



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 through the Arizona Bill Status Inquiry tracking system and the enacted bill summary 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 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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Administrative Hearings

In a contested case involving an agency, all parties are required to be afforded an opportunity for a hearing ([A.R.S. § 41-1061](#)). Most contested cases and appeals of agency actions are overseen by OAH pursuant to Uniform Administrative Hearing Procedures requirements. All state agencies that are supported by GF sources (except those specifically exempted) are required to use OAH services and personnel to conduct administrative hearings. The Director of OAH is required to assign ALJs from OAH to an agency on a temporary or permanent basis to preside over contested cases and appealable agency actions ([A.R.S. § 41-1092.01](#)).

Several agencies are exempted from the requirements of Uniform Administrative Hearings Procedures and are thus not overseen by OAH in their contested cases. These exemptions include, but are not limited to: ABOR, ADC, ADJC, ICA, and certain cases under ADOT and DCS. Contested cases within these agencies are instead required to be conducted by each agency pursuant to the requirements for adjudicative proceedings (Title 41, Chapter 6, Article 6).

A party can obtain a hearing on an appealable agency action or contested case by filing a notice of appeal or request for a hearing with an agency ([A.R.S. §§ 41-1061 & 41-1092.03](#)). The parties to a contested case or appealable agency action have the right to be represented by counsel, submit evidence and cross-examine witnesses. Hearings held pursuant to both the Uniform Administrative Hearing Procedures and adjudicative proceedings requirements are permitted to be conducted in an informal manner without adherence to the rules of evidence and procedure typically required for judicial proceedings ([A.R.S. §§ 41-1062 & 41-1092.07](#)).

In cases overseen by OAH, the ALJ is required to issue a written decision within 20 days of the hearing, which must be served to the agency. Within 30 days of receipt, the agency head is required to review the decision and accept, reject or modify the decision ([A.R.S. § 41-1092.08](#)). In cases held pursuant to the requirements for adjudicative proceedings, the final decision is required to be completed in writing and include findings of fact and conclusions of law ([A.R.S. § 41-1063](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1140	certificates of authority; video service	Requires OAH to receive complaints against local government or video service providers.	Summary	
2018	SB 1249	campaign finance violations; appeals	Permits campaign finance penalties to be appealed directly to the Superior Court, rather than through OAH.	Summary	
2018	SB 1273	administrative proceedings; rules; contested cases	Requires an opportunity to be afforded to all parties in a contested agency case to participate in a settlement conference or mediation unless declined by both parties or the hearing officer. Permits a party to seek disposition of the case by motion if there is no genuine issue of material fact.	Summary	
2018	SB 1385	tax appeals; administrative hearings; confidentiality	Allows a taxpayer that receives a deficiency assessment or refund denial from DOR to appeal directly to Arizona Board of Tax Appeals or bring an action in tax court instead of using the OAH administrative hearing process.	Summary	
2017	SB 1437	agencies; review; GRRC; occupational regulation	Requires final administrative decisions to specifically address the agency's authority to make its decision. Requires written justifications for rejections or modifications of ALJ decisions by agency heads to be sent to the Legislature.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2171	weights and measures; omnibus	Requires contested cases involving the regulation of for-hire transportation by ADOT to be heard by an ALJ pursuant to the Uniform Administrative Hearing Procedures, rather than by the agency pursuant to the adjudicative proceedings requirements.	Summary	
2016	SB 1060	power authority; hearings; continuation; audit	Requires OAH to conduct all administrative hearings related to appealable agency actions of the Arizona Power Authority.	Summary	
2016	SB 1498	homeowners' associations; fees; hearings; elections	Requires an HOA to provide written notice of an owners' option to petition for an administrative hearing with the Department of Fire, Building and Life Safety.	Summary	

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 2017:

1. Annual cost per IPS probationer was \$7,032.
2. Annual cost per standard probationer was \$1,075.
3. 67% of IPS probationers successfully completed IPS.
4. 76% of standard probationers successfully completed probation.

