

Commerce, Energy & Military Committee

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COMMERCE, ENERGY AND MILITARY COMMITTEE

LEGISLATION ENACTED

~~leave of absence; auxiliary members~~ (NOW: auxiliary members; leave of absence) (S.B. 1040) – Chapter 66

Grants state and local public officers and employees a leave of absence from their duties when employed on training under orders from an auxiliary force of the U.S. Military, not to exceed 30 days in any two consecutive years. Allows and encourages a public employer to grant the leave of absence without loss of time, pay or efficiency rating.

mobile homes; relocation expenses (S.B. 1132) – Chapter 183

Specifies that payment of relocation expenses from the Mobile Home Relocation Fund (Fund) for a mobile or manufactured home are due to the installer or contractor when: 1) the installer or contractor has obtained valid permits to move the home to a new location; and 2) the installer or contractor provides documentation to the Department of Fire, Building and Life Safety (DFBLS) that the installation at the new location is complete, has been inspected by DFBLS or its designee and approved for occupancy. Reconciles differences in relocation reimbursement procedure. Increases the maximum reimbursement amount from the Fund for costs of bringing a mobile home into compliance with state safety and quality standards from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

registrar of contractors; discipline grounds (S.B. 1160) – Chapter 185

Stipulates that the Registrar of Contractors must temporarily suspend or permanently revoke a license *upon notice* from the Department of Revenue that a tax debt related to income, withholding, transaction privilege or use tax that was incurred in the operation of the licensed business has become final and the licensee neglects or refuses to pay the tax debt.

~~technical correction; real estate licensing~~ (NOW: real estate advisory board; membership) (S.B. 1213) – Chapter 74

SEE THE GOVERNMENT AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE.

~~licensed investment advisers; reporting requirements~~ (NOW: reporting requirements; licensed investment advisers) (S.B. 1218) – Chapter 75 E

An emergency measure, effective April 17, 2014, that exempts a licensed investment adviser who has custody of client monies or securities from Arizona Corporation Commission audited balance sheet submittal requirements.

racing omnibus (S.B. 1282) – Chapter 277 LIVS

SEE THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND RURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

Vietnam veterans day (S.B. 1312) – Chapter 79

Designates March 29 of each year as Vietnam Veterans' Day.

Arizona gold star military medal (S.B. 1313) – Chapter 191

Requires the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services to establish an Arizona Gold Star Military Medal (Medal) application process and verify the eligibility of Medal recipients. Antedates the Medal eligibility time period from September 11, 2001, to February 14, 1912, and modifies military service eligibility requirements. Eliminates the requirement that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives request the Medal to be awarded, and instead awards the Medal on verification of an individual's eligibility based on the application submitted by an individual's family member. The application must include a copy of a military-issued report of casualty, proof of Arizona residency and the applicant's relationship to the individual.

board of barbers; continuation (S.B. 1314) – Chapter 247

Retroactive to July 1, 2014, continues the following: 1) the Archaeology Advisory Commission until July 1, 2017; 2) the Board of Barbers until July 1, 2022; 3) the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy until July 1, 2022; 4) the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority until July 1, 2022; 5) the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) until July 1, 2022; 6) the Arizona Historical Society until July 1, 2024; 7) the Board of Physical Therapy until July 1, 2024; 8) the Department of Financial Institutions until July 1, 2024; 9) the Registrar of Contractors until July 1, 2024; 10) the Board of Cosmetology until July 1, 2024; and 11) the State Board for Charter Schools until July 1, 2024.

Requires, as an alternative to the baseline assessment or the standard policy, the new Underground Storage Tank Corrective Action Program to allow an owner or operator to demonstrate to ADEQ that the financial responsibility requirements in state and federal law are already being met. Refer to H.B. 2708 (Laws 2014, Chapter 14) for more information.

restructuring; Arizona entities (S.B. 1353) – Chapter 193

SEE THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

liquor omnibus (S.B. 1397) – Chapter 253

Makes various changes related to liquor licenses and the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC).

Special Event License – Eliminates the requirement to receive approval by a county board of supervisors or a city or town governing body for a special event license for physical locations that are fully within licensed premises. Caps special event licenses for an unlicensed physical location at 12 special event licenses in the same calendar year. Permits the Director of the DLLC (Director) to issue a special event license concurrently with a wine festival license and a craft distiller license. Allows an organization selling spirituous liquor under a special event license to purchase the spirituous liquor from a licensed wholesaler. Permits a nonprofit

organization with a special event license, for the purpose of charitable fundraising activities, to receive a donation of spirituous liquor from a farm winery, microbrewery or producer.

