURF, 30% into State Parks, 35% into AZGFD and 5% into the State Land Department for the administration of the statewide off-highway vehicle program.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2365</a>	off-highway vehicles; enforcement	Allows state, county and municipal peace officers and duly authorized state employees to enforce rules and regulations relating to off-highway vehicle use on closed federal lands. Expands the definition of recreational user to specify that payment by a state agency to a land owner, easement holder or lessee for public recreational access to their lands does not constitute payment of an admission fee or other consideration.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2551</a>	off-highway vehicles; use; authority; enforcement	Changed a “shall” to a “may” to permit the enforcement of wildlife habitat protection, as opposed to requiring it. The bill also requires off-highway vehicle regulations to be enforced on land that is either solely under the jurisdiction of this state or subdivision thereof, or open as indicated by federal law.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2798</a>	air quality; dust plan; reports	Establishes regulations for cities, towns, counties and departments to submit annual reports regarding particulate measures. Requires the appropriate departments or agencies responsible for enforcing restrictions on off-highway vehicles, all-terrain vehicles and off-road recreational motor vehicles during high pollution advisory days to submit an annual report annually by March 30 regarding those activities to the Department of Environmental Quality.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Peace Officer Rights

[A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 8, Article 1](#), often referred to as the *Peace Officers Bill of Rights* outlines due process entitled to law enforcement officers who are subject to disciplinary actions by employers. Law enforcement officers include most AZPOST-certified individuals, state and local corrections officers, deputy sheriffs and municipal police officers pursuant to statute.

Law Enforcement Merit System Council hears and reviews appeals of disciplinary actions taken against ADPS and AZPOST employees and certain peace officers employed under the State Personnel System. This process is outlined under [A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 12, Article 10](#).

### ***Investigations***

A 2014 law reorganized statutes governing due process for peace officers by establishing “The Peace Officers Bill of Rights” specific to law enforcement officers and created a separate article under [A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 8](#) specific to probation and juvenile detention officers, who as of 2015 are typically entitled to the same rights as law enforcement officers, with some exceptions.

Current law stipulates that law enforcement officers may not be subject to disciplinary action without just cause. This standard was established in 2010. *Disciplinary action* is currently defined as the dismissal, demotion or suspension of a law enforcement officer that is authorized by statute, charter or ordinance and that is subject to hearing or other procedure by a local merit board, a civil service board, an administrative law judge or a hearing officer.

An interview between an officer and his or her employer that pertains to an investigation that the employer or, as of 2010, officer believes may result in disciplinary action must be conducted pursuant to statutory guidelines. An officer is currently provided five minutes to consult with his or her representative after an interview concludes.

An employer may require an officer to submit to a polygraph examination to clarify any statement made by the officer that is contrary to other information available relating to an investigation. Employers are prohibited from taking disciplinary action against an officer based on the results of the polygraph examination unless other information or evidence exists to warrant the disciplinary action. Results of a polygraph examination are exempt from public records disclosure.

An officer who is interviewed by an employer as a witness to an incident relating to an investigation is permitted to request that a non-attorney representative from the same employer or the officer’s union be present at the interview to act as an observer. The officer is required to answer all employer inquiries during the interview and any information shared or discussed in the interview is confidential until the officer is otherwise notified; however, the officer may discuss details of the interview with his or her representative or the representative’s legal counsel.

If an employer seeks disciplinary action against an officer after an interview concludes, the officer may request a basic summary of disciplinary action issued against another officer of similar rank and experience within the previous two years for the same or a similar offense. The employer may provide file copies of relevant cases as an alternative and is prohibited from issuing any disciplinary action until the officer receives this information. An employer is required to complete an investigation within 180 calendar days of an incident.

### ***Appeals***

#### ***Administrative***

An officer may appeal disciplinary action imposed by an employer and appeal hearings are conducted by an administrative law judge, a hearing officer or another appeals board or council. Both parties are required to exchange information that will be presented at the hearing within the following timeframes:

1. 14 calendar days from receiving written request from the officer, which must include a copy of the appeals notice: the complete investigative file maintained by the employer and the names of and contact information for all individuals interviewed during the course of the investigation.

2. 14 calendar days before the hearing: the name of each witness expected to testify at the hearing and the subject of the testimony; the names of and contact information for individuals who provided statements relating to the investigation; and any previously undisclosed documents. An employer is required to provide an officer with a copy of a transcript from a hearing if required.

If a single administrative law judge or hearing officer is assigned to conduct a hearing, an employer or officer is permitted to request a change. A county or municipality with a population of less than 250,000 or 65,000, respectively, is required to arrange for an alternative hearing officer via an IGA with another county or municipality. An officer who makes this request must reimburse the county or municipality for half of the additional procurement costs. The new hearing officer is required to provide the employer or officer with the option to continue the hearing for an additional ten calendar days.

### ***Superior Court***

An officer is permitted to appeal an employer's final decision to reverse an administrative law judge, hearing officer, or other appeals board or council's decision to reverse the officer's termination or demotion in the superior court if the administrative law judge, hearing officer or other appeals board or council determined that there was no just cause in disciplining the officer. An officer may also petition for the superior court to review a termination or demotion for which there was no appeals process or hearing. An administrative law judge, hearing officer or other appeals board or council is required to determine the amount of any retroactive compensation entitled to an officer whose termination or demotion is overturned by the superior court.

The information below provides a review of legislation enacted from 2012 to 2016 pertaining to due process for disciplinary actions taken against law enforcement officers. *This information excludes legislation pertaining to retirement, insurance or other related benefits; firearms; public records requests for identifying information; or modifications to due process laws for probation and juvenile detention officers.*

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1521</a>	officers; employees; payroll deductions; appeals	Requires, rather than permits, a law enforcement officer who prevails in an appeal where termination has been reversed to be awarded retroactive compensation from the date of the officer's separation to the date of reinstatement. Permits retroactive compensation to be reduced if the hearing officer, judge or appeals board finds that the officer's action or misconduct warrants suspension or demotion.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2377</a>	law enforcement merit system; determinations	Requires disciplinary actions taken against ADPS or AZPOST employees or peace officers employed by certain state agencies to be based on just cause.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2562</a>	probation; peace officers; rights; investigations	Reorganizes and makes changes to the sections of statute governing a law enforcement officer's rights and probation officer's rights.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2389</a>	peace officers; omnibus	Makes various statutory changes related to officers and firefighters, and limits certain information regarding a spouse and minor child of a deceased officer and a former public official from public record.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2723</a>	law enforcement officer; discipline; information	Modifies the statute relating to disciplinary actions of law enforcement officers.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2571</a>	state personnel system	Consolidates the current state personnel systems, establishes the transition of a majority of the State workforce to uncovered and at-will status, improves management of the workforce, restructures the grievance and appeal process and updates human resources practices.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>

Per Diem Rates		
Statute	Description	Per Diem Amount
<a href="#">38-611</a> . Compensation of certain state officers and employees	<b><u>Public Officers and Employees</u></b> C. Except as otherwise provided by statute or specific legislative appropriation, members of boards, commissions, councils or advisory committees who are authorized by law to receive compensation may receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed thirty dollars for each day engaged in the service of such board, commission, council or advisory committee.	\$30 per day
<a href="#">48-408</a> . Powers and duties of directors; compensation	<b><u>Special Taxing Districts (Pest Control Districts)</u></b> B. A director shall serve without compensation, except that he shall be paid ten dollars per diem and expenses of not to exceed ten dollars for each day the directors meet to transact district business. Any director who may be designated to do so may travel within and without the state and may use vehicles owned by the district or public transportation for such travel when on district business, and shall be paid ten dollars per diem and actual travel expenses when so engaged.	\$10 per day
<a href="#">48-5505</a> . Compensation of directors	<b><u>Special Taxing Districts (Special Health Care Districts)</u></b> Members of the board of directors shall serve without compensation, but each is allowed: 1. Necessary travel and incidental expenses actually incurred in performing official district business as approved by the board of directors. 2. Per diem determined pursuant to <a href="#">Title 38, Chapter 4, Article 2</a> , when away from the district on business of the district. 3. Per diem for attending meetings of the board of directors of the district not to exceed the amount prescribed by section <a href="#">32-1604</a> .	Reimbursement of expenses (see below)
<a href="#">32-1604</a> . Compensation	<b><u>Board of Nursing</u></b> Members of the board are eligible to receive compensation not to exceed two hundred dollars per day for each day spent in the discharge of their duties and all expenses necessarily and properly incurred in attending meetings.	\$200 per day
Title 38, Ch. 4, Article 2	Reimbursement of expenses for public officers and employees	Reimbursement of expenses
<a href="#">32-1903</a> . Organization; meetings; quorum; compensation of board; executive director; compensation; powers and duties	<b><u>Pharmacy Board</u></b> Members of the board are eligible to receive compensation in the amount of two hundred dollars for each day of actual service in the business of the board and reimbursement for all expenses necessarily and properly incurred in attending meetings of or for the board.	\$200 per day
<a href="#">32-2903</a> . Board meetings; organization; compensation	<b><u>Board of Homeopathic and Integrated Medicine Examiners</u></b> F. Board members are eligible to receive compensation in the amount of not more than one hundred fifty dollars for each day of actual service in the business of the board. Board members are eligible to receive compensation for all expenses necessarily and properly incurred in attending board meetings.	\$150 per day

<a href="#">42-1252</a> . State board of tax appeals	<b><u>State Board of Tax Appeals</u></b> F. Each member of the board shall receive: 1. One hundred fifty dollars per day for time spent in the performance of official duties. 2. Such travel and other expenses as provided by law for other state officers.	\$150 per day
<a href="#">32-1802</a> . Meetings; organization; compensation; committees	<b><u>Board of Osteopathic Examiners</u></b> Members of the board are eligible to receive compensation in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars for each day of actual service in the business of the board and reimbursement of all expenses necessarily and properly incurred in attending meetings of the board.	\$250 per day
<a href="#">32-4202</a> . Board; membership; terms; immunity	<b><u>Board of Massage Therapy</u></b> D. Board members are eligible to receive compensation in the amount of one hundred dollars per day for each day of actual service in the business of the board and for reimbursement of expenses pursuant to <a href="#">Title 38, Chapter 4, Article 2</a> to cover necessary expenses for attending each board meeting or for representing the board in an official board approved activity.	\$100 per day
<a href="#">36-483</a> . Governing board; members; appointment; qualifications; terms; officers; meetings; compensation	<b><u>AZ Health Facilities Authority Board</u></b> E. Each member of the board shall receive fifty dollars for each board meeting attended and shall be paid any necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of his duties but shall receive no other compensation.	\$50 per day
<a href="#">40-1121</a> . Board of directors of authority; qualifications; appointment; terms; oath; meetings; compensation	<b><u>Metropolitan Public Transit Authority Board</u></b> H. Directors shall each receive twenty-five dollars a day for attendance at board meetings, but not to exceed fifty dollars in one calendar month, and shall be reimbursed for travel to and from such meetings at the rate of ten cents per mile.	\$25 per day Max \$50 per month .10 per mile travel
<a href="#">41-781</a> . State personnel board; members; appointment; term; meetings; compensation	<b><u>State Personnel Board</u></b> E. Members of the state personnel board, except the person designated as the state employee, are eligible to receive compensation of one hundred dollars for each meeting attended, prorated for partial days for each meeting attended. The member of the state personnel board designated as the state employee shall be paid the state employee's regular compensation for meetings of the board.	\$100 per day
<a href="#">17-202</a> . Arizona game and fish commission appointment recommendation board	<b><u>AZGFD Appointment Recommendation Board</u></b> D. Members of the board are not eligible for compensation for their services or reimbursement of expenses.	\$0
<a href="#">15-2001</a> . School facilities board; conflict of interest	<b><u>School Facilities Board</u></b> Members of the board who are not employed by government entities are entitled to payment of one hundred fifty dollars for each meeting attended, prorated for partial days spent for each meeting, up to two thousand five hundred dollars each year. All members are eligible for reimbursement of expenses pursuant to <a href="#">Title 38, Chapter 4, Article 2</a> . These expenses and the payment of compensation are payable to a member from monies appropriated to the board from the New School Facilities Fund.	\$150 per day Max \$2500 per year
<a href="#">32-3902</a> . Acupuncture board of examiners; members; qualifications; terms; removal; compensation	<b><u>Acupuncture Board of Examiners</u></b> F. Board members are eligible to receive compensation in an amount not to exceed fifty dollars per day for each day of actual service in the business of the board and are eligible for reimbursement of expenses necessarily and properly incurred in attending board meetings.	Max \$50 per day

<a href="#">4-111</a> . State liquor board; department of liquor licenses and control; members; director; appointment and removal	<b><u>AZ State Liquor Board</u></b> E. Members of the board are entitled to receive compensation at the rate of fifty dollars per day while engaged in the business of the board.	\$50 per day
<a href="#">41-1830.11</a> . Law enforcement merit system council; composition	<b><u>Law Enforcement Merit System Council</u></b> C. Members of the council are eligible to receive compensation for their services in the amount of one hundred dollars for each meeting attended, prorated for partial days for each meeting attended.	\$100 per day



## Photo Radar

[A.R.S. § 28-601](#) defines a *photo enforcement system* as “a device substantially consisting of a radar unit or sensor linked to a camera or other recording device that produces one or more photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, digital or other recorded images of a vehicle’s license plate for the purpose of identifying violators of Articles 3 and 6 of this chapter.” There have been two types of photo enforcement systems utilized in the state: a fixed speed camera system and a mobile speed van system. Photo enforcement systems are used to complement traffic enforcement by police officers and employ various digital media to capture alleged violations. The purported purpose of the photo enforcement systems is to deter red light violations, reduce speeding violations, increase traffic situational awareness and reduce collisions.