On June 30, 2017, there were:

1. 2,634 persons under direct IPS supervision (172 on indirect supervision).
2. 41,496 standard probationers under direct supervision.
3. 5,974 on indirect supervision (standard).
4. 36,249 on administrative supervision.
5. Total of 84,766 persons on some form of probation.

In FY 2017, probationers completed 852,971 hours of community restitution, paid \$16,064,542 in restitution and paid \$14,043,600 in fees, surcharges and reimbursements.

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

Sources: [2016 Supreme Court Annual Report](#); [2016 Adult Probation Annual Report](#).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2315	intensive probation; employment wages; monitoring	Modifies the procedures for a person under intensive probation to make payments for restitution and court fines/fees by removing the requirement for the person's wages be paid directly into an account established by the chief adult probation officer and requiring the person's wages be monitored by the person's probation officer.	Summary	
2016	HB 2701/ SB 1532	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1298	probation; juvenile; adult	Modifies several provisions for persons placed on probation.	Summary	
2015	SB 1478/ HB 2680	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. Requires counties to report on reductions in county funding as a result of the elimination of non-supplanting provisions.	Summary	
2014	HB 2461	probation officers; authority	Allows probation officers to enforce pretrial release conditions in all counties, instead of just Maricopa County.	Summary	
2014	HB 2706	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.	Summary	

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 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 in both private residences and 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	Note
2015	HB 2021	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 at the Arizona State Hospital are not reports that require an evaluation by an APS worker.	Summary	

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. Corrects typographical errors, makes address or name changes or clarifies language;
3. Adopts or incorporates by reference without material change any federal or state statutes, regulations or agency rules;
4. Reduces or consolidates steps, procedures or processes in the rules; or
5. Implements a proposal included in GRRC's five-year review of the agency.

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	Note
2018	HB 2184	secretary of state; counties; rulemaking	Permits any person to petition an agency to repeal or amend a rule. Requires agencies exempt from rulemaking to prepare a rulemaking notice and follow SOS formatting guidelines. Modifies which rules and notices must be included in the Arizona Administrative Registry and Arizona Administrative Code (Code). Requires the Code to be published electronically.	Summary	
2018	SB 1273	administrative proceedings; rules; contested cases	Permits a person to request GRRC review an existing agency practice, policy statement, final rule or licensing requirement not authorized by statute that they believe is unduly burdensome. Permits GRRC to modify, revise or void the practice, statement, rule or requirement.	Summary	
2017	HB 2026	secretary of state; omnibus	Modifies requirements for the posting, formatting and contents of the AAC and AAR.	Summary	
2017	SB 1055	expedited rulemaking	Permits an agency to conduct expedited rulemaking to adopt rules of another agency that will be consolidated or implement proposals included in GRRC's five-year review report of the agency. Removes language permitting the Governor to approve requests for expedited rulemaking. Modifies notice requirements.	Summary	
2017	SB 1437	agencies; review; GRRC; occupational regulation	Permits a person to petition GRRC to review a rule that the person believes does not comply with statute. Specifies that the rule is considered void if it is determined by GRRC to not comply with statute. Requires an agency to limit all occupational regulations to those that are necessary to specifically fulfill a public health, safety or welfare concern and outlines petition and review requirements.	Summary	
2016	HB 2450	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1388	rulemaking exemption; one-year review	Outlines procedures for reviewing rules adopted pursuant to a one-time rulemaking exemption granted by the Legislature.	Summary	
2015	HB 2526	governor's regulatory review council; membership	Requires at least one appointed member of GRRC to be a small business owner.	Summary	
2015	HB 2297	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.	Summary	

Antiquities Act (Act)

The Act establishes archeological sites on public lands as important public resources. The Act obligates federal agencies that manage public lands to preserve the historic, scientific, commemorative and cultural values of the archaeological and historic sites and structures for present and future generations. It also authorizes the President to protect landmarks, structures and objects of historic or scientific interest by designating them as national monuments. The Act was passed by the US Congress and signed into law by Theodore Roosevelt on June 8, 1906. Currently, 16 presidents have designated 157 national monuments under the Antiquities Act ([16 U.S.C. § 431-433](#)).