Wine Festival and Fair License – Increases the number of wine festival licenses that may be issued from 25 to 50 licenses for each calendar year per licensed farm winery and increases the total number of allowed days per winery from 75 to 150 calendar days. Modifies the fee for a farm winery festival license and a farm winery fair license by setting the fee at \$15 *per day*, rather than \$15.

Farm Winery License – Renames the *domestic farm winery license* to *farm winery license*. Requires persons holding a farm winery license to report wine amounts annually at the end of each calendar year, rather than fiscal year. Adds the requirement that a licensed farm winery hold a winery permit issued by the U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau or have a contract for the production or manufacturing of wine from grapes or other fruit grown on specific lands. Limits the sales of wine produced by another winery that may be sold to 20 percent of the total farm winery's sales by volume, with exceptions. Eliminates the ability of a licensed farm winery to also hold a beer and wine bar and a beer and wine store license, unless the licenses were issued before January 1, 2014. Allows the Director to approve applications for a grouping of two or more licenses at one location under a plan of alternating proprietorships if certain criteria are met. Authorizes a person otherwise qualified to receive a farm winery license to enter into a custom crush arrangement where a licensed winery produces or manufactures wine from grapes or other fruits supplied by the person. Permits the Director, on application, to authorize a farm winery to operate up to two remote tasting and retail premises and outlines requirements. Allows a farm winery licensee to hold a craft distiller license and limits the produced spirituous liquor to 1,000 gallons in a calendar year from fruit processed at the winery for the primary purpose of making wine. Authorizes the Director to charge an additional farm winery license fee for the issuance of licenses or approvals for new licensure abilities. Current holders of domestic farm winery licenses that do not qualify under the new statutory requirements may continue to operate under the previously issued license, without any expansion of operations, until January 1, 2019.

Microbrewery License – Renames the *domestic microbrewery license* to *microbrewery license*. Requires a microbrewery licensee to apply for and receive a producer's license if the total amount of beer produced, rather than delivered, during the year exceeds the annual permitted amount.

Craft Distiller License – Creates a craft distiller license. Each location that engages in producing and bottling distilled spirits must obtain a separate craft distiller license, which is not transferrable, and report annually the amount of distilled spirits produced or manufactured. Limits the amount of yearly distilled spirits that may be produced or manufactured under the license to 20,000 gallons; if a licensee exceeds the permitted amount they must apply for and receive a producer's license. Outlines craft distiller license abilities and requirements and allows the Director to adopt rules to administer the issuance and regulation of the license, which includes charging a fee.

Craft Distillery Festival and Fair Licenses – Creates a craft distillery festival license and a craft distillery fair license. Allows the Director, if approved by the applicable county board of supervisors or city or town governing body, to issue at most 25 craft distillery festival licenses

for each calendar year per licensed craft distiller, for up to a total of 75 calendar days. The Director may establish a per day fee for each event for both the craft distillery festival license and the craft distillery fair license.

Quota Licenses – Allows any bar, beer and wine bar or liquor store licenses that have been revoked or reverted in any county after July 1, 2014, to be reissued by the Director in the county of their issuance. Decreases the number of appraisals needed to determine the fair market value of a quota license from three to two appraisals.

300 Foot Rule – Removes the distinction that a playing area of a golf course issued a license must be fenced to be exempted from the 300 foot rule. Exempts a beer and wine license at a not-for-profit performing arts theatre with a permanent seating capacity of at least 250 persons from the 300 foot rule.

Wholesaler Pricing – Requires a wholesaler to sell its product to a qualified retail cooperative at prices established by the quantity of spirituous liquor being purchased. Modifies the definition of *qualified retail cooperative* to mean a retail cooperative of 2 or more retail licensees, rather than 20. Allows a wholesaler to employ channel pricing to sell its product to on-sale licensees at a different price than it sells its product to off-sale licensees.

Valid Forms of Identification – Identifies an unexpired driver license or nonoperating identification license issued by Washington, D.C. or any territory of the U.S., and a valid unexpired resident alien card that contains a person's photograph and date of birth as acceptable types of identification for purchasing spirituous liquor. Designates a driver license or nonoperating identification license issued to a person who was under 21 years of age as no longer an acceptable type of identification 30 days after the person turns 21. Eliminates a border crossing identification card issued by a government or a voter card issued by Mexico as acceptable types of identification.