[A.R.S. § 28-1201](#) through [§ 28-1205](#) provide the standards and specifications relating to photo enforcement systems. [A.R.S § 28-1203](#) prohibits a photo enforcement system from being placed within six hundred feet of a posted speed limit change, except in an area around a school crossing. [A.R.S. § 28-1204](#) requires every local authority or agency of this state to adopt standards and specifications to provide notice to a person operating a motor vehicle that a photo enforcement system is present and operational.

Year	Bill No	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2591</a>	civil traffic violations; alternative service	Prohibits a person’s driving privileges from being revoked or suspended as a result of a citation served by, rather than issued following completion of, an alternative service of process.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1241</a>	photo radar prohibition; state highways	Prohibits the state or local authority from using a photo enforcement system on a state highway.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2477</a>	photo radar on state highways	Allows for the placement of photo enforcement systems on state highways by cities and towns if it is proven necessary for public safety and the city or town enters into a contract with ADOT. Prohibits contracts or permits from exceeding three years and allows ADOT to prevent renewal if the photo enforcement system does not maintain a positive impact on public safety.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Particulate Matter

The EPA provides ADEQ with air quality and pollution standards in accordance with the Clean Air Act, including standards for PM-10 and addressing nonattainment areas. The EPA defines PM-10 as particulate matter or pollution between 2.5 and 10 micrometers in diameter and nonattainment area as an area of the country where air pollution levels persistently exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Once the EPA designates nonattainment areas, the state and local governments must develop implementation plans outlining how areas will attain and maintain the standards by reducing air pollutant emissions contributing to fine particle concentrations.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2394</a>	air quality; agricultural management practices	Requires anyone who commenced a regulated agricultural activity to immediately comply with the agricultural general permit beginning January 1, 2016.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Presidential Preference Election

A person seeking nomination as a candidate for the Office of President of the U.S. is required to sign and file a nomination paper with the SOS. The PPE gives qualified registered voters the opportunity to express their preference for the presidential candidate of the political party indicated on their record of registration. Party participation in the PPE is voluntary. Independents and those registered with a non-participating party cannot vote unless their party affiliation is updated 29 days prior to the election.

[A.R.S. § 16-241](#) requires the PPE to be held on the Tuesday immediately following March 15<sup>th</sup> of each year in which the President of the U.S. is elected. No other election may appear on the same ballot as the PPE. At least 20 days prior to the PPE, each county board of supervisors must designate a reasonable and adequate number of polling places determined by the number of active registered voters as of January 1<sup>st</sup> of the year of the PPE ([A.R.S. § 16-248](#)). Reimbursement of charges incurred by counties for the PPE is equal to \$1.25 for each active registered voter in the county on January 1 of the year of the PPE ([A.R.S. § 16-250](#)).

The SOS is required to certify the election results to the party committee chairmen who have candidates on the ballot by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday following the election. Each delegate to the political party's national convention must vote for the party's presidential nominee who received the greatest number of votes in the PPE ([A.R.S. § 16-243](#)). The selection of delegates to the political party national conventions is provided in the bylaws of each state party. The primary election is a separate election held in August and does not contain presidential candidates.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2695</a>	general appropriations act; 2016-2017	In part, establishes the 2016 PPE county reimbursement rate based on the number of active registered voters as of January 1, 2016, and designates responsibility to future legislatures to determine the PPE appropriate funding levels.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2595</a>	late filings; campaign finance reports	Makes various changes to the nomination qualifications for candidates to appear on the PPE ballot including extending the timeframe for filing nomination papers, reducing the number of signatures needed on nomination petitions from 1,000 to 500 and allowing candidates to appear on the PPE ballot if the SOS receives a notice of candidacy signed by the candidate with evidence that the candidate's name is qualified to appear on the PPE ballot in at least 2, instead of 20, other states.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1473</a>	government; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Changes the rate at which counties are reimbursed for the PPE from 100% to \$1.25 per registered voter.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2107</a>	elections; candidate; ballot measures signatures	Changes the date of the PPE from the fourth Tuesday in February to the Tuesday immediately following March 15 <sup>th</sup> of the year in which the President of the U.S. is elected.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2033</a>	public electronic posting; government bodies	Provides 100% reimbursement for county costs associated with the PPE and modifies nomination petition requirements for PPE candidates.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Prime Contracting

[A.R.S. § 42-5075](#) establishes the prime contracting classification of TPT, comprised of the business of prime contracting and the dealership of manufactured buildings. The TPT base for prime contracting is 65% of the gross proceeds of sale or gross income derived from the business. A.R.S. allows for specified exemptions from prime contracting TPT. Prime contractors are not subject to taxation under the prime contracting classification for proceeds of sale or gross income resulting from the maintenance, repairing, replacement or alteration of real property in a contract, as long as the contract does not include modification activity.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">SB 1446</a>	TPT reform; contractors	Alters statute regarding TPT pertaining to contractors.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2389</a>	transaction privilege tax changes.	Requires ADOR to provide a specific exemption certificate for contractors who are no longer required to be licensed and pay TPT under the prime contracting classification.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2415</a>	waste facility; prime contracting deductions	Establishes a deduction under the prime contracting classification of the TPT for the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from a contract for the construction of a mixed waste processing facility located on a municipal solid waste landfill that is constructed for the purpose of recycling solid waste or producing renewable energy from landfill waste.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1160</a>	registrar of contractors; discipline grounds	Requires the Registrar of Contractors to temporarily suspend or permanently revoke the license of a person upon notice from ADOR that a tax debt related to income taxes, withholding taxes or TPT incurred in the operation of the licensed business has become final and the person neglects to pay or refuses to pay the tax debt.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2111</a>	transaction privilege tax changes	Modifies the prime contracting classification of TPT to exempt contracts with a property owner for maintenance, repair or replacement of existing property.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2013 , 1st Special Session	<a href="#">HB 2009</a>	budget; brb; revenue; FY 2013-2014	Exempts computer data center equipment purchased for use in a certified CDC from the retail and prime contracting classifications of TPT and use tax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2332</a>	healthy forest enterprise incentives; extension	In part, reauthorizes the prime contracting exemption for construction contracts with a business that receives healthy forest enterprise incentives.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">SB 1442</a>	prime contracting; manufacturing facilities; infrastructure	Allows a city, town or county, from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2023, to enter into an agreement with ADOR to receive all state prime contracting TPT collections arising from a qualifying project to pay for up to 80% of public infrastructure improvements for the project.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Property Tax

Within the state, there are two different types of property taxes. The first are referred to as primary property taxes, which are levied to pay for the operation and maintenance of a taxing jurisdiction. The second type are referred to as secondary property taxes, which are levied to pay for bond indebtedness, voter-approved budget overrides and special taxing districts.

There are two types of property categories: real and personal property. Real property is land, buildings and improvements to land. Personal property is property that is utilized for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes (office furniture, business equipment, tools).

Property is classified for assessment in one of nine different classes. The classes are based on the utilization of the property and determine the assessment ratio as specified by statute. The assessment ratio currently ranges from 1% to 18.5%, which is used to calculate the net assessed value of the property a taxpayer is taxed on.

Year	Bill No	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2481</a>	schools; primary property tax rates	Requires school districts to levy property taxes at a rate equaling the lesser of the qualifying tax rate and the district support level, along with any additional levy requests that are outside the revenue control limit, at specified rates.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1157</a>	small property tax balance delinquency	Extends the date of delinquency for property taxes equaling \$100 or less from November 1 to December 1.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1244</a>	fire districts; wildland fires; budgets	In part, increases the tax rate limit for fire districts from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1523</a>	truth in taxation; levy increases	Requires a proposed community college district, county or municipal tax levy that increased by 15% or more from the previous year, excluding increases due to new construction, to be approved by the jurisdiction's governing body by a unanimous roll call vote.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2615</a>	illegal tax levies; review; notice	Requires the Property Tax Oversight Commission to review secondary property tax levies for each county, city, town and community college district.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2281</a>	leased religious property; class nine	Reclassifies property leased to a religious assembly or institution as Class 9 and exempts such property from taxation if owned by an educational, religious or charitable organization.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2014	<a href="#">SB 1352</a>	property tax roll; corrections	Allows property owners to file a notice of claim pursuant to <a href="#">A.R.S. § 42-16254</a> in order to prorate the property's value from the date of destruction, should that property be destroyed after the assessor closes the tax rolls.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2125</a>	property tax levy; community colleges	Authorizes a community college district to resubmit a primary property tax levy proposal to the voters if an initial proposal was approved between 20 and 35 years prior.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2013	<a href="#">HB 2344</a>	property tax penalty waiver	Allows a county treasurer, in consultation with the board of supervisors, to waive the penalty imposed on an owner of a primary residence for failure to respond to a request for information about classification of residential property for good cause.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2013	<a href="#">HB 2346</a>	valuation; rural electric cooperatives	Prescribes the formula to be used by ADOR to determine the valuation of distribution cooperatives.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2446</a>	property tax; religious institution; exemption	Broadens the tax exemption for religious property to include any property held primarily for religious use, rather than religious worship.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2013	<a href="#">SB 1169</a>	proposition 117; conformity	Conforms A.R.S. to comply with the requirements of Proposition 117, enacted by the voters.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1286</a>	nursing facility provider assessments	Exempts the Arizona Veterans' Homes from the nursing facility provider assessment statutes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2092</a>	property tax appeals; valuation; classification	Increases the maximum limitation for small claims procedures on property classification and valuation to \$2 million in real or personal property.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2178</a>	property taxes; refund; forgiveness	Authorizes the Mojave County Treasurer to refund taxes paid and forgive any property taxes and accrued penalties due for qualified property owners.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2184</a>	fire district; alternative tax rate	Allows a fire district that's net assessed valuation declined by a total of 25% or more beginning with the 2008 valuation year to temporarily increase its tax rate from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per \$100 of assessed value.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2226</a>	property tax; agriculture	Defines lands and improvements of at least five acres dedicated to agriculture operations as agricultural real property for property tax purposes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2478</a>	property tax; facilities	Limits the athletic, recreational, entertainment, artistic or cultural facilities that can be designated as class 9 properties to those that are used exclusively for those purposes and must become the property of the federal, state, county or municipal property on termination of the lease.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2608</a>	assessed valuations; audit	Allows ADOR to audit county assessor property valuations to ensure proper valuation of new construction and directs the governing body of each county, city, town, community college district and school district to fix and determine property 8 tax rates based on property valuations determined by February 10 of the tax year.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2801</a>	property tax bills; payment; interest	Precludes interest charges on delinquent property taxes of less than \$100 if the tax is paid in full by December 31 of the tax year.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2815</a>	employment; incentives; regulatory tax credit	Changes the methodology for annually indexing the business personal property exemption beginning in 2013 and specifies that the exemption should be re-calculated as if this had been in effect since 1997.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">SB 1416</a>	property tax; agriculture classification; affidavit	Modifies the criteria for property that is eligible for designation as agriculture by reducing the number of years that land is required to be used for agricultural purposes to at least 3 of the last 5 years, rather than 7 of the last 10 years.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Proposition 117

Proposition 117 is a 2012 voter-approved ballot referendum that capped the annual growth of the limited property value (LPV) of locally assessed properties and provided that the LPV be the basis for all property taxation.