National monuments differ from national parks in that national parks require congressional approval, although Congress has made many of the designated national monuments into national parks. Any excavation on national monument land requires permit approval typically from the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture. There have been debates over the Act in whether it should be amended or repealed. Many debates have been centered around how the President should not unilaterally declare national monuments and take away economic and environmental decisions from the states and local organizations. Legislation has been proposed for Congress to strip the President's authority by either repealing the Act or by requiring congressional and state approval for any designation.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	SCM 1011	antiquities act; monuments; urging Congress	Urges Congress to repeal the Antiquities Act or amend the Act to require congressional, state, county and local approval to designate a national monument.	Summary	

Arizona Board of Cosmetology (Board)

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 an unlimited number of three-year terms. ABOC licenses aestheticians, hair stylists, 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, assessing fines and various penalties. The ABOC Fund consists of monies assessed for exams and licensing fees. This 90/10 agency retains 90% of monies to 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	Note
2018	SB 1399/ HB2476	board of barbers; cosmetology; apprenticeships	In part, expands the list of parties able to cut hair without a license to include individuals who participate in a ADES approved apprenticeship program in barbering and train with a mentor in a licensed establishment. Specifies the requirements for the hours of instruction, including those earned through an ADES-approved apprenticeship program.	Summary	
2017	SB 1130	hairstylist licenses; cosmetology	Establishes criteria for a <i>hairstylist</i> license and a <i>hairstylist instructor</i> license. Modifies the prerequisites for certain industry professionals to become licensed instructors. Authorizes ABOC to inspect salons on a regular basis.	Summary	Governor's Letter
2016	HB 2035	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2120	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1320	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2439	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1314	board of barbers; continuation	In part, continues ABOC for 10 years, until July 1, 2024.	Summary	

Arizona Board of Regents

The Arizona Constitution outlines the establishment of a public school system, which includes a public university system and Governor-appointed regents of the universities ([Arizona Constitution Article 11](#)). ABOR consists of 10 appointed members, including two student members, and two ex-officio members ([A.R.S. § 15-1621](#)). Members, other than student members, serve eight-year terms and current board members may be found on ABOR's [website](#). ABOR is charged with supervising the general conduct of Arizona's university system and is directed to adopt policies and rules necessary to govern and administer the three public universities (Arizona State University, Northern Arizona University and the University of Arizona), appoint, employ and remove each institution's president and employees, determine compensation, fix tuitions and fees, submit budget requests for institutions, adopt annual operating budgets for each university consisting of appropriated GF monies and the amount of approved tuition and fees, prescribe qualifications for admission, establish curricula and award degrees ([A.R.S. § 15-1626](#)).