Sampling – Specifies that current sampling limitations are for consumption on premises and allows up to 72 ounces of beer and 2 ounces of distilled spirits per person per day for sampling consumption off premises.

Out-of-State Persons – Allows the State Liquor Board (Board) and Director to apply to the superior court for a temporary restraining order and other injunctive relief prohibiting specific acts if the Board or Director has reasonable grounds to believe that a person is violating regulations concerning out-of-state persons engaged in business as a producer, exporter, importer or rectifier. Specifies that any applicable civil penalties are *per violation*.

Miscellaneous – Allows the DLLC to continue to charge a fee for providing certain services. Requires common carriers shipping spirituous liquor to Arizona to maintain records. Allows the DLLC to issue a government license to any state agency, board or commission upon authorized application. Allows the Director to issue an interim permit to the applicant for the replacement of a hotel-motel license with a restaurant license. Standardizes the out-of-state winery sale limit to 240 gallons of wine sold in Arizona per year. Specifies that liquor laws and regulations do not apply to beer, produced for personal or family use, that is not for sale; allows the beer to be removed from the premises where it was made and exhibited at organized affairs, exhibitions or competitions such as homebrewer's contests, tasting or judging. Allows a clean

container with a maximum capacity of one gallon for consumption off the premises (growlers) to be composed of a material approved by a national sanitation organization. Establishes that it is an unlawful act to allow patrons to use any item for the consumption of vaporized spirituous liquor. Contains a severability clause.

United States submarine memorial (S.B. 1401) – Chapter 227

Authorizes the Arizona Department of Administration to provide for the placement of a memorial commemorating U.S. submarine veterans in Wesley Bolin Plaza. Prohibits the use of any public monies for the costs and stipulates that all fundraising and contracts for the artistic design and construction of the memorial are the sole responsibility of the proponents.

direct care plans; insurance; exemption (S.B. 1404) – Chapter 161

SEE THE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE.

tax credit; manufacturers; renewable energy (S.B. 1484) – Chapter 8

Creates individual and corporate tax credits for investment in new renewable energy facilities that produce energy for self-consumption if the power will be used primarily for manufacturing. To qualify, a taxpayer must invest at least \$300 million in new renewable energy facilities that produce energy using renewable energy resources, with the power being used primarily for manufacturing and at least 90 percent of the energy produced at each facility used for self-consumption in Arizona. Requires the minimum investment to be completed within a three-year period beginning on the date the application is received or December 31, 2017, whichever is earlier. Caps the credit at \$1 million per year for five years for each renewable energy facility; the maximum credit allowed per taxpayer per year is \$5 million. Prohibits a credit from being claimed for any taxable year after 2025, with the exception of allowable carryovers. Requires the taxpayer to apply to the Department of Revenue (DOR) for certification of the credit, which is allocated on a first come, first served basis. Prohibits DOR from authorizing tax credits that exceed in the aggregate a total of \$10 million for any calendar year.

first informer broadcasters (H.B. 2004) – Chapter 20

Allows the Arizona Division for Emergency Management (ADEM) to coordinate with an Arizona broadcasting association or cable television communication association, or both, to develop plans for preparing for and responding to an emergency or disaster. Permits ADEM to designate and authorize a statewide organization to establish and conduct a program to train and certify broadcast engineers and technical personnel who are critical to station operations as first informer broadcasters. Requires state and local government agencies to allow a first informer broadcaster access to an area affected by an emergency or disaster to restore, repair or resupply any facility or equipment critical to the ability of a broadcaster to acquire, produce and transmit essential emergency or disaster related public information programming.

continuation; funeral board (H.B. 2019) – Chapter 22

Retroactive to July 1, 2014, the State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers is continued until July 1, 2022.

technical correction; technical registration board (NOW: sale of dextromethorphan; age requirement) (H.B. 2086) – Chapter 162

SEE THE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE.

technical correction; Arbor day (NOW: workers' compensation; claim assignment) (H.B. 2094) – Chapter 26

Specifies that a workers' compensation claim against a person who is not in the same employ as the injured employee is *deemed assigned to the insurance carrier or self-insured employer* if, within one year, the injured employee or the employee's dependents do not pursue a remedy against the other person or, after instituting an action, the employee fails to fully prosecute the claim and the action is dismissed.

technical correction; benefits; aliens; athletes (NOW: unemployed; severance pay; definition) (H.B. 2115) – Chapter 237

Defines *severance pay*, as it concerns unemployment insurance, as including all amounts that an employer pays to an employee due to the employee's: 1) resignation, termination or participation in an exit incentive program or inclusion in a reduction in force; or 2) release of actual or potential claims for the termination of employment. Severance pay does not include any amounts that the employer pays for health benefits pursuant to any employee benefit plan.