Arizona properties are assessed with two valuations: full cash value (FCV) and LPV. The Arizona Constitution requires that the FCV of all property valued by a county assessor be reflective of market value. Since the FCV fluctuates with the market, there is no limit on the amount it can increase each year. Prior to TY 2015, growth in the LPV was limited to the greater of 10% over the previous year or 25% of the difference between the current year's FCV and the previous year's LPV, with the stipulation that the LPV could not exceed the FCV. Locally assessed property was taxed on both values, as follows: the LPV for primary taxes (used to pay for M&O of a taxing jurisdiction) and the FCV for secondary taxes (used to pay for bonds, budget overrides and special taxing districts).

Effective TY 2015, the Arizona Constitution capped the annual increase in the LPV to 5% over the previous year and required all locally assessed property to be taxed on the LPV and not the FCV of the property, terminating Arizona's dual property valuation system.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2013	<a href="#">SB 1169</a>	proposition 117; conformity	Conforms statute to the provisions of Proposition 117.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SCR 1025</a>	property tax assessed valuation; limitation	Proposes a constitutional amendment, to limit the annual growth in the LPV of locally assessed properties and require each property to be taxed based on its LPV.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>



## Public Safety Personnel Retirement System

PSPRS is a multiple-employer public employee retirement plan where employers pool assets for investment purposes, but retain their own individual obligations established by [Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4](#) to provide benefits for public safety employees of certain state and local governments. Police officers who are certified peace officers and fire fighters are eligible to participate in PSPRS if the employee's customary employment is for at least 40 hours per week for more than six months in a calendar year and are regularly assigned to hazardous duties. Retroactive to January 1, 2009, police and fire chiefs are eligible to participate in PSPRS. The nine-member PSPRS Board of Trustees and 237 local boards jointly administer PSPRS.

### ***Benefit Structure***

**Tier I** covers members hired on or before December 31, 2011. The average monthly benefit is determined by an average of the highest 36 consecutive months of compensation within the last 20 years of credited service.

**Tier II(a)** includes members who had less than 20 years of service on January 1, 2012.

**Tier II(b)** covers members hired on or after January 1, 2012. The average monthly benefit is determined by an average of the highest 60 consecutive months of compensation within the last 20 years of credited service.

Member contributions are statutorily capped at 11.65%, while the average employer rate is 42.61%. Actual funded status and employer rates vary across the plan.

**Tier III** covers members hired on or after July 1, 2017. The average monthly benefit is determined by multiplying the number of whole or fractional years of credited service by the multiplier outlined in statute ([A.R.S. § 38-845](#)).

Member and employer contributions are set at 50% of the normal cost and actuarially determined amount to amortize the total unfunded accrued liability for each employer.

### ***Litigation***

In 2011, the Legislature passed [SB 1609](#) that made numerous changes to the PSPRS structure for retired and active members (Tier I and Tier II(a)) and created Tier II(b). The Arizona Supreme Court ruled in [Fields v. Elected Officials' Retirement Plan](#) that the reduction of PBIs for current retirees violated Article 29 of the Arizona Constitution, which specifies that "public retirement system benefits shall not be diminished or impaired." This ruling also applies to PSPRS and CORP retirees. As a result, PSPRS retroactively paid out PBIs for retirees from 2011 and established two separate PBI structures moving forward to recognize Tier I and Tier II differences. This decision had an immediate impact on the funded status of PSPRS because monies that were being applied towards the unfunded liability had to be redirected to PBI payments. This resulted in higher unfunded liability that contributed to employer contribution rate increases.

The Fields decision regarding PBIs only applies to current retirees. The plaintiffs in *Hall vs. The Elected Officials' Retirement Plan*, who are current employees, are challenging the PBI structure in addition to the increased contribution rates for members who were active prior to the enactment of [SB 1609](#). They argue the statutory rates reflected a contractual agreement that could not be modified without employee consent. *Hall* is still being litigated.

*Proposition 124* (2016), as passed by the voters amends the Arizona Constitution by creating an exception to the current prohibition against diminishing or impairing public retirement system benefits by allowing for certain adjustments to PSPRS and makes the following changes:

- 1) Replaces the current PBI for retirees, current employees and new employees hired before July 1, 2017 with a new compounding cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) based on the average annual percentage change in the metropolitan Phoenix-Mesa CPI using the immediately preceding year as the base year for making the determination. The adjustment may not exceed 2% of the base benefit each year. COLA payments are made on July 1 each year and are prorated in the first year of a member's retirement. A participant in the DROP

Program may not receive the COLA during the participation period. The PSPRS actuary is required to include the projected cost of providing the COLA in the calculation of normal cost and accrued liability.

- 2) Requires an employee hired on or after January 1, 2012 and before July 1, 2017, who is not covered by Social Security and who chooses to participate in the new supplemental defined contribution plan, to contribute 3% of the employee's gross pensionable compensation each year. The employer of a participating employee must make a contribution ranging from 4% down to 3%, depending on the employee's hire date, leveling at 3% beginning July 1, 2024, for the duration of the employee's employment. The employee is vested in the employee's contribution immediately and in the employer's contribution at a rate of 10% per year.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2643</a>	PSPRS; CORP; EORP; administration changes	Clarifies the alternate contribution rate paid by a PSPRS employer for retirees who return to work. Stipulates that a PSPRS member who retires having met all the qualifications for retirement and subsequently becomes an elected official is not considered reemployed by the same employer.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1152</a>	PSPRS; EORP; CORP; continuation	Continues PSPRS for eight years.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1428</a>	PSPRS; modifications	Establishes a new retirement benefit structure for public safety personnel hired on or after July 1, 2017 with two options: a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Creates a new mechanism to offer a COLA applicable to retirees, current members and new members. Expands the PSPRS Board to nine, outlines member criteria, appointment process and establishes an advisory committee and requires the Board to study methods for risk pooling and local board consolidation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1057</a>	PSPRS; health benefits; retirement benefits	Makes changes to the lump sum payment of PBIs and the health insurance/accident premium benefit program.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2166</a>	PSPRS contributions; county employers	Permits a county employer under PSPRS that elected to pay a higher level percentage contribution rate to eliminate that rate amount for members hired on or after January 15, 2015.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2693</a>	PSPRS; employer liability; death benefits	Requires the PSPRS actuary to calculate the Actuarial Present Value of death benefits for persons killed in the line of duty for valuation purposes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2708</a>	budget procedures; 2014-2015.	In part, requires PSPRS Board to include additional information related to future anticipated contribution rates in the comprehensive annual financial report submitted to the Governor and the Legislature.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2056</a>	PSPRS; amendments	Makes administrative changes to the statutes governing PSPRS.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2562</a>	public retirement systems; ineligible employees	Provides coverage under the ASRS Defined Contribution Plan for employees who are ineligible for a state retirement system.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2409</a>	PSPRS; pension buy back payments	Outlines service purchase payment guidelines for pension buy backs in PSPRS.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2571</a>	state personnel system	In part, states that the Director serves at the pleasure of the PSPRS Board. Moves PSPRS under the state personnel system. Allows the Board to enter into employment agreements and set terms for those agreements for specific positions, in consultation with the Director of ADOA.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2745</a>	PSPRS; employer contributions	Prohibits the requirement of an alternate contribution rate for a retired PSPRS member who is required to participate in another state retirement system and the retired member returned to work before July 20, 2011. Provides changes to	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

			ASRS statutes regarding distribution, service purchase and investments.		
2012	<a href="#">SB 1115</a>	PSPRS; investment contracts	Stipulates that loans, guarantees, investment management agreements and investment contracts made by PSPRS receive due diligence regarding the Arizona Sudan and Iran acts as well as federal immigration law.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1116</a>	PSPRS; CORP; EORP; amendments	Modifies PSPRS statutes relating to qualified domestic relations orders, death benefits, local boards, credited service and payment of pension.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Public School Extracurricular Activity Tax Credit

Established by Laws 1997, Chapter 48, the Public School Extracurricular Activity Tax Credit permits a taxpayer to receive a dollar-for-dollar tax credit of up to \$200 for an individual or \$400 for a married couple filing jointly, for contributions made or fees paid to a public school for:

1. standardized testing fees;
2. preparation courses and materials for standardized testing;
3. career and technical education industry certification assessments;
4. extracurricular activities;
5. character education programs; and
6. CPR training programs.

All public schools that receive fees or cash contributions from the Public School Extracurricular Activity Tax Credit must annually submit a report to ADOR by February 28<sup>th</sup> that includes the total number and dollar amount of fees and cash contributions received and a list of expenditures categorized by purpose. Contributions made by April 15<sup>th</sup> may be applied to either the current or preceding taxable year ([A.R.S. § 43-1089.01](#)).

In TY 2014, ADOR reported 266,087 claims totaling \$50,991,999.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1137</a>	schools; CPR instruction.	Allows contributions in support of CPR training programs to qualify for the Public School Extracurricular Activity Tax Credit.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2066</a>	public school tax credit; testing	Allows expenses for standardized testing fees, preparation courses and materials for standardized testing and career and technical industry certification assessments to qualify for the Public School Extracurricular Activity Tax Credit.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2483</a>	school tax credit; classroom expenses	In part, allows contributions made by April 15 <sup>th</sup> to be applied to either the current or preceding TY and considers such contributions to have been made on the last day of that TY.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## School Tuition Organizations

An STO is a charitable organization in the state of Arizona that uses at least 90% of its received contributions to provide scholarships or tuition grants to low-income, disabled or displaced children that are not attending public school. STO tax credits cannot exceed an aggregate annual amount of \$51.6 million for FY 2016 with the cap increasing 20% each subsequent year. STO credits are limited to individuals and specified business types and all must receive preapproval from ADOR and are awarded on a first-come, first-served basis. If an allowable tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability, the credit may be carried forward for five consecutive tax years.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2153</a>	tax credits; STOs; preapproval; entities	Establishes a pro rata tax credit for an S Corporation that donates to an STO.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2328</a>	STOs; grants; corporate tax credit	Modifies requirements for qualified students under Lexie's Law so that any student who is a prior qualified student who continues to attend a qualified school, is placed in foster care or is identified as having a disability is eligible for the program.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1048</a>	tax credits; STOs; preapproval; entities	Allows an S corporation shareholder to claim an income tax credit in an amount equal to the pro rata amount contributed by the S corporation to a STO.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2013	<a href="#">HB 2617</a>	school tuition organizations; tax credit; pro rata	Allows a tax credit for a small business corporation that makes a contribution to an STO and outlines requirements associated with the credit.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2012	<a href="#">SB 1045</a>	tax correction act; 2012	Applies the appropriate terminology to the statute governing STO auditing and financial review by replacing accounting with auditing.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1047</a>	school tuition organizations; credits; administration	Establishes a tax credit for contributions to an STO that exceed the amount for which the existing STO tax credit can be claimed and makes various administrative and qualifying changes to the individual and corporate income tax credit programs.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification

A.R.S. Title 13, Ch. 38, Article 3 governs the registration and community notification for sex offenders in Arizona. [A.R.S. § 13-3821](#) outlines who must register as a sex offender and prescribes requirements for registration. Sex offender registration is a lifetime duty in Arizona, except in the following situations:

1. If the offender was adjudicated delinquent for the offense requiring registration, the duty to register ends when the offender reaches age 25 (A.R.S. § 13-3821(D)).
2. If the offender is on probation, under 22 years of age and was convicted of an offense that occurred before the offender turned 18, the offender can ask the court to consider ending the offender's duty to register. ([A.R.S. § 13-923](#)).