The [JLBC Appropriations Report](#) outlines that in FY 2017 ABOR received \$21.9 million from the GF of which 25.9 FTEs and \$2.4 million were for board operations.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1527	higher education; budget reconciliation; 2018-2019.	Modifies the date for ABOR to submit the annual University Cost Containment Report for each university and modifies the information that must be included in the report.	Summary	
2018	HB 2563	postsecondary institutions; free expression policies	Requires ABOR and each community college to establish a committee on free expression to annually report on specified items.	Summary	Governor's Letter
2018	SB 1422	universities; tuition and fees	Requires ABOR to approve changes in tuition for online programs and academic fees set by universities. Instructs ABOR and each university to publicly disclose any final action on changes in tuition or academic fees.	Summary	
2017	HB 2547	university infrastructure capital financing; appropriations	Establishes a University Capital Infrastructure Fund for each university under ABOR and appropriates monies to each Fund for capital projects or debt service.	Summary	
2017	SB 1528	higher education; budget reconciliation; 2017-2018.	Requires ABOR to complete a cost study every five years that includes the costs associated with educating full-time resident undergraduate students. Requires ABOR to submit an annual cost containment report that demonstrates actions to contain the increased costs of university attendance for full-time resident undergraduate students. Requires the establishment of an Arizona Teacher Academy.	Summary	
2017	HB 2369	repeal; state boards and committees	Prohibits ABOR from using GF appropriations for contract lobbying services.	Summary	
2017	HB 2415	in-state tuition; veterans	Modifies eligibility requirements for veterans classified as in-state students for university tuition purposes to conform to federal law.	Summary	
2016	HB 2271	universities; commercial paper	Authorizes ABOR to issue commercial paper to provide short term financing for capital projects. Allows ABOR to obtain lines of credit for cash management or liquidity purposes.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2547	universities; in-state tuition; AmeriCorps	Permits persons who have participated for at least one year in the AmeriCorps or Volunteers in Service to America program in Arizona to be eligible for in-state public university tuition.	Summary	
2016	SB 1267	military service; postsecondary academic credit	Requires ABOR to create policies to award academic credit to current or former military members based on the length of service and skills acquired.	Summary	
2015	HB 2091	veterans; in-state tuition	Entitles in-state student classification to persons enrolled in an Arizona university who receives education benefits via the Post-9/11 GI Bill or the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty.	Summary	
2015	HB 2240	national guard members; tuition waivers	Establishes a tuition waiver program for Arizona National Guard members to attend a public university tuition-free for up to 16 credits per semester. Directs monies to offset incurred costs to be collected via private donations and grants and conditions enactment on there being sufficient monies in FY 2018 to reimburse the university.	Summary	
2014	HB 2709	capital outlay; 2014-2015	Directs ABOR to require each university to create a major maintenance and repair account for deposits of appropriated monies.	Summary	
2014	HB 2577	postsecondary distance education; reciprocity agreements	Authorizes ABOR to enter into reciprocity agreements to oversee and manage online distance education.	Summary	
2014	SB 1392	universities; intellectual property	Modifies ABOR's intellectual property transfer policies to require ABOR to establish policies that allow licensing assignment or other transfer of intellectual property owned by ABOR to a third party, on a case-by-case negotiated basis. Establishes a conflict of interest resolution process.	Summary	

Arizona Commerce Authority

The Arizona Department of Commerce was established by Laws 1984, Chapter 318. The Department 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 BOD. 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	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2167	Arizona commerce authority; continuation; requirements	Continues the ACA for six years, until July 1, 2024. Requires three FTEs to represent small and rural businesses on economic development issues and other regulatory matters before cities, counties and state agencies. Directs the ACA to post information on its website annually regarding rural economic development outreach and impact data; and small business outreach and impact data.	Summary	
2017	HB 2191	angel investor; tax credit cap	Authorizes an additional \$10 million in Angel Investment Tax Credits beginning July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021. Prohibits the ACA from authorizing more than \$2.5 million in tax credits in any FY, plus any unused credit capacity carried forward from the prior year.	Summary	
2017	HB 2515	governor appointees; criminal records checks	In part, requires an applicant or nominee to the ACA board to submit fingerprints for state and federal criminal records checks prior to appointment.	Summary	
2017	HB 2528	index exemptions; unused tax credits	In part, , modifies and repeals seldom or unused tax credits.	Summary	
2017	SB 1292	Arizona competes fund; microenterprises	Expands the purpose of the Arizona Competes Fund to include supporting and advancing programs and projects for <i>microenterprises</i> that enhance economic development. Requires 30% of the reserved grants for <i>microenterprise</i> development, capped at \$1 million. Continues the program and Fund for eight years	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	SB 1416	quality jobs incentives; tax credits	In part, extends and expands the Quality Jobs Tax Credit through FY 2025. Continues the current R & D tax credit amount through TY 2021. Authorizes commencement of construction of buildings and improvements by a manufacturing facility up to 180 days before certification by the ACA. Allows for accelerated depreciation of personal property located in a foreign trade zone or military reuse zone, classified during or after TY 2018, that was acquired during or after TY 2017.	Summary	
2016	SB 1501	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2222	employment security; omnibus	Transfers the statutory authority of the State Apprenticeship Program from the ACA to ADES.	Summary	
2016	HB 2448	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2666	governor's economic opportunity office; consolidation	Modifies existing agency programs, policies and funds, creates the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity 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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2670/ SB 1468	international operations centers.	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2673/ SB 1471	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Repeals the Job Training tax.	Summary	
2014	HB 2272	tax credits; capital investments; employment	<p>Modifies various tax credits:</p> <p><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).</p> <p><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.</p> <p><i>R&D Tax Credit:</i> requires a taxpayer to obtain certification from the ACA that research payments meet statutory requirements prior to applying to DOR for the credit.</p>	Summary	

Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management

ADFFM provides for land management and the prevention and suppression of wildland fires on state land and on private property located outside of cities and towns. The State Forester is authorized to prohibit the use of fireworks during times of high fire potential in unincorporated areas ([A.R.S. § 37-1305](#)). The State Forester is appointed by the Governor ([A.R.S. § 37-1301](#)).

The State Fire Safety Committee is established to advise the Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) ([A.R.S. § 37-1307](#)). The SFM is established within ADFFM to promote public health and safety and to reduce hazards to life, limb and property ([A.R.S. § 37-1381](#)). The SFM is required to assist in the enforcement of state laws and city and county ordinances relating to fire prevention and protection, adopt and ensure compliance with the state fire code, and conduct regularly scheduled fire safety inspection programs for all state and county owned buildings and all public and most private school buildings ([A.R.S. § 37-1383](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1432	ranchers; landowners; fire training	Requires ADFFM to develop a training program to detect, prevent and suppress forest and range fires. Asserts the state is not liable for any claim based on the performance or failure to perform as trained.	Summary	
2018	SB 1042	backflow prevention state fire code	Conforms the regulation of backflow protection equipment to the state fire code.	Summary	
2017	SB 1202	forestry and fire management; conformity	Asserts that the State Forester or the designated wildfire incident commander is not responsible for the safety or actions of any person or private entity contracted to provide wildfire protection services for private property within a wildfire management area.	Summary	
2017	HB 2225	vegetative natural products; removal, program	Extends the deadline for the State Land Commissioner and State Forester to establish a program to remove vegetative natural products on State Trust Land. Repeals the program on July 1, 2027.	Summary	
2017	SB 1215	insurance; forms' fire protection services	Excludes wildfire protection services of an insurance policy from review by ADOI and requires a conspicuously stamped or written notice declaring the exclusion.	Summary	
2016	SB 1189	department of forestry	Establishes ADFFM and modifies the duties of the State Forester.	Summary	
2016	SB 1244	fire districts; wildland fires; budget	In part, authorizes Budget Stabilization Fund monies to pay valid claims for federal reimbursement by the State Forester.	Summary	
2016	HB 2233	public buildings; applicable fire codes	Allows, at the request of a school district or charter school, the SFM to authorize an IGA with a local government to impose the local government's fire code. Allows the city, town, county or fire district to conduct regularly scheduled fire safety inspections. Requires disclosure of any fees associated with the inspection process.	Summary	
2015	SB 1335/ HB 2005	fire access roads; limitation; enforcement	Allows the prohibition on counties and municipalities from adopting legal requirements related to fire apparatus access roads or extensions that require the installation of fire sprinklers to be enforced in a private civil action.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	SB 1169	fire code requirements; fire watch	Permits an employee who works at a building in which a fire watch is required to serve as the fire watch. Requires counties, municipalities and fire districts to provide the fire watch with printed instructions from the SFM. Subjects school buildings with an aggregate area of less than 5,000 square feet to permitting and inspection by the local fire marshal unless the municipality or county does not employ a local fire marshal, then regulation defaults to the SFM.	Summary	
2015	HB 2003	fire sprinklers, permits; regulation	Requires counties and municipalities to include specific language on fire sprinkler application forms. Allows municipalities to adopt fire codes or ordinances for sufficient fire access and routes that ensures public health and safety.	Summary	
2015	HB 2008	fireworks	Prohibits further regulation of the use of permissible consumer fireworks by a governing body, with exceptions. Allows a city, town or unincorporated area within a county with a population of less than 500,000 persons to prohibit the use or sale of permissible consumer fireworks on any day on which a stage one or higher fire restriction has been implemented.	Summary	
2015	HB 2162	rural fire district study committee	In part, allows the governing body of a newly merged fire district to adopt a nationally recognized fire code on approval of the SFM and at a public hearing. For consolidated districts, applies the adopted fire code of the district into which consolidation was requested to the entirety of the newly consolidated district.	Summary	
2014	SB 1183/ HB 2489	fire access roads; limitation; sprinklers.	Prohibits counties and municipalities from requiring the adoption of any fire code, ordinance or other legal requirement for an approved fire apparatus access road, extension, or both, that directly or indirectly requires the installation of fire sprinklers in a one- or two-family residence, utility or miscellaneous accessory building or structure.	Summary	
2014	HB 2343	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 for fire suppression and forest management on State lands by January 1, 2016.	Summary	
2014	SB 1158	fireworks; permissible use	Establishes requirements for sellers of fireworks that are shipped out-of-state or sold to farmers and ranchers, including recordkeeping and civil penalties for noncompliance. Establishes a penalty for the use of fireworks on preservation lands. Allows counties and municipalities to regulate the sale of permissible consumer fireworks in certain circumstances and modifies the counties' ability to regulate their use. Requires a local government in counties of more than 500,000 persons to allow the use and sale of permissible consumer fireworks during certain time periods.	Summary	