Military affairs commission; continuation (H.B. 2135) – Chapter 30

Retroactive to July 1, 2014, the Military Affairs Commission is continued until July 1, 2022.

limited liability; space flight activities (H.B. 2163) – Chapter 165

Permits a space flight entity to enter into a liability release agreement with a participant to limit the entity's civil liability for a participant's injury that arises out of space flight activities.

sports authority; election (H.B. 2167) – Chapter 203

Allows, instead of requires, the Pima County Board of Supervisors to call an election for the establishment of a sports authority.

ACC; securities enforcement; spousal joinder (H.B. 2197) – Chapter 87

Prohibits the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) from joining an individual who is divorced from the defendant at the time a securities fraud action is filed. Allows the ACC to apply to the Maricopa County Superior Court or a federal court for an order restoring to any

person in interest that former spouse's portion of any monies or property that may have been acquired or transferred by the defendant.

workers' compensation; controlled substances (H.B. 2221) – Chapter 52

Requires information pertaining to use and prescription of a narcotic, opium-based or schedule II controlled substance concerning a workers' compensation claimant to be included in a required Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) report, rather than on written request of an interested party. Requires a physician to submit an inquiry to the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy requesting an employee's prescription information within two business days of writing or dispensing an initial prescription order for at least a 30 day supply of an opioid medication. The results of the inquiry must be reported to the workers' compensation carrier, the self-insured employer or ICA within 30 days from the date of the inquiry or within 5 business days if the results reveal that the employee is receiving opioids from another undisclosed health provider. Requires the carrier, the self-insured employer or ICA to provide drug rehabilitation and detoxification treatment, if medically necessary, for an employee who becomes dependent on or addicted to opioids that are prescribed for a work-related injury.

Requires any court action against a workers' compensation entity regarding the payment of a billing for medical services to be commenced within 24 months from the date of the rendered services or from the date that the carrier, self-insured employer or claims processing representative knew or should have known that services were rendered.

~~board of appraisal~~ (NOW: state board of appraisal) (H.B. 2239) – Chapter 135

Makes various changes pertaining to the State Board of Appraisal (Board). Prohibits the Board from considering certain complaints for administrative action if: 1) the complaint relates to an appraisal that was completed more than five years before the complaint was submitted or more than two years after final disposition of any judicial proceeding in which the appraisal was an issue, whichever is greater; or 2) the complaint is filed against a Board member or staff person's license or certificate, but concerns the person's performance of Board duties. Requires the Board to consolidate complaints filed within a six-month time period if the complaints are against the same appraiser and meet certain criteria. Allows the Board to impose a maximum civil penalty of \$3,000 per complaint, with all civil penalties deposited in the state General Fund.

Requires the Board to fix periods and terms of probation pursuant to statutory disciplinary proceedings and specifies that disciplinary action may include being placed on probation. Allows a prevailing party, in a formal hearing before the Board or the Office of Administrative Hearings, to collect fees, costs and expenses. If the Board does so, it must deposit these monies in the Board of Appraisal Fund to be spent without legislative appropriation.

Removes the Board's authority to conduct a criminal background check on applicants for an initial or renewal certificate or license and instead requires applicants to obtain a valid fingerprint clearance card. Lengthens the amount of time, from two to five years before application, that an applicant for registration, licensure or certification must not have had a license or certificate revoked. Modifies the required surety bond amount for appraisal management companies by specifying the amount be at least \$20,000 and at most \$50,000, instead of \$20,000.