Prior to release from ADC, an offender's registration must be completed. Within three days of being released from custody, the offender's registration information must be forwarded to ADPS and the county sheriff where the offender will reside. The offender has the duty to report to the sheriff within 72 hours of moving, changing names or changing any online identifier used to communicate on the internet ([A.R.S. § 13-3822](#)). Offenders must obtain a new driver license or non-operating license every year, verifying address and residence with the MVD. The MVD shares this information with ADPS. It is a Class 4 felony to fail to comply with registration requirements ([A.R.S. § 13-3824](#)); failure to obtain the annual credential is a Class 6 felony.

Separate from the act of registering as a sex offender, specific offenders are also subject to community notification as outlined in [A.R.S. § 13-3826](#). Community notification was added to Arizona statutes in 1996 through the enactment of *Megan's Law*. Community notification was originally applied prospectively to offenders convicted after June 1, 1996. In 2004, the Legislature applied community notification to all registered sex offenders, regardless of when the offender was convicted ([Laws 2004, Ch. 308](#)). The community notification requirement for sex offenders is contingent upon the agency with the custody or supervision of the person conducting a risk assessment. Without the risk assessment, notification cannot be conducted.

To conduct community notification, the offender is screened using a 19-point risk assessment, which results in a numerical score. The score determines if the offender will be categorized as a Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 risk to the community. Offenders given a Level 2 or Level 3 designation are subject to community notification and they are included on the ADPS sex offender website pursuant to [A.R.S. § 13-3827](#). The [website](#) includes the offender's name, address, age, current photograph and the offense that the offender committed. Each entry must be annually updated by ADPS. Level 1 offenders are not subject to community notification and do not appear on the website.

According to ADPS, in March 2016 there were 15,438 registered sex offenders in Arizona. Of those:

1. 3,809 were classified as Level 1;
2. 3,922 were classified as Level 2;
3. 2,467 were classified as Level 3;
4. 3,044 were not currently classified (juvenile adjudications not subject to notification requirements / persons who were convicted prior to 1996 and for whom a risk assessment has not been completed); and
5. 2,196 have not been classified (currently incarcerated).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2539</a>	sex offender registration; petition; termination	Allows a sex offender who was convicted of sexual conduct with a minor to be relieved of the duty to register if specific conditions are met.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1286</a>	internet sex offender website; offenses	Adds persons convicted of specific offenses to the ADPS internet sex offender website.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2087</a>	sex offender registration; address verification	Requires a registered sex offender to verify the individual's address on request by ADPS. Makes failure to comply a Class 4 felony.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2015	<a href="#">HB 2299</a>	sexual offenses; definitions, defenses	Defines <i>position of trust</i> as it relates to sexual abuse and sexual conduct with a minor and bars a defense to a prosecution if the consenting person was 15, 16 or 17 years of age and the defendant was in a <i>positon of trust</i> .	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2378</a>	peace officers; unlawful sexual conduct	Prohibits peace officers from engaging in sexual contact with any person who is in their custody or who is the subject of an investigation.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2437</a>	public committees; repeal; sunset	In part, specifies the sex offender community notification requirements	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2019</a>	sex offender registration; multiple residences	Describes the registration requirements for sex offenders who have more than one address.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1146</a>	indecent exposure; classification	Makes indecent exposure a Class 6 felony if committed by an offender with either two or more prior convictions for indecent exposure, or one or more prior convictions for sexual assault.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1147</a>	sexually violent persons; definition	Expands the definition of <i>sexually violent offense</i> to include an attempt, solicitation, facilitation or conspiracy to commit a sexually violent offense in another jurisdiction.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Special License Plates

[A.R.S. § 28-2403](#) requires ADOT to issue or renew special license plates in lieu of regular license plates if a person submits a completed application form and pays the applicable fees. Special organization license plates authorized before September 30, 2009 remain valid license plates issued by the state unless the Legislature enacts legislation specifically terminating those license plates.

ADOT's MVD provides one license plate to every motor vehicle owner for each vehicle registered. Vehicle license plates display the state name, a number assigned to the vehicle and owner, as well as MVD issued registration stickers. In addition to standard Arizona vehicle license plates, MVD issues special license plates for a variety of causes and organizations. The fee for obtaining or renewing a special license plate is \$25. From the \$25 fee, \$8 is an administrative fee that goes to ADOT and \$17 is used as a donation to the respective organization. The cost to establish each new special license plate is \$32,000. The money is used for the production of the new special plate.

Some examples of special plates are: the Arizona Highways Special Plates, the In God We Trust Special Plates, Gold Star Family Special Plates, Childhood Cancer Research Special Plates and the Don't Tread On Me Special Plates. Currently, there are over 60 types of license plates available in Arizona, including specialized license plates.

Year	Bill No	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2022</a>	special plates; regionally accredited institutions	Establishes the Regionally Accredited Institution of Higher Education Special License Plate and Fund. Allocates the monies in the Fund to a foundation of a regionally accredited institution of higher education with at least one university campus and more than 2,000 students residing on the campus.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2145</a>	historic federal highway; special plates	Establishes the Historic Federal Highway, First Responders and Play Unified Special License Plates and Funds. Allocates the Historic Federal Highway Preservation Fund monies to an organization that is dedicated to preserve, protect and promote a federal highway in Arizona. Allocates the First Responder Fund monies to an organization that offers financial assistance, emotional support, peer training, professional referral services and scholarships to families of public safety officers and firefighters who are seriously injured or killed in the line of duty.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2092</a>	military scholarship special plates	Establishes the Military Scholarship Special License Plate and Fund. Allocates the funds collected from the plate to benefit the Veteran's Donations Fund. Stipulates that the Veteran's Donations Fund helps sponsor programs to benefit veterans and their families throughout the state.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2522</a>	special plates; health sciences; hockey	Establishes the Health Sciences Educational Institution Special License Plate and Fund. Changes the implementation date of the Arizona Professional Hockey Club Special Plate to 2015. Stipulates the funds collected from the Health Sciences Educational Institution Special License Plate must benefit Midwestern University scholarships.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2524</a>	firefighters; professional golf; special plates	Establishes the Arizona Professional Golf Special Plate and Fund and the Firefighter Special License Plate and Fund. Stipulates the Arizona Professional Golf Fund will benefit the Southwest Section PGA Foundation. Requires the Firefighter Special License Plate Fund to benefit the Arizona Firefighters Fund, which supports fire fighter training.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2015	<a href="#">HB 2610</a>	community college collegiate special plates	Establishes the Community College District Collegiate Special Plate and Fund. Limits plate creation eligibility to community college districts with a full-time student equivalent count of over 50,000 students.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1146</a>	personalized classic car license plates	Authorizes the request for a Classic Car Special License Plate to be combined with the request for a personalized license plate and, if granted, specifies it is subject to both fees.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2113</a>	Arizona motorsports commemorative special plates	Establishes the Arizona Motorsports Commemorative Special License Plate and Fund. Allocates Fund monies to a nationally leading foundation that provides resources and charitable support for children through education, medical treatment, dream experiences and volunteerism.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2217</a>	extraordinary educators special plates	Establishes the Extraordinary Educators Special License Plate and Fund. Allocates Fund monies to a foundation that supports an elementary school district and helps prepare students for the 21 <sup>st</sup> century.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1343</a>	girls' youth organization special plates	Establishes the Girls' Youth Organization Special License Plate and Fund. Allocates Fund monies to an incorporated nonprofit corporation that provides a program for young girls that builds courage, confidence and character.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## State Trust Land & State Land Department

In 1915, the State Land Department and the governing statutes were established by the State Land Code. The State Land Code gave the Department authority over all trust lands and natural products from the lands.

There are 13 beneficiaries of State Trust land revenues and two classifications for revenues earned from Trust land. Revenues from the sale of Trust land and natural products are referred to as permanent receipts. Expendable receipts include revenues from Trust land leases, permits and interest from sales contracts. Approximately 9.3 million acres of State Trust land are currently managed by the Land Department.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2702/ SB 1533</a>	environment; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	Repeals statutory changes made in the FY 2016 ( <a href="#">SB 1474</a> ) budget that would have established a new Trust Land Management Fund upon voters approving a measure at the 2016 November election. The measure would have allowed not more than 10% of trust land proceeds to be used for administration and disposition of the trust. The change is consistent with <a href="#">HCR 2051/SCR 1025</a> that requested the SOS transmit the resolution back to the Legislature.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1474/ HB 2676</a>	environment; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Conditions the repeal of the Trust Land Management Fund and replacement with the Trust Land Administration Fund on amending the Arizona Constitution by the voters at the 2016 General Election to allow a portion of the annual proceeds of trust lands to be used to administer and dispose of trust lands.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2343</a>	wildfire prevention; state trust land	Requires the State Land Commissioner, in coordination with the State Forester, to establish a program for the removal of vegetative natural products on State Trust land by January 1, 2016 for the purpose of fire suppression and forest management. Requires the Commissioner to identify and prioritize state lands that would benefit the most from the program in accordance with the wildfire risk assessment developed by the Forester. Establishes a sunset date for the program of July 1, 2024.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1123</a>	property; liability; schools; recreational users	Modifies the definition of <i>recreational user</i> as it relates to the determination of liability on certain properties.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2297</a>	performance and restoration account	Establishes the Performance and Restoration Account and specifies that proceeds of any security imposed by the commissioner as a condition of sale and the proceeds of a bond, collateral or security be deposited in the performance and restoration account. Allows the State Land Commissioner to enter into agreements with private entities or an intergovernmental agreement to coordinate the review and approval of plans for performance or restoration purposes and to perform the performance or restoration action.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2225</a>	trust land; agricultural classification; algaculture	Expands the uses of agricultural lands to include algaculture research, development and commercial production of biofuel or hydrogen on Trust land. Defines <i>algaculture</i> as the controlled propagation, growth and harvest of algae.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2012	<a href="#">HB 2571</a>	state personnel system	Consolidates the state personnel systems, transitions most of the state workforce to uncovered and at-will status, restructures the grievance and appeal process and updates human resources practices. Title 37 agencies, including the State Land Department, Navigable Streams Adjudication Commission and the State Forestry Division, were included in the state personnel reform.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1001</a>	military preservation; land exchanges	Modifies the process for review, evaluation and approval of proposed land exchanges of State Trust lands for other public lands. Specifies that each exchange must be approved by qualified Arizona electors by referendum at the next general election and be approved by an affirmative vote of the majority. Contains a conditional enactment clause, which requires an amendment to the Arizona Constitution at the next General Election, held in November 2012, in order for the provisions of the bill to become effective. Prop 119 ( <a href="#">SCR 1001</a> ) passed in 2012.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1532/</a> <a href="#">HB 2861</a>	environment; budget reconciliation	Allows the State Land Commissioner before June 30, 2013 to grant an additional extension of up to five years for certificates of purchase auctioned between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2007, if the certificate is delinquent but not cancelled by June 1, 2012.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

### State Trust Land & State Land Department (Ballot Initiatives)

Year	Measure	Yes Votes	No Votes	Outcome	Description	Bill No
2015-2016	(see description)	N/A	N/A	Retracted by the Legislature	A resolution passed in the FY 2016 budget package would have allowed, if approved by the voters, not more than 10% of annual State Trust land proceeds to be used for administration and disposition of lands to increase the value of the Trust. However, in 2016 the Legislature passed <a href="#">HCR 2051</a> that requested the Secretary of State to return back to the Legislature the resolution proposing the amendment to the Constitution. As a result, the resolution was not included on the November 2016 ballot.	<a href="#">SCR 1018/</a> <a href="#">HCR 2038</a>
2012	Prop. 118	950,938	931,238	Passed	Provides that for fiscal years 2013 through 2021, the annual distribution from the State Trust land permanent funds to the various public institutions would be 2.5% of the average market values of the Fund for the immediately preceding five calendar years. After fiscal year 2021, the distribution formula would return to the current formula set out in the Arizona Constitution: average total rate of return for the previous five fiscal years, less percentage change in inflation, multiplied by the average market value over the previous five years.	<a href="#">HCR 2056</a>
2012	Prop. 119	1,194,594	733,907	Passed	Allows the state to exchange State Trust land for other public land in this state if certain requirements are met. Some of the requirements are: the exchange be in the best interest of the State Land Trust, there must be two appraisals, public notice, hearings and voters must approve the change at a statewide general election.	<a href="#">SCR 1001</a>

2012	Prop. 120	623,461	1,308,299	Failed	Declares Arizona's sovereign and exclusive authority and jurisdiction over the air, water, public lands, minerals, wildlife and other natural resources within the state's boundaries with certain specified exceptions. Also repeals Arizona's disclaimer of all right and title to public lands within the state (except Indian reservations) and to repeal Arizona's consent to provisions of the Enabling Act.	<a href="#">HCR 2004</a>
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## Substance Use

Substance use disorders are defined as mild, moderate or severe and occur when the recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causes clinically and functionally significant impairment, such as: health problems, disability and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school or home ([SAMHSA-Substance Use](#)).