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	Note
2018	HB 2356	juvenile court; jurisdiction; age	Requires the juvenile court to retain jurisdiction over a juvenile who is at least 17 years old and who has been adjudicated delinquent, until the person reaches 19 years old, if the state files a notice of intent to retain jurisdiction. Requires the court to order continued probation and treatment services until the juvenile adjudicated delinquent reaches 19 years old or services are terminated by the court.	Summary	
2016	HB 2260	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1478/ HB 2680	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.	Summary	

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	Note
2018	HB 2108	ASDB; teacher salaries; personnel fingerprinting	In part, eliminates the requirement that ASDB employees have criminal history forms notarized and removes the requirement that noncertificated employees and nonpaid personnel who have a valid FPCC submit fingerprints.	Summary	
2018	HB 2152	fingerprinting; joint powers authority	Requires a fire district to require probationary employees in a firefighter position to submit a full set of fingerprints to any joint power authority formed with the district.	Summary	
2018	HB 2235	dental therapy; regulation; licensure	In part, requires dental therapists to obtain an FPCC.	Summary	
2018	SB 1045	home inspectors	In part, requires initial applicants for home inspector certification to obtain a FPCC for a federal and state criminal records check through ADPS, rather than submitting a full set of fingerprints to BTR.	Summary	
2018	SB 1072	DCS; contractor employees; fingerprint requirement	Clarifies that a DCS IT employee, contractor or subcontractor must have a Level I FPCC if the employee has access to DCS information as a part of their job duties.	Summary	
2018	SB 1098	industrial hemp; licensing	In part, requires an applicant for licensure to have a valid FPCC.	Summary	
2018	SB 1114	joint power authorities; fingerprinting	Permits legal entities formed by governing bodies for the purpose of jointly exercising common powers to require all employees and volunteers submit a full set of fingerprints to the Joint Powers Authority to obtain a state and federal criminal records check.	Summary	
2018	SB 1168	DES; fingerprint card; tax information	Requires an employee or contractor who has access to federal tax information to obtain a Level 1 FPCC.	Summary	
2018	SB 1268	Developmental homes; licensure; investigations	In part, allows ADES to deny, suspend or revoke a Home license if the person fails to obtain a Level 1 FPCC.	Summary	
2017	HB 2042	DHS; fingerprinting requirements	Requires a volunteer who provides medical services, nursing services, behavioral health services or health related services in a residential care or nursing care institution or a home health agency to obtain a FPCC. Exempts certain individuals.	Summary	
2017	HB 2247	school bus drivers; fingerprint cards	Requires a person to have a valid FPCC to be certified as a school bus driver. All current certified school bus drivers must obtain a valid FPCC and submit an identity verified fingerprint card by December 31, 2018 to maintain certification. A certified school bus driver who currently holds a valid FPCC may use the current FPCC until expiration.	Summary	
2017	SB 1380	DCS; background checks; central registry	In part, authorizes DCS to conduct background checks on applicants for child welfare agency licensing and employees who have direct contact with children or vulnerable adults. Denial, suspension or revocation of a foster home license due to a failure to obtain or maintain a Level 1 FPCC is not appealable to DCS.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2308	pharmacy board; logistics providers; permits	In part, requires a Third-Party Logistics Provider's designated representative to have a valid FPCC.	Summary	
2017	SB 1186	alarm industry; fingerprint requirements	In part, requires each controlling person of an alarm business to submit a valid FPCC to the BTR. Requires alarm agents to submit an FPCC, instead of fingerprints, to the Board.	Summary	
