

Military, Veterans & Regulatory Affairs

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HB 2025 (Chapter 21): fallen firefighter memorial; committee

Renames the Fire Fighters and Emergency Paramedics Memorial Board to the Arizona Fallen Firefighter Memorial Committee and modifies membership. Prohibits Committee members from receiving compensation, but allows reimbursement for expenses relating to official Committee business. Requires the Committee to establish standards to memorialize individuals on the Arizona Fallen Firefighter Memorial in Wesley Bolin Plaza and conduct an annual memorial service. Terminates the Committee on July 1, 2027. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2158 (Chapter 215): tax settlement; Native American veterans

Expands eligibility to file a claim for payment from the Veterans' Income Tax Settlement Fund to veterans' who had state income tax withheld from their active duty military pay between July 1, 1977 through January 1, 2006, rather than between September 1, 1993 through January 1, 2006. Extends the date that ADVS accepts claims to January 1, 2020. Reverts all monies in the Fund to the GF on July 1, 2021. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for bill history.

HB 2271 (Chapter 39): occupational licensing; military members

Allows equivalent education, training or experience received as a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, National Guard or any other reserve component to satisfy requirements for a professional and occupational license, certificate or registration, as determined by the regulating entity. Requires the regulating entity to work in conjunction with ADVS to access the applicant's military information. Provides the regulating entities with a one-year rulemaking exemption. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2290 (Chapter 230): provisional licenses; criminal convictions.

Authorizes a licensing authority to issue either a regular or provisional license to a qualified applicant who has been convicted of an offense, dependent on the offense committed. The provisional license is valid for up to one year, as provided by rule, and may be revoked by the licensing authority under certain circumstances. Requires the regulating entity to notify the prosecutor if a license has been issued to an applicant for purposes of recovering restitution. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2319 (Chapter 252): security guard training instructors; certification

Establishes a firearm safety and security guard training instructor registration certificate that is valid for two years. Outlines applicant certifications and grounds for denial for issuance of a registration certificate. Requires an agency licensee to use registered instructors for training and directs ADPS to adopt rules for instructors. Prohibits a person from acting as or representing themselves as a security guard training or firearms safety training instructor unless they are registered and acting within the scope of their employment, and classifies a violation of this provision as a Class 1 misdemeanor. Requires the Private Investigator and Security Guard Hearing Board to annually review the security guard instructor training curriculum and make recommendations to ADPS. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2341 (Chapter 62): national guard; deployment; professional licenses

Allows any member of the National Guard or reserves, rather than only those in the Arizona National Guard, to be eligible for the current 180-day extension for a professional or occupational license, certificate or registration that may expire provided the member or their legal representation notifies the issuing authority of the federal active duty status of the member. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2415 (Chapter 157): in-state tuition; veterans

An emergency measure that conforms to federal law by modifying eligibility requirements for veterans classified as in-state students for community college and university tuition purposes. Effective: April 17, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1016 (Chapter 101): governor's regulatory review council; continuation

Continues GRRC for eight years. Effective: July 1, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1055 (Chapter 185): expedited rulemaking

Modifies the conditions that permit an agency to conduct expedited rulemaking. Amends the notice procedure and requirements, and specifies the expedited rulemaking is effective immediately upon filing, rather than 30 days following publication. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1071 (Chapter 236): DOC; graduated intervention policy; report

Requires the ADC Director to develop, implement and maintain a graduated intervention policy for offenders who violate a condition of community supervision and provide an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1114 (Chapter 237): outdoor advertising

Allows up to 35 electronic outdoor advertising signs, displays and devices in certain areas of Mohave County. Prohibits the signs, displays and devices to exceed 200 NITS in full-white mode from sunset until 11 p.m. and requires illumination to be extinguished from 11 p.m. to sunrise. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1118 (Chapter 66): military justice; nonjudicial punishment procedures

Conforms nonjudicial punishment procedures to the Federal Uniform Code of Military Justice for members of the Arizona National Guard. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1130 (Chapter 12): hairstylist licenses; cosmetology

Establishes requirements for obtaining a hairstyling license with the Board of Cosmetology. The license is valid for two years. Outlines applicant qualifications, grounds for disciplinary action and refusal to issue or renew a license. Prescribes a Class 1 misdemeanor for unlawful conduct and specified violations. Directs the Board to adopt rules to regulate the hairstyling profession.

Establishes requirements for obtaining a hairstyling instructor license and outlines applicant qualifications. Reduces the number of instructor training hours required to qualify for a cosmetologist, aesthetics or nail technician instructor license. Removes the requirement to have 5 years of licensed industry experience within the past 10 years to qualify for an instructor license. Eliminates the requirement for the Board to inspect all proposed salons to determine compliance. Effective: January 1, 2018.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1186 (Chapter 219): alarm industry; fingerprint requirements

Requires each controlling person of an alarm business to submit a valid FPCC to the BTR. Requires the application for an alarm business certificate and a controlling person certificate to include whether the person has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor. Specifies that alarm business certificates, controlling person certificates and alarm agent certificates are valid for three years, rather than two years.

Requires alarm agents to submit a FPCC, rather than fingerprints, to the BTR. Establishes a 60-day temporary alarm agent certification if an alarm business conducts a private background check that demonstrates the applicant has not been convicted of a crime that would prohibit them from obtaining a FPCC. The temporary certification may be extended for an additional 30 days for good cause. Requires an applicant to: 1) submit a copy of their FPCC to the BTR within 10 days of receipt; and 2) notify the BTR in writing within 15 days after termination of employment. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1327 (Chapter 19): gold star memorial

Authorizes ADOA to provide for the placement of a Gold Star Memorial in Wesley Bolin Plaza. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1437 (Chapter 138): agencies; review; GRRC; occupational regulation

Allows a person to petition GRRC to review an agency's final rulemaking based on the belief that the rule was not made in compliance with rulemaking procedures. Outlines the process for GRRC to investigate. Allows an individual harmed by an occupational regulation to petition an agency to repeal or modify the regulation within the agency's jurisdiction.

Establishes the Right to Earn a Living Act that requires an agency to limit all occupational regulations to only those necessary to fulfill public health, safety or welfare concerns. Effective: August 9, 2017.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.