According to the [CDC](#) more than 47,000 people died in 2014 from drug overdoses; more than any year on record. Findings show that two distinct but intertwined trends are driving America's overdose epidemic: 1) a 15-year increase in deaths from prescription opioid pain reliever overdoses as a result of misuse and abuse, and 2) a recent surge in illicit drug overdoses driven mainly by heroin.

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership ([ASAP](#)) established by [Executive Order 2013-05](#) serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, enforcement, treatment and recovery efforts. ASAP is chaired by the Maricopa County Attorney and the Director of Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family is the vice chair. ASAP is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations.

According to ACJC in 2010, 13% of Arizona adults reported some type of prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days, with half of the misuse related to prescription pain relievers. During the same time period, 10.4% of Arizona youth reported some type of prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days, with 76.7% of the misuse involving prescription pain relievers.

### ***Additional Resources:***

[Presentation - The Arizona Rx Drug Misuse and Abuse Initiative](#)

[CSPMP](#) - The Controlled Substances Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

[ADHS](#) - The Arizona Department of Health Services

[ACJC](#) - Prescription Drug Reduction Initiative

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2355</a>	opioid antagonists; prescription; dispensing; administration	Allows a pharmacist to dispense naloxone hydrochloride (naloxone) without a prescription to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose, or to a family member/ community member in a position to assist that person. Allows a physician, licensed nurse practitioner or any other health professional who has prescribing authority to prescribe and dispense naloxone to a person at risk, a family member in a position to assist a person at risk, a community organization that provides services to persons at risk or to any other person who is in a position to assist persons at risk.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1283</a>	controlled substances prescription drug monitoring program	Requires a medical practitioner to obtain a patient utilization report from the CSPMP central database tracking system before prescribing an opioid analgesic or benzodiazepine controlled substance listed in schedule II, III or IV.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2489</a>	EMTs; peace officers; naloxone administration	Authorizes a trained EMT or peace officer to administer an opiate antagonist to a person suffering from an opiate overdose.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">HB 2086</a>	sale of dextromethorphan; age requirement	Prohibits any commercial entity from selling or trading a finished drug product that contains any quantity of dextromethorphan (DXM) to a person under 18 years of age. Prohibits a person under 18 from purchasing a product containing any quantity of DXM or any person from possessing, receiving or distributing DXM unless the person is registered pursuant to the FDA or licensed with the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2453</a>	synthetic drugs; reporting	Expands the definitions of <i>dangerous drug</i> and <i>narcotic drugs</i> and eliminates a reporting requirement relating to the sale of precursor or regulated chemicals.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1124</a>	controlled substances prescription monitoring program	Allows the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy to release data from the CSPMP to a delegate who is authorized by the prescriber or dispenser.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2327</a>	drugs; definition	Expands the definition of <i>dangerous drugs</i> to include specific chemical configurations that typically compose synthetic cannabinoids and bath salts.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2035</a>	medical marijuana	Makes it an act of unprofessional conduct for a health care provider to recommend medical marijuana for any reason other than a debilitating medical condition.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2356</a>	drugs; definition	Expands the definition of <i>dangerous drugs</i> to include specific chemical compounds that compose bath salts.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Teacher Certification

The SBE oversees the general conduct of Arizona's public school system and is charged with supervising and controlling the certification of administrators and instructors ([A.R.S. § 15-203](#)). Arizona offers a variety of certifications and, in general, the standard K-8 and 9-12 certificates require the applicant to have attained at least a bachelor's degree, possess a Fingerprint Clearance Card, complete an approved teacher preparation program or a specified number of hours of education courses from an accredited institution and passed the professional knowledge and subject knowledge examinations. Additionally, applicants must pass the Arizona and U.S. Constitution exams within a specified period of time.

Teachers initially qualify for a provisional certificate that is valid for three years (and may be extended another three years); then they may receive a standard certificate that is valid for up to eight years before renewal is required. Other certifications and endorsements that are offered include Early Childhood Education, Arts Education, Physical Education, STEM Secondary Specialization, Special Education and Career and Technical Education. A full list from the ADE including requirements for each certificate may be found [here](#). ADE charges fees for certificates which may be found [here](#). Teachers who are certified in another state and have moved to Arizona may qualify for a reciprocal certificate in the grade level and subject area in which they are certified. Teachers with reciprocity are still required to obtain a Fingerprint Clearance Card and pay the fee for the certificate. More information on reciprocity may be found [here](#). Certificates may be renewed six months before expiration and up to one year after. The renewal is contingent upon the instructor completing 120 hours of professional development.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Link	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2620</a>	education; certification renewal fees	Specifies that SBE may fix and collect fees for the evaluation of certificates, name changes, duplicates or changes of coding to existing files or certificates.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1208</a>	teacher certification; reciprocity	Requires SBE to allow standard certificates to be renewed for at least 8 years and require no more than 15 annual hours of continuing education. Prohibits any requirement for reciprocity other than a valid certification from another state and a FCC. Applies the requirement to pass the Constitution examinations to teachers only.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1502</a>	CTE instructors; specialized teaching certificates	Directs SBE to issue specialized CTE standard teaching certificates to individuals who provide instruction in CTE courses or programs offered by a school district or JTED. Exempts CTE certificate holders from the Constitution examination requirements, passing each component of the proficiency exam or obtaining a Structured English Immersion endorsement.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2516</a>	teachers; abuse prevention; continuing education	Allows awareness and prevention training for child abuse and the sexual abuse of children to count as continuing education credits for certified teachers and administrators.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2577</a>	schools; teacher certification	Allows teachers with a STEM certificate to teach sixth grade. Increases the maximum time a reciprocal certificate may be issued from one to three years. Removes the requirement for reciprocity to possess a certificate from a state with similar criminal history requirements and submit proof of an FCC application.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">HB 2605</a>	teachers; suicide prevention; continuing education	Allows suicide awareness and prevention training programs to count as continuing education credits for certified teachers and administrators.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2161</a>	teachers; specialized certification	Directs SBE to provide a specialized STEM teaching certificate to teachers with expertise in STEM fields for instruction in grades 7-12.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2501</a>	charter schools; previously certificated teachers	Prohibits charter schools from employing a teacher whose certificate has been surrendered or revoked, unless SBE has reinstated the certificate.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2697</a>	teachers; certification; subject knowledge	Allows SBE to exempt secondary education certificate applicants with work experience in a STEM field and a postsecondary degree or relevant coursework from the subject knowledge proficiency examination.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Towing

[A.R.S. §§ 41-1830.51](#) and [41-1830.52](#) authorizes ADPS, counties, cities and towns to form contractual agreements with towing firms for the purpose of providing towing and storage services. The towing vehicle classification, required equipment and prices for services are regulated by the government entity entering into the contract. A person may not operate a tow truck for the purposes of towing without registering with the Director of ADPS, obtaining a bond and obtaining a permit pursuant to the rules that govern tow trucks and that are adopted by ADPS.

[A.R.S. § 28-3511](#) requires the removal, immobilization or impoundment of a vehicle by a peace officer if the driver is found guilty of the following: the person driving has had their driving privilege suspended or revoked, the person was never issued a valid driver license or permit, the person subject to an interlock device requirement but is operating the vehicle without a functioning certified ignition interlock device, the person is transporting or moving an illegal alien or concealing, harboring or shielding an alien in a vehicle. A vehicle that is removed, immobilized or impounded because of one of the aforementioned reasons is required to be immobilized or impounded for 30 days and the insurance company does not have a responsibility to pay for any fees or charges due to immobilization or impoundment. The person whose vehicle has been impounded or immobilized is required to have the opportunity for a hearing on the immobilization.

Contracts for towing are awarded on the basis of competitive bidding. Current law provides that a towing firm may only have one contractual agreement per geographic towing area with ADPS or a county, city or town for towing, storage or both. An agency may allow a towing firm to use resources from another towing firm if the agency deems the use of those resources is necessary for traffic incident management.

Year	Bill No	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2434</a>	abandoned vehicles; towing reimbursement	Allows a towing company that has towed any abandoned vehicle to collect 20% of the towing fees, rather than \$100, collected from ADOT.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2016	<a href="#">HB 2444</a>	towing; bond requirement	Requires a towing company employee who conducts a level one motor vehicle inspection and who is applying for authorization to submit a bond that does not exceed \$25,000.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2416</a>	DPS; towing contracts; surveys	Requires ADPS to include a heavy duty rotator recovery vehicle classification in its towing service pricing when contracting with a towing firm. Moves and renumbers A.R.S. § 28-1108, relating to vehicle towing, to A.R.S. Title 41 and creates a new article relating to Towing Services. Requires the Director of ADPS to adopt guidelines to protect consumers against being overcharged for towing services.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2422</a>	vehicle towing	Removes obtaining a bond from the requirements to operate a tow truck. Adjusts the length of validity of a towing firm's contract if the towing firm acquires another firm with a contractual agreement.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2523</a>	towed vehicles; local authority	Provides that a person in this state may choose any towing company to transport a motor vehicle from a towing company's storage premises to a vehicle repair facility.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2429</a>	towed vehicles; impoundment notification	Requires a law enforcement agency that removes, immobilizes or impounds a vehicle to enter information about the removal or immobilization of the vehicle into the Arizona Crime Information Center Database within three business days after the impoundment, removal or immobilization.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2013	<a href="#">HB 2186</a>	vehicle length; vehicle towing; exceptions	Prohibits a truck-semitrailer combination from exceeding an overall length of 65 feet, defines <i>drawbar</i> and articulates the point of connection for trailers towing vehicles.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1075</a>	impoundment; immobilization of vehicles	Modifies the procedural requirements and hearing proceedings for the immobilization and impoundment of vehicles, and standardizes administrative and storage fees.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Transaction Privilege Tax

TPT is a tax levied for the privilege of conducting business operations in the state. TPT is imposed under 17 different business classifications: retail, transporting, utilities, telecommunication, publication, job printing, pipeline, private car line, commercial lease, transient lodging, online lodging marketplace, personal property rental, mining, amusement, restaurant, prime contracting and owner builder sales.