2017	SB 1435	health care professionals; fingerprinting	An emergency measure which requires doctors of allopathic and osteopathic medicine who are applying for expedited licensure to submit a full set of fingerprints to their respective boards, by September 1, 2017, to obtain state and federal criminal records checks. Requires a person seeking licensure as a physical therapist or physical therapist educated outside of the US to obtain a valid FPCC. Requires an applicant seeking certification as a physical therapist assistant to obtain a valid FPCC.	Summary	
2017	HB 2515	governor appointees; criminal records checks	Requires gubernatorial nominees, appointees and applicants for specified positions to submit fingerprints to their prospective employers for purposes of state and federal criminal records checks prior to nomination, appointment or hire.	Summary	
2017	SB 1121	certified qualified applicators; fingerprinting requirement	Requires an applicant for certification as a <i>new qualified applicator</i> to submit a full set of fingerprint and fees to the Pest Management Division within the AZDA.	Summary	
2017	SB 1109	fingerprinting; child placement; IT contractors	In part, requires an IT employee of a contractor or subcontractor who will have access to DCS information to obtain a FPCC.	Summary	
2016	HB 2109	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2154	failure to appear; arrest; fingerprinting	Outlines which criminal justice agencies are responsible for taking a person's 10-print fingerprints and submitting them to Central State Repository of criminal history records.	Summary	
2016	HB 2249	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2514	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1238	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.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2086	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2496	dental board; regulation; fingerprinting	In part, requires dental and dental hygienist license and denturist certification applicants to obtain a regular FPCC.	Summary	
2015	SB 1149	Arizona medical board; fingerprinting; disclosure	Repeals 2014 law requiring renewal AMB license applicants after September 2, 2014 to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check if not already done.	Summary	
2015	SB 1295	fingerprinting; judgement of guilt; records	Requires booking agencies to take 10-print fingerprints of individual if unable to determine whether legible 10-print fingerprints already taken by arresting agency.	Summary	
2014	HB 2306	fingerprint clearance cards; periodic checks	Adds human trafficking for forced labor or services to the list of regular and Level 1 FPCC precluding offenses. Authorizes ADPS to conduct periodic federal criminal history checks (ex. FBI NGI Rap Back) to update FPCC status and notify Board of Fingerprinting & employers of changes.	Summary	
2014	SB 1380	Arizona medical board; licensees; fingerprinting	Requires new AMB license applicants to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check. Renewal AMB license applicants after September 2, 2014 required to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check if not already done (note: repealed in 2015).	Summary	
2014	SB 1136	acupuncture board of examiners	Requires acupuncture license applicants to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check beginning July 1, 2016.	Summary	
2014	SB 1043	naturopaths; prescription authority; pharmacy board	Requires applicants for new license in pharmacy occupation to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history check.	Summary	
2014	HB 2239	state board of appraisal	Requires real estate appraisal management company registration applicants to obtain regular FPCC instead of fingerprint-based criminal history check.	Summary	
2014	SB 1391	noncertificated employees; schools; fingerprinting	Authorizes school districts and charter schools to require non-certificated personnel who provide student services to obtain a FPCC instead of fingerprint-based criminal history check.	Summary	

Arizona Finance Authority

Laws 2016, Chapter 372, established the Arizona Finance Authority (AFA) in the Governor’s Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) under the Arizona Commerce Authority. The AFA provides one-stop financing for businesses to expand or relocate, permits communities to build or improve water and public infrastructure ([WIFA](#)), and assists first-time homebuyers with down-payments and closing costs ([Homebuyer Program](#)).