certified public accountants (H.B. 2263) – Chapter 136

Modifies regulations pertaining to certified public accountants (CPAs) and the State Board of Accountancy (Board). Stipulates that a CPA applicant from another jurisdiction cannot have a Board-issued certificate that is expired, relinquished or revoked. Enables the Board to establish and collect a late fee for a retired status registration of no more than \$100. Removes the requirement that, upon certificate reinstatement, an individual pay the reinstatement fee but retains the requirement to pay the registration fee. Eliminates the ability of a partnership engaged in the practice of accounting by public accountants to register for less than two years and removes specifications relating to the registration date. Specifies that when the Board determines that a registrant has paid all past due fees and satisfied all other requirements for renewal, the suspension of a certificate is not a disciplinary order.

scrap metal dealers (H.B. 2268) – Chapter 90

Modifies requirements related to scrap metal dealers (dealers). Allows a dealer to give a check onsite made payable to an industrial account for a sale of air conditioning coils. Exempts certain metal from record-keeping requirements and prohibits dealers from knowingly purchasing municipal storm grates. Clarifies that local governments may issue business licenses to dealers, and that if a dealer's license was current and in good standing before September 13, 2013, that license is in compliance and the local government cannot require the dealer to reapply for licensure.

tax credits; capital investments; employment (H.B. 2272) – Chapter 168

Allows, for qualification for the second and third years of the Quality Jobs tax credit, an employee to be replaced with another new full-time employee in the same employment position if the employee leaves during the taxable year. The new employee will be treated as being in their second or third full year of continuous employment if the position was vacant 90 days or less and the new employee meets all of the same requirements as the original employee. The Quality Jobs tax credit provisions are retroactive to January 1, 2014.

Extends the ability for the Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) to approve Angel Investment tax credits from July 1, 2016, to July 1, 2021, and also extends the amount of time the credit may be claimed. Increases the maximum investment a qualified investor may make to be eligible from \$250,000 to \$500,000. Lengthens the amount of time the qualified investor may file an application with the ACA for the Angel Investment tax credit from 30 to 90 days after making the investment.

Beginning January 1, 2015, requires a taxpayer to first obtain ACA certification that basic research payments meet all requirements before the taxpayer may apply to the Department of Revenue for certification of additional Research and Development income tax credits for increased research activities involving basic research payments to a university. Details ACA certification application requirements.

dealer tank wagon prices (H.B. 2274) – Chapter 53

Eliminates the requirement that the Attorney General collect, compile and save data on a weekly basis showing the average dealer tank wagon prices for Phoenix and Tucson that is accessible to the Arizona Commerce Authority or a member of the Legislature.

military justice; courts-martial (H.B. 2311) – Chapter 143

Modifies position requirements for the Adjutant General of the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs by: 1) requiring appointees to establish their domicile in Arizona for residency purposes within 90 days of appointment; 2) extending the amount of time appointees must attain federal recognition in a grade of at least Brigadier General from one to two years after appointment; and 3) eliminating the requirement that appointees must have served at least 5 years in the Arizona National Guard in the last 10 years.

Revises the Arizona Code of Military Justice by updating nonjudicial punishments and procedures that may be imposed on an Arizona National Guardsman and modifying the sentences that may be imposed by general and summary courts-martial. Modifies military judge requirements by stipulating that a military judge must be: 1) a member of good standing of the State Bar of Arizona; 2) a current or former member of the U.S. or Arizona Armed Forces; and 3) appointed as a military judge by the Governor after certification by the State Judge Advocate as having met the qualifications.

unclaimed remains; veterans; burial (H.B. 2332) – Chapter 92

Allows a person that possesses unclaimed cremated remains, after meeting certain criteria, to release information associated with the remains to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or a veterans' service organization (VSO) to verify whether the remains are of a veteran or an eligible dependent to be interred in a veterans' cemetery. If verified, the person may transfer the cremated remains to a VSO to ensure that the remains are interred or transported to a veterans' cemetery for burial. Immunizes the person from civil liability for damages resulting from the release or transfer and the VSO for damages arising from the interment.