Each classification may be taxed by the state, county, municipality or some combination of all three. The state does not impose a tax on personal property rental or the sale of advertising. Most categories are taxed by the state at a rate of 5.6%, with a few exceptions. These exceptions include online lodging marketplace (5.5%), transient lodging (5.5%) and mining (3.125%). The true state base rate is 5%, although [Proposition 301](#) increased the base rate by 0.6% for education funding through 2021.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2025</a>	utilities TPT; sales of propane	Creates TPT and use tax exemption for the sale of liquefied petroleum gas to a business engaged in manufacturing and smelting operations if the business uses at least 51% of the liquefied petroleum gas in manufacturing or smelting operations.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2016	<a href="#">HB 2133</a>	TPT; exemption; aerial applicators	Exempts the sale of agricultural aircrafts from TPT and use tax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2016	<a href="#">HB 2326</a>	agricultural feed; sales; tax exemption	Extends TPT, use tax and municipal tax exemptions to include sales of livestock, poultry feed and other items to anyone who feeds their own livestock or board livestock non-commercially.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2016	<a href="#">HB 2533</a>	charter aircraft; tax exemption	Exempts specified sales of aircraft and aircraft equipment from TPT and use tax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2016	<a href="#">HB 2536</a>	fine art; TPT exemption	Exempts the sale of works of fine art at an auction or gallery to a nonresident, for use outside the state, from TPT.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2674</a>	TPT exemption; amateur races	Exempts events that consist of a run, walk, swim, bicycle ride or a combination of these events, and that is operated or conducted by a nonprofit organization from TPT.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2016	<a href="#">HB 2676</a>	utilities; manufacturing; smelting; TPT	Modifies the statutory definitions of <i>qualified manufacturing or smelting business</i> and <i>manufacturing</i> for the purposes of TPT exemptions on electricity and natural gas used in the businesses of manufacturing or smelting.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1310</a>	TPT exemption; billboard rentals	Exempts the leasing or renting of billboards from TPT.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1505</a>	tax exemption; natural gas delivery	Exempts gas transportation services from TPT and use tax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2015	<a href="#">HB 2147</a>	TPT; municipal tax; pole attachment	Exempts the leasing or renting of space to make attachments to utility poles from TPT.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2358</a>	TPT; exemption; crop dusters	Exempts various types of aircraft and aircraft equipment from TPT and use tax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2014	<a href="#">HB 2285</a>	refined coal transfer; tax exemptions	Exempts the transfer of title or possession of coal from an owner or operator of a power plant to a person in the business of refining coal from TPT and municipal taxes if the transfer is for the purpose of refining coal and the title or possession of the coal is transferred back to the owner or operator of the power plant after completion of the coal refining process.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">HB 2389</a>	transaction privilege tax changes	Exempts qualifying transactions made by members of SNAP under the Restaurant Program	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2546</a>	alarm businesses; alarm agents; regulation	Exempts alarm system monitoring services from municipal TPT.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2701</a>	TPT; health sciences institutions; exemption	Exempts personal property that is sold to or purchased by a qualified health sciences educational institution from TPT, use and municipal excise tax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2014	<a href="#">SB 1413</a>	taxes; manufacturers' electricity sales; exemption	Exempts gross proceeds of sales of electricity and natural gas to manufacturing and smelting facilities from TPT and use tax.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2013	<a href="#">HB 2111</a>	transaction privilege tax changes	Exempts contracts with a property owner for maintenance, repair or replacement of existing property from prime contracting TPT. Contracts that are not subject to TPT may not include modification activities.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2013	<a href="#">HB 2324</a>	commercial lease exemption	Provides a municipal TPT exemption for the leasing of real property between affiliated companies, businesses, persons or reciprocal insurers.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2336</a>	taxation; retail classification; cash equivalents	Exempts the sale of <i>cash equivalents</i> from the retail classification of TPT. <i>Cash equivalents</i> are defined as items or intangibles through which a value denominated in money is purchased in advance, including gift cards, vouchers, traveler's checks, money orders or other instruments.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2346</a>	valuation; rural electric cooperatives	Exempts computer data center equipment purchased for use in a certified computer data center from the retail and prime contracting classifications of TPT.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1179</a>	ignition interlock devices; TPT exemption	Exempts energy drinks, the leasing or renting of certified interlock devices and qualified destination management services from TPT.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2013	<a href="#">SB 1435</a>	modular data center; TPT exemptions	Exempts the sale of component materials of modular data centers under certain circumstances and involving the transfer of a modular data center between affiliated entities from state and municipal TPT and use tax if the affiliated transferee leases or rents the modular data center after the transfer.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">HB 2332</a>	healthy forest enterprise incentives; extension	Extends the TPT, use and income tax incentives for qualified healthy forest enterprises in the state through December 31, 2024.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2012	<a href="#">SB 1229</a>	tax exemption; residential solar electricity	Prescribes TPT and use tax exemptions related to the transfer of solar photovoltaic electricity to an electric utility distribution system.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Underground Storage Tanks

In 2015, the Legislature amended and reorganized the UST program statutes to specify the preapproval process for reimbursement of eligible corrective actions costs, establish a seven-year baseline assessment period in which an owner/operator may elect to conduct a baseline assessment to determine if a leaking UST is present on their property, extend the repeal date for the \$0.01 per gallon gasoline tax to January 1, 2024, establish a mechanism for payment of previously time-barred claims, and expand reporting requirements. Two of the expanding reporting requirements were: requiring owner/operators who have submitted an insurance claim that was subsequently denied to submit that denial to ADEQ, and requiring the insurer to notify ADEQ if an owner/operator terminates or does not renew a policy for a UST. Additionally, ADEQ is required to compile a report detailing the UST Revolving Fund balance, expenditures, revenues and a list of any claim payments or any remaining time-barred claims, and submit it to the Governor and the Legislature.

Eligibility for corrective action and reimbursement is limited based on filing a timely insurance claim and pursuing the claim until denial is received or until ADEQ determines the claim has been constructively denied. The insurance policy covering the UST at the time the release is discovered will be primary to eligibility for corrective action and reimbursement. An owner/operator or their designee must notify ADEQ of a release or a suspected release of a UST and follow the statutory preapproval process in order to be eligible for reimbursement from the UST Fund for corrective actions. ADEQ has the authority to reimburse owner/operators with monies from the UST Revolving Fund for conducting a preapproved corrective action plan.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2702</a> <a href="#">/SB 1533</a>	environment; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	Instructs the State Treasurer to invest and divest monies in the Underground Storage Tank Revolving Fund and credit investment earnings to the Fund.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2636</a>	underground storage tanks	Reorganizes and transfers the UST program statutes, specifies the preapproval process for reimbursement of eligible corrective action costs, establishes a seven-year baseline assessment period, extends the repeal of the \$0.01/gallon gasoline tax to January 1, 2024, establishes a mechanism for payment of previously time-barred claims and makes various statutory and session law changes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2708</a>	budget procedures; 2014-2015	Suspends the statutory administrative cap on the UST Revolving Fund Assurance Account (Account) in FY 2015 to allow ADEQ to transfer a combined total of \$6,531,000 from the Account and the Regulated Substance Fund for ADEQ administrative expenses. Repeals the transfer of monies in excess of \$60 million from the UST Assurance Account to the State Highway Fund on January 1, 2015. Removes exemptions to the reporting deadline of July 1, 2006, for eligibility for UST Assurance Account coverage. Specifies that ADEQ is not required to take any action on an application for coverage, reimbursement or payment from the UST Assurance Account or on application for preapproval until a new revised UST corrective action program is effective. Provides a legislative intent clause that specifies monies in the UST Assurance Account Fund a new and revised UST corrective action program and the existing UST leak prevention program.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1080</a>	underground storage tank program changes	Delayed the repeal of the Underground Storage Tank Tax and the Underground Storage Tank Assurance Account until December 31, 2015. Extended the time period to submit claims for corrective action coverage and created a study committee.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	



## Unemployment Insurance

The ADES provides employment programs and services, including unemployment insurance. Unemployment insurance provides temporary financial relief to eligible workers who separate from their previous employers at no fault of their own and are able to work, available for work and actively seeking work. The amount of monetary benefit a worker is eligible to receive is based on insured wages paid to the worker during a one-year period called the *base period*. The *base period* is the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters before the worker files for a benefit claim. Currently, the amount is capped at \$240 per week for up to 26 weeks.

In order to cover the costs of unemployment insurance, employers are required to pay two types of taxes: State Unemployment Tax and Federal Unemployment Tax. The monies derived from the taxes are deposited into the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund and are used solely for payment of benefits to unemployed workers.

The amount of the State Unemployment Tax an employer pays is based on their experience rating. New employers are assigned a tax rate of 2.0% for the first two calendar years, after which time their tax rate may be increased or decreased based on their experience rating. Their experience rating is calculated using a reserve ratio system based on four factors:

1. The amount of taxes paid;
2. The amount of unemployment benefits paid to former employees;
3. The average size of annual taxable payroll; and
4. The overall solvency of the Unemployment Trust Fund.

The State Unemployment Tax rate ranges from a minimum of .02% to a maximum of 5.4% and is levied on the first \$7,000 in wages paid to each employee in a calendar year. According to ADES, the average rate for 2014 and 2015 was 2.4%.

The Federal Unemployment Tax rate is 6%. Under Federal law, states that are in compliance with remitting the tax receive a tax credit of 5.4%. Arizona has a credit of 5.4%, so employers pay a rate of 0.6%. The tax is levied on the first \$7,000 in wages paid to each worker in a calendar year.

The Arizona Job Training Program (Program) operates under the jurisdiction of the ACA. The Program provides training for the following businesses: qualified new and expanding businesses, those undergoing economic conversion, and incumbent workers who receive an increase in compensation on completion of training.

Businesses contribute monies, technical assistance, machinery and training space. The ACA cannot be a direct training provider. The local community colleges, private postsecondary educational institutions and tribal government qualified providers are all eligible participants. The program allocates monies: 1) 25% of the estimated cost of the training for qualified new/expanding businesses and those undergoing economic conversion, 2) at least 50% of the estimated cost of for retraining.

The Arizona Job Training Fund (Fund) consists of legislative appropriations, gifts, grants and other monies and is exempt from lapsing. Fund monies are used only for training. Fund monies are spent upon approval of the ACA, within the guidelines set by the Governor's Council on Workforce Policy.

Statute requires 25% of Fund monies be used for training small businesses with fewer than 100 employees, and 25% for rural businesses. No more than 50% of monies may be used for retraining workers. The ACA cannot approve grant monies for reimbursement of certain employer costs such as fringe benefits, food and beverages, recruitment and signing bonuses for trainees and trainers, costs to complete a program application, relocation expenses, assessing the employee training needs, or drug or other screening or prescreening costs, among others.

According to JLBC, in FY 2014, \$6,220,300 was expended from the Job Training Fund for this Program.

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2015	<a href="#">HB 2168</a>	public agency pooling; unemployment insurance	Expands the types of service that an insurance pool can offer to its participants.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2015	<a href="#">HB 2347</a>	unemployment insurance; base-period notices	Eliminates the requirement for a notice of claim filing to be sent to a base-period employer, if the employer has previously been notified.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1471</a> <a href="#">/HB 2673</a>	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Repeals the Job Training Tax, effective January 1, 2016.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2645</a>	unemployment; employment definition; exception	Excludes certain service providers working for churches or other religious organizations from the statutory definition of <i>employment</i> .	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2150</a>	unemployment insurance; independent contractor; appeals	Revises the definition of <i>employee</i> for purposes of unemployment insurance benefits and increases several filing deadlines.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Vehicle Emissions

ADEQ administers the mandatory vehicle emissions inspection program (VEIP) in two defined areas in the state. Vehicle emissions inspections are required for most vehicles registered in the Phoenix metropolitan area, portions of Pinal and Yavapai Counties, in the Tucson metropolitan area and for vehicles registered outside of these areas that are used to commute to a principal place of employment located in Phoenix or Tucson. A vehicle will qualify for registration only if it has passed the required emissions inspection or has received a one-time certificate of waiver ([A.R.S. § 49-542](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">HB 2702/ SB 1533</a>	environment; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	Instructs the Director of ADEQ to reduce VEI fees in the Phoenix metropolitan area by \$3 per test.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1255</a>	vehicle emissions inspection program; continuation	Continues the VEIP for six years.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2226</a>	vehicle emissions inspection program	Makes various changes to the VEIP and clarifies statutory vehicle emissions testing requirements for vehicles registered in the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2580</a>	alternative fuel vehicles; registration; inspection	Requires alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) to undergo an emissions test in the sixth registration year, rather than the fourth registration year and removes the fee in lieu of testing option.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Vehicle Registration Fees

There are several fees that must be paid by the owners of motor vehicles in Arizona. These fees include: an air quality research fee, a registration fee, a title fee and a vehicle license tax. Weight fees, commercial registration fees and motor carrier fees are also required for certain vehicles.

### ***Air Quality Research Fee***

Every person who registers a motor vehicle in the state is required to pay an annual air quality fee of \$1.50. Anyone who registers a diesel powered motor vehicle with a gross weight of more than 8,500 lbs. must pay an additional apportioned diesel fee of \$10 ([A.R.S. § 49-551](#)).

### ***Registration Fee***

[A.R.S. §28-2003](#) requires an \$8 registration fee to be paid for motor vehicles and a \$9 registration fee to be paid for motorcycles. Registration fees for other vehicles and trailers vary depending upon the vehicle or trailer type. Vehicles that are required to have an emissions test are only eligible for registration if they have passed emissions inspection or received a one-time certificate of waiver ([A.R.S. § 49-542](#)). ADOT offers two-year and five-year registration for certain qualifying vehicles that do not require an emissions test within the registration period. Those drivers that opt for the two or five-year registration are only required to pay one \$8 registration fee.