The five-member AFA board is appointed by the Governor to three-year terms, with geographic diversity representing the state. The AFA serves as the board for the [Arizona Industrial Development Authority](#) (IDA), the [Water Infrastructure Finance Authority](#) (WIFA) and the [Greater Arizona Development Authority](#) (GADA) and approves the AFA budget. The enabling legislation requires annual and special meetings, permits audio and video conferencing but all votes must be by roll call. Board members receive payment for necessary expenses to perform their duties, but cannot have any direct or indirect personal financial interest in a project financed by the AFA. Additionally, the AFA must establish a seven-member WIFA advisory board. The IDA allows private borrowers to reduce financing costs through tax-exempt bonds; WIFA offers federal dollars to save borrowers money on water infrastructure projects; GADA helps to lower costs and accelerate projects.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2167	Arizona commerce authority; continuation; requirements	Continues the umbrella agency for the AFA six years, until July 1, 2024. Requires three FTEs to represent small and rural businesses on economic development issues and other regulatory matters before cities, counties and state agencies. Directs the ACA to post information on its website annually regarding rural economic development outreach and impact data; and small business outreach and impact data.	Summary	
2016	HB 2666	governor's economic opportunity office; consolidation	In part, creates the AFA in the OEO. Directs the 5-member AFA board to establish an IDA and serve as its board and that of GADA and WIFA. Requires the AFA to establish a 7-member <i>WIFA Advisory Board</i> , which terminates July 1, 2024. Permits the AFA to accept and administer grants, materials and property from federal, state or other agencies. Prescribes the power to adopt bylaws and related rules to carry out its functions. For bonding purposes, modifies dates and allocation percentages for the state ceilings on projects.	Summary	

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 May 2017, the AMB licensed 23,423 allopathic physicians.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2195	medical board; licensure; disciplinary action	Modifies the definition of <i>unprofessional conduct</i> . Allows a doctor whose license has been suspended or revoked in Arizona to be eligible for licensure by endorsement. Removes the requirement that an applicant for temporary licensure must have never had a license suspended, surrendered or revoked for disciplinary reasons or be the subject of an unresolved complaint.	Summary	
2017	SB 1435	health care professionals; fingerprinting	In part, requires doctors of allopathic and osteopathic medicine who are applying for expedited licensure to submit a full set of fingerprints to their respective boards obtain state and federal criminal records checks.	Summary	
2016	HB 2364	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2502	medical licensure compact	Contains a variety of provisions for the AMB related to the establishment of the Medical Licensure Compact.	Summary	
2016	SB 1443	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.	Summary	Veto Letter
2015	SB 1149	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1258	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.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	SB 1051	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1379	volunteer health services; registration	Allows a HPRB 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 cy. 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 the person is licensed or has held a license and the AMB must verify the information. Permits the HPRB 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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1380	Arizona medical board; licensees; fingerprinting	Makes a variety of changes to the AMB.	Summary	
2014	SB 1381	Arizona medical board; supplemental 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.	Summary	

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 SBCS and SBE 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. 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. 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%. More information from the ADE may be found [here](#) or from the SBE [here](#).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	SB 1280	empowerment scholarship accounts; eligibility; administration	Establishes a required number of logged instructional hours for AOI students to be eligible for an ESA.	Summary	
2015	HB 2530	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 noncompliance.	Summary	Governor's Letter
2015	SB 1093	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 credits that have been accepted.	Summary	
2015	SB 1117	online instruction; state-approved charter authorizers	Permits any entity that is authorized to sponsor a charter school to sponsor an AOI charter school.	Summary	
2014	SB 1350	ADE school finance revisions	Removes the exclusion of AOI from ADM re-computation requirements.	Summary	

Arizona School Facilities Board (SFB)

In 1994, Arizona’s school capital finance system was declared unconstitutional in *Roosevelt v. Bishop* and the State was directed to develop a constitutional system by June 30, 1998. Legislation was passed, known as Students First (