~~state parks; disabled veteran's pass.~~ (NOW: property; valuation; renewable energy; equipment) (H.B. 2403) – Chapter 264

Stipulates that depreciated cost for renewable energy equipment must be calculated by subtracting the depreciated value from the taxable original cost. Specifies that the assessed value of a leased portion of qualifying real property is, if the lessee defaults and maintains renewable energy equipment on the property, the total lease payments collected by the real property owner during the tax year or the assessed value of the leased property if classified as class 2 property, whichever is greater.

food handler training; courses; certification (H.B. 2436) – Chapter 210

Requires county food handler certificate training courses to meet American Society for Testing and Materials standard E2659-09 if the county requires food handler training and a certificate for employment in the food service industry. Outlines training course subject matter

and allows the course to be offered by any means available, including online, as a computer course or in a live classroom. Any person who demonstrates successful completion of an accredited training course must be issued a certificate or identification card.

cosmetology; regulation (H.B. 2439) – Chapter 238

Modifies cosmetologist, aesthetician and nail technician licensure requirements by lowering the minimum age necessary to qualify from 23 to 16 years of age and also requiring completion of two years of high school or its equivalent. For licensure as an instructor, lowers the minimum age necessary to qualify from 23 to 16 years of age and also requires the applicant to hold a high school diploma or its equivalent. Grants the Board of Cosmetology (Board) authority to select a national professional organization to administer license reexaminations. Extends certification to perform cosmetic procedures using lasers and intense pulsed light devices to qualified licensed cosmetologists.

Recognizes cosmetology schools as postsecondary educational institutions if the school: 1) only admits as regular students individuals possessing a high school diploma or its equivalent *or* who are beyond the age of compulsory education; and 2) is licensed by the Board to offer at least one training program beyond the secondary school level.

combat-related special compensation (H.B. 2514) – Chapter 239

Retroactive to July 29, 2010, prohibits a court from considering federal combat-related special compensation awarded to a veteran for service-connected disabilities when making a disposition of property or awarding spousal maintenance in a divorce proceeding.

pawnbrokers; interest; military members (H.B. 2537) – Chapter 98

Raises the maximum interest rate a pawnbroker may charge or receive: 1) from 8 percent to 13 percent per month for the first two months; and 2) from 6 percent to 11 percent per month for each month after.

Requires pawnbrokers, on receipt of a copy of military orders indicating that a pledgor is serving on federal active duty and has been deployed as a member of the Arizona National Guard, the U.S. Armed Forces Reserves or the regular component of the U.S. Armed Forces, to waive any unpaid interest charges and hold the pledged goods until 60 days after the pledgor's return from deployment. Classifies a violation as a class 1 misdemeanor.

alarm businesses; alarm agents; regulation (H.B. 2546) – Chapter 174 W/O

Removes specific crime convictions as reasons for denial of certification as an alarm business or agent and instead stipulates that an application *may* be denied if the controlling person of the business or agent lacks good moral character or has been convicted of an act involving moral turpitude. Requires the Board of Technical Registration to determine if an applicant lacks good moral character, which may be established by evidence of past criminal activity.

Beginning January 1, 2015, exempts monitoring services relating to an alarm system from municipal taxes.

theme park districts; formation; bonds (H.B. 2694) – Chapter 275

Specifies that a theme park district (district) may include a combination of a county with a population between 125,000 and 150,000 persons and a city located entirely in that county with a population between 3,000 and 5,000 persons. Allows a district to be established with a single theme park site, and permits, after a district is initially established, additional sites and the geographical boundaries to be revised. Removes the requirement that negotiable revenue bonds issued by a district be insured.

LEGISLATION VETOED

corporations; purposes; directors and officers (NOW: transportation network services) (H.B. 2262) – VETOED

Outlines transportation network requirements, which include: 1) allowing a transportation network operator (operator) to operate a motor vehicle that has at least four doors and carries at most eight passengers, including the operator; 2) conducting a safety inspection of each operator's motor vehicle before use to provide a transportation network trip (trip); 3) maintaining a commercial liability insurance policy with uninsured and underinsured motorist coverage that provides minimum coverage of \$1,000,000 per incident for accident claims involving an operator's vehicle during a trip; 4) providing proof of insurance coverage to the Department of Weights and Measures; and 5) conducting a criminal background and driver license check on potential operators. Provides additional requirements pertaining to insurance, operators and fares and establishes civil penalties for violations of transportation network regulations.

The Governor indicates in her veto message that, although Arizona welcomes transportation networks and offers a business friendly regulatory environment, H.B. 2262 places citizens at risk of deficient insurance coverage, higher insurance premiums and higher auto loan costs. The Governor also states that the legislation would subject consumers to drivers who would not have been tested for drugs, unlike what is required for school bus, light rail, taxi and other public transportation drivers.

domestic farm wineries; fruit pomace (H.B. 2661) – VETOED

SEE THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.