### ***Title Fee***

A \$4 fee must be paid for each certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, restored salvage certificate of title or non-repairable vehicle certificate of title. The title fee is only paid the first year of a new vehicle ([A.R.S. §28-2003](#)).

### ***Vehicle License Tax (VLT)***

A VLT, which is charged in lieu of property taxes for the vehicle, is imposed on all vehicles registered for operation upon the highways in Arizona ([Arizona Constitution, Article IX, Section 11](#)). During the first year after initial registration of a vehicle, the VLT is \$2.80 for each \$100 of assessed value of the vehicle. The assessed value of the vehicle for the first year is 60% of the manufacture's base retail price. For every one-year period thereafter, the VLT is \$2.89 for each \$100 in value, which is assessed as 16.25% less than the preceding one-year period.

### ***Other Fees***

A.R.S. §§ [28-5432](#) and [28-5433](#) require certain vehicles to pay a \$4 commercial registration fee and a gross weight fee to ADOT at the time of application for registration of the vehicle. The gross weight fee ranges from \$7.50 to \$918, depending on the gross weight of the vehicle. In addition to the gross weight fee, certain vehicles are required to pay a motor carrier fee rate for the use of public highways for highway and street purposes at the time of registration ([A.R.S. § 28-5854](#); [Arizona Constitution, Article IX, Section 14](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Other
2016	<a href="#">SB 1008</a>	VLT; fee exemptions; first responders	Modifies current VLT and registration fee exemptions to include the spouse or dependent of a <i>first responder</i> (rather than a law enforcement officer, firefighter or emergency responder) who was killed in the line of duty.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2016	<a href="#">HB 2153</a>	VLT exemption; military members; spouses	Exempts the spouse or dependent of a deceased U.S. military member, who was killed in the line of duty or as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty, from paying a VLT and registration fee.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>

2015	<a href="#">SB 1197</a>	VLT exemption	Exempts the spouse or dependent of a law enforcement officer, firefighter or emergency responder killed in the line of duty from paying a VLT and registration fee.	Summary	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
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## **Veteran Benefits**

### **The Arizona Department of Veterans' Services**

#### ***Military Family Relief Fund***

ADVS administers the Military Family Relief Fund, which consists of private donations and is used to provide financial assistance to families of deceased, wounded, injured or seriously ill veterans who served on or after September 11, 2001. The Military Family Relief Advisory Committee reviews and approves financial assistance grants of up to \$20,000 to eligible applicants (with a majority vote).

#### ***Veterans' Donations Fund***

ADVS administers the Veterans' Donations Fund, which consists of private donations, proceeds from sales of certain special license plates and contributions made from tax refunds. The Veterans' Donations Fund is used to provide grants to benefit AZ veterans and for costs to maintain the Enduring Freedom Memorial located in the Wesley Bolin Plaza.

#### ***Veterans' Cemeteries***

ADVS operates the Southern AZ Veterans' Memorial Cemetery using monies from a trust fund consisting of private donations and grants. Construction of two additional veteran cemeteries located in Flagstaff and Marana began in 2014. The federal government funds most of the construction costs for new veteran cemeteries and ADVS is responsible for ongoing operational costs.

#### ***AZ Gold Star Military Medal***

The AZ Gold Star Military Medal may be awarded on behalf of members of the AZ National Guard, US military reserves or regular US Armed Forces who were killed in action on or after February 14, 1912.

#### ***Veteran-Supportive Campuses***

Colleges and universities are considered veteran-supportive campuses if the college or university has established certain veteran campus committees and organizations and provides various support services to student veterans. Colleges and universities apply to ADVS for certification as a veteran supportive campus. A college or university that is a veteran supportive campus is required to submit an annual report to ADVS which must include the number of veterans enrolled at the college or university and the number of student veterans who graduated from the college or university.

### **Employment**

#### ***Preferences***

Private employers are authorized to establish a voluntary veterans' employment preference policy to increase access to private employment opportunities for veterans. The policy must be established in writing and applied uniformly across employment decisions regarding hiring, promotion or retention during a reduction in force. An employer may require a veteran to submit a DD Form 214 to be eligible for the preference.

State and local agencies that use merit employment systems are required to provide veterans five to ten additional points on a civil service test taken for employment purposes. Five points are provided to honorably discharged veterans and ten points are provided to honorably discharged veterans with a service-connected disability. Political subdivisions that use merit systems are required to provide five additional points on a civil service test taken for employment purposes to veterans who qualify, or would qualify but for age, for federal retirement pay for non-regular military service.

#### ***Professional Licenses***

Real estate appraisal license holders who are ordered to active military duty may apply to have the license placed on inactive status. The license holder may apply for reactivation of the license within 180 days of return and must submit proof of completion of continuing education requirements within 120 days.

ADOT may waive the driving test requirement to obtain any CDL for members of the US Armed Forces on active duty or veterans who have been honorably discharged within 90 days, if other conditions have been met.

Beginning January 1, 2014, the Board of Nursing became authorized to waive the education requirement to obtain licensure as a practical nurse for applicants who completed a military program of basic medical training, obtained a Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) and performed military duties commiserate with the training received from an academic program that meets the education requirement if other conditions have been met. The Board of Nursing may require the applicant to complete additional clinical training or bridgework.

### ***Active Military Service & Training***

Employers may not refuse to permit AZNG members who are called to active duty or who must complete required military training from taking a leave of absence from employment. The AZNG member is entitled to his or her former employment position or a higher position upon return. State and local public employers must permit employees who are ordered by an auxiliary branch of the US Armed Forces to complete military training or other activities to take a leave of absence of up to 30 days in two consecutive years without loss of pay, time or efficiency rating.

### **Education**

#### ***In-State Tuition***

Statute provides in-state status to a veteran attending college if the veteran registers to vote in AZ or has met one of the following criteria:

1. Possesses an AZ driver license or motor vehicle registration;
2. Has an employment history in AZ;
3. Transfers major banking services to AZ;
4. Changes permanent address on all pertinent records; or
5. Provides materials of whatever kind or source relevant to domicile or residency status.

#### ***Tuition Deferment & Waivers***

Veterans enrolled at AZ public colleges and universities may apply to defer payment of tuition, fees and related materials until payment of federal veteran education benefits is received. Starting in 2017, DEMA will operate a program that provides a tuition waiver at AZ public colleges and universities to qualifying members of the AZNG, provided that sufficient monies have been collected via private donations and similar mechanisms to reimburse the college or university for incurred costs.

### **Other Benefits**

#### ***Courts***

The presiding judge of a superior court may establish a veteran's court for cases filed in a justice or municipal court within the county and establish criteria for the referral of cases to the veteran's court. A justice of the peace or municipal court judge who has jurisdiction over a case may refer eligible cases to the veteran's court.

#### ***Disability***

VA disability payments are not subject to creditor collections, attachment, levy or seizure and may not be awarded to any other person. VA disability payments may not be used to calculate alimony payments or in the disposition of property. Combat Related Special Compensation payments are excluded from consideration when calculating alimony payments or in the disposition of property.

#### ***Retirement***

Veterans who meet certain qualifications are eligible to receive credited service towards PSPRS, CORP and EORP for periods of active military service prior to employment. A veteran must have at least ten years of previous credited service with the applicable retirement system to be eligible for this benefit. The maximum amount of credited service that a veteran may receive from this benefit is six years.

Eligible veterans may purchase credited service in ASRS for periods of active military service. Veterans whose ASRS membership began on or after July 1, 2010 must have at least five years of previous credited service with ASRS to be eligible for this benefit.



### ***Driver Licenses***

ADOT must issue driver and non-operating ID licenses with a distinguishing mark that identifies an individual as a veteran on request.

ADOT may accept proof of completion of an approved motorcycle training program in lieu of the required examination to obtain a Class M license, which as of July 1, 2014, includes motorcycle training programs provided by the US military.

### ***Pawn Shops***

Pawn brokers must waive any unpaid interest charges and hold pledged goods for members of the AZNG, US military reserves or regular US Armed Forces who are ordered to federal active duty for 60 days after return from deployment.

### ***Firearms***

Evidence of current military service or proof of honorable discharge from the US Armed Forces may be used to satisfy the firearm competency requirements to obtain a CCW permit. Individuals age 19 or older who provide evidence of current military service or proof of honorable discharge from the AZNG, US Military Reserves or regular US Armed Forces are eligible to obtain a CCW.

An individual currently certified as a firearms safety instructor by the US Military is eligible to teach an AZ gun safety program course offered by a school district or charter school.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Bill No</b>	<b>Short title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Other</b>
2016	<a href="#">HB 2033</a>	post-9/11 veteran education relief fund	Establishes the Post-9/11 Veteran Education Relief Fund from private donations, grants, bequests and any other monies. Allows monies in the Fund to be used for qualifying veterans for the cost of tuition at a university that is under the jurisdiction ABOR and will be based on financial need up to the amount of tuition that the qualified veteran was charged the last year that the veteran received benefits under the Post-9/11 Veteran Educational Assistance Act of 2008.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2019</a>	credited service; military service purchase	Allows a member of EORP, PSPRS or CORP who has at least five years of service (rather than 10) to receive credited service for active military service performed before employment if certain requirements are met.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2153</a>	VLT exemption; military members; spouses	Exempts a surviving spouse and a dependent of a deceased United States Military member from paying a vehicle license tax and registration fee for a vehicle.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2324</a>	G&F; military spouses; resident licenses	Allows the spouse of an Armed Forces member who is stationed in this state on active duty, or for either permanent or temporary duty, to purchase a resident license permitting the taking of wildlife.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">HB 2708</a> <a href="#">/SB 1539</a>	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017	Establishes the Veterans' Income Tax Settlement Fund for the purpose of establishing a process to enable Native American veterans to recover state income taxes that were withheld from military pay. Appropriates \$2,000,000 from the General Fund in FY 2017 to the Fund. Repeals the Fund on January 1, 2020.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2016	<a href="#">SB 1267</a>	military service; postsecondary academic credit	Requires community college district governing boards and ABOR to create policies to award academic credit to current or former members of the United States Military.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2016	<a href="#">HB 2696</a> <a href="#">/SB 1527</a>	appropriations; capital outlay; 2016- 2017	Appropriates \$10,000,000 from the State General Fund in FY 2017 to ADVS for the establishment and construction of a State veterans' home in Flagstaff. Requires ADVS to use the \$10,000,000 appropriation solely on the construction of a veterans' home facility in Flagstaff and only if ADVS receives an irrevocable commitment from the federal government to fund at least 65% of the total cost of constructing a veterans' home facility in Flagstaff. Exempts the \$10,000,000 appropriation from lapsing.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2090</a>	military family relief fund; amount	Increases the amount that the Military Family Relief Advisory Committee can issue to eligible recipients from the Military Family Relief Fund.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2015	<a href="#">HB 2091</a>	veterans; in-state tuition	Grants an individual who receives educational assistance for veterans pursuant to federal law classification as an in-state student.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2015	<a href="#">HB 2092</a>	military scholarships special plates	Establishes the Military Scholarship Special License Plate.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2094</a>	voluntary veterans' preference employment policy	Permits a private employer to adopt a voluntary veterans' preference employment policy, provided that the policy is established in writing and is applied uniformly across employment decisions regarding hiring, promotion or retention during a reduction in force.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">HB 2240</a>	national guard members; tuition waivers	Allows a qualifying AZNG member to attend any Arizona public institution of higher learning towards completion of a bachelor or master's degree tuition-free for up to 16 credits per semester, with a maximum of 120 credits allowed for a bachelor's degree and 33 credits allowed for a master's degree.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Note</a>
2015	<a href="#">SB 1296</a>	spousal maintenance; veterans disability benefits	Specifies that a court may award spousal maintenance to a requesting party, which is defined as the person who filed the motion for spousal maintenance.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2015	<a href="#">SB 1473</a>	government; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016	Renames the Southern Arizona Veterans' Cemetery Trust Fund to the Arizona State Veterans' Cemetery Trust Fund (Cemetery Fund). Expands the scope of the Cemetery Fund to provide for the management and maintenance of the Arizona Veterans' Memorial Cemeteries at both Camp Navajo and Marana, in addition to the Southern Arizona Veterans' Cemetery.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2103</a>	concealed carry permit; qualifications	Allows an individual of at least 19 years of age to obtain a CCW permit if the person is currently in military service or has been honorably discharged.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2457</a>	mental health; veterans courts; establishment	Permits the establishment of county veteran's courts or mental health courts.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2514</a>	combat-related special compensation	Prohibits the courts from considering combat related special compensation in determining the separation of property and spousal maintenance in a divorce proceeding.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">HB 2537</a>	pawnbrokers; interest; military members	Changes the amount of interest a pawnbroker can charge and requires pawnbrokers to waive unpaid interest and hold pledged goods for deployed military members.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2014	<a href="#">SB 1040</a>	auxiliary members; leave of absence	Grants a public employee who serves as an auxiliary member of the United States military a leave of absence while under military orders.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

2014	<a href="#">SB 1313</a>	Arizona gold star military medal	Establishes an application process and revises eligibility requirements for an individual to receive the Arizona Gold Star Military Medal.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">HB 2076</a>	military applicants; license requirements	Establishes guidelines for ADOT and the Arizona State Board of Nursing (Board) to issue licenses to military veterans' who meet requirements.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	<a href="#">Veto Letter</a>
2012	<a href="#">HB 2165</a>	veterans; employment preference	Requires political subdivisions of Arizona to give preference to veterans that are eligible for, or would be eligible for but for age, non-regular service retirement pay.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2428</a>	veteran benefits; reservists	Allows a veteran to obtain an identification card and driver license with a veteran designation from ADOT and modifies statutes relating to military leave of absence, eligibility for the Military Family Relief Fund and the definition of veteran.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2602</a>	veteran supportive campuses	Replaces enabling language related to Arizona veteran supportive campuses with mandates.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2745</a>	PSPRS; employer contributions	States that employers of a return to work employee who is required to pay into another state retirement system are not required to pay an alternate contribution rate into PSPRS.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">HB 2778</a>	state board of appraisal	Outlines requirements and guidelines for members on the State Board of Appraisal and addresses areas involving uniform standards, inactive license or certificate status during military duty and disclosure of fees.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1291</a>	veteran's donations fund; grants	Modifies expenditure procedures for monies in the Veterans' Donations Fund.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2012	<a href="#">SB 1405</a>	students; residency; military service	Clarifies that veterans who served on or retired from active duty or reserve or AZNG status and were honorably discharged from the U.S. Armed Forces are immediately classified as an in-state student for tuition purposes.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

Arizona provides services to assist teens in foster care to develop the skills and competencies necessary for a successful transition to adulthood. DCS, along with public and private systems, offer programs for young adults transitioning out of foster care. As of February 2016, there were approximately 1,700 youth involved in both the Independent Living Program (ILP) and the Transitional Independent Living Program (TILP).

### ***ILP:***

ILP is available to young adults 16 years or older, who are in the custody of DCS, a licensed child welfare agency or a tribal welfare agency or young adults formerly in Arizona foster care when they turned 18. The ILP requires an order of the court once the director of DCS or their designee has reviewed and approved the recommendation for a youth to participate in the ILP ([A.R.S. § 8-521](#) – Independent Living Program).

Additionally, DCS offers a monthly allowance to qualified youth who participate in the Independent Living Subsidy Program. A youth must be in the custody of DCS, ready for the program and agree to the terms. The money is to help pay for living costs while living on their own in their community.

### ***TILP:***

A youth is not in foster care and will not have a DCS Child Safety Specialist. In order to be eligible, a youth must have been in out-of-home placement through state or tribal foster care when 16 or older and a legal resident of Arizona between the ages of 18-21. ([A.R.S. § 8-521.01](#) – Transitional Independent Living Program)

Young adults ages 18-20 have the option of re-entry into foster care and other applicable services. This requires the young adult to be enrolled in the ILP.

In general, both programs provide services related to:

*Life skills assessment and training.*

- *Educational and vocational assistance.*
- *Assistance in locating/maintain housing.*
- *Employment support and assistance.*
- *Counseling services.*

For specifics on each program refer to the resources below.

### ***Young Adult Transitional Insurance (YATI) Program:***

YATI is an AHCCCS plan that provides no-cost or low-cost health insurance coverage for foster youth up to age 26 who were in Arizona's foster care system or in tribal foster care in Arizona. As of June 1, 2016, there were 1,506 individuals enrolled in YATI.

### ***Resources:***

Arizona Department of Child Safety (602) 255-2500 [Independent Living Program](#) and [Transitional Independent Living Program](#)

Arizona Children's Association (800) 944-7611 [Arizona Children's Association](#)

Fostering Advocates Arizona at Children's Action Alliance (602) 266-0707 x 211 [Fostering Advocates Arizona](#)  
Tumbleweed (602) 271-9904 [Tumbleweed](#)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Bill No</b>	<b>Short title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Other</b>
2015	<a href="#">HB 2022</a>	tuition waiver scholarship; university; revisions	Increases the age eligibility from under 21 to under 23 for the tuition waiver scholarship program.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
2013	<a href="#">SB 1208</a>	pilot; foster care tuition waiver	Establishes a five-year pilot program that expands eligibility for tuition waiver scholarships for those in foster care who meet certain conditions and attends any Arizona public university or community college. Repeals the program on July 1, 2018.	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

## Acronym List

### A

AAC	Arizona Administrative Code
ABOC	Arizona Board of Cosmetology
ABOR	Arizona Board of Regents
ACPE	Arizona Commission for Postsecondary Education
ACA	Arizona Commerce Authority
ACC	Arizona Corporation Commission
ACI	Arizona Correctional Industries
ACJC	Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
ADA	Arizona Department of Agriculture
ADC	Arizona Department of Corrections
ADE	Arizona Department of Education
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADES	Arizona Department of Economic Security
ADFI	Arizona Department of Financial Institutions
ADHS	Arizona Department of Health Services
ADJC	Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections
ADM	Average Daily Membership
ADOA	Arizona Department of Administration
ADOH	Arizona Department of Housing
ADOI	Arizona Department of Insurance
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
ADOR	Arizona Department of Revenue
ADPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety
ADRE	Arizona Department of Real Estate
ADVS	Arizona Department of Veterans' Services
ADWR	Arizona Department of Water Resources
AEL	Aggregate Expenditure Limit
AG	Attorney General
AGI	Adjusted Gross Income
AHCCCS	Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System
AIRC	Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission
ALJ	Administrative Law Judge
ALTCS	Arizona Long Term Care System
AMA	Active Management Area
AMB	Arizona Medical Board
AOC	Administrative Office of the Courts
AOI	Arizona Online Instruction
AOT	Arizona Office of Tourism
APP	Aquifer Protection Permit
A.R.S.	Arizona Revised Statutes
ASDB	Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind
ASLAPR	Library, Archives, and Public Records
ASLC	Arizona State Lottery Commission
ASLD	Arizona State Land Department
ASPB	Arizona State Parks Board
ASRS	Arizona State Retirement System
ASU	Arizona State University
AZDOHS	Arizona Department of Homeland Security
AZGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
AZGS	Arizona Geological Survey
AZPOST	Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training

### B

BEC	Board of Executive Clemency
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOD	Board of Directors
BOMEX	Board of Medical Examiners
BOS	Board of Supervisors

BRB	Budget Reconciliation Bill
BSL	Base Support Level
BTR	Board of Technical Registration

### C

CAA	Charter Additional Assistance
CAA	Children's Action Alliance
CAGRD	Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District
CAP	Central Arizona Project
CASA	Court Appointed Special Advocate
CAWCD	Central Arizona Water Conservation District
CC&Rs	Covenant, Conditions and Restrictions
CCEC	Citizens Clean Election Commission
CCW	Concealed Carry Weapon
CDHH	Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
CDL	Commercial Driver's License
CE	Continuing Education
CJEF	Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund
CMDP	Comprehensive Medical and Dental Program
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
COR	Committee of Reference
CORP	Corrections Officers Retirement Plan
COSF	Capital Outlay Stabilization Fund
CPA/ PA	Certified Public Accountant/ Public Accountant
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CTE	Career and Technical Education

### D

DAA	District Additional Assistance
DCAC	Dangerous Crimes Against Children
DCS	Department of Child Safety
DEMA	Department of Emergency and Military Affairs
DLLC	Department of Liquor Licenses and Control
DROP	Deferred Retirement Option Plan
DSH	Disproportionate Share Hospital
DUI	Driving Under the Influence
DYTR	Department of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation

### E

EEC	Economic Estimates Commission
ELIC	Eligible Low Income Children
EODCRS	Elected Officials Defined Contribution Retirement System
EORP	Elected Officials Retirement Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Empowerment Scholarship Accounts

### F

FDA	Federal Drug Administration
FDAT	Fire District Assistance Tax
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FPCC	Fingerprint Clearance Card
FPL	Federal Poverty Level
FTE	Full-time Employee / Full-time Equivalent
FTSE	Full-time Equivalent Student Enrollment

<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>G</b>	
GAN	Grant Anticipation Note
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GF	General Fund
GIITEM	Gang and Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission
GITA	Government Information Technology Agency
GPLET	Government Property Lease Excise Tax
GRRC	Governor's Regulatory Review Council
GVWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

<b>H</b>	
HCSO	Health Care Services Organization
HEELP	Highway Expansion and Extension Loan Program
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization
HOA	Homeowner's Association
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HURF	Highway User Revenue Fund

<b>I</b>	
ICA	Industrial Commission of Arizona
IDA	Industrial Development Authority
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
IME	Independent Medical Examination
INA	Irrigation Non-Expansion Area
IPS	Intensive Probation Supervision
IRC	Internal Revenue Code
IRS	US Internal Revenue Service
IT	Information Technology

<b>J</b>	
JCCR	Joint Committee on Capital Review
JLAC	Joint Legislative Audit Committee
JLBC	Joint Legislative Budget Committee
JP	Justice of the Peace
JPO	Juvenile Probation Officer
JTED	Joint Technical Education District

<b>L</b>	
LEEV	Low Emission Energy Efficient Vehicle
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LTAF	Local Transportation Assistance Fund

<b>M</b>	
M&O	Maintenance and Operations
MAO	Medical Assistance Only
MCTC	Model City Tax Code
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Exam
MTCC	Municipal Tax Code Commission
MVD	Motor Vehicle Division

<b>N</b>	
NAIC	National Association of Insurance Commissioners

<b>O</b>	
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OAH	Office of Administrative Hearings
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (Federal)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSPB	Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting

<b>P</b>	
PBI	Permanent Benefit Increase
PEVL	Permanent Early Voter List
PPE	Presidential Preference Election
PSPRS	Public Safety Personnel Retirement System
PTOC	Property Tax Oversight Commission

<b>Q</b>	
QMB	Qualified Medical Beneficiaries

<b>R</b>	
R&D	Research and Development
RARF	Regional Area Road Fund
RCL	Revenue Control Limit
RFI	Request for Information
RFP	Request for Proposals
RMRF	Risk Management Revolving Fund
ROC	Registrar of Contractors
RTC	Resolution Trust Corporation
RUCO	Residential Utility Consumers Office

<b>S</b>	
SBCS	State Board for Charter Schools
SBDE	State Board of Dental Examiners
SBE	State Board of Education
SBI	State Board of Investment
SBOE	State Board of Equalization
SCB	State Certification Board
SETIF	Safety Enforcement Transportation Infrastructure Fund
SFB	School Facilities Board
SHF	State Highway Fund
SLF	State Lottery Fund
SMI	State Mine Inspector
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SOBRA	Sixth Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
SOS	Secretary of State
SPI	Superintendent of Public Instruction
SSA	Social Security Administration
STA	Sports and Tourism Authority
STAN	Statewide Transportation Acceleration Needs
STO	School Tuition Organization
SY	School Year

<b>T</b>	
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TGEN	Translated Genomics Research Institute
TPT	Transaction Privilege Tax
TRO	Temporary Restraining Order
TY	Tax Year

<b>U</b>	
UI	Unemployment Insurance
US	United States
USC	United States Code
UST	Underground Storage Tank

<b>V</b>	
VEIP	Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program
VLT	Vehicle License Tax



<b>W</b>	
WIC	Women, Infants and Children
WICHE	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
WIFA	Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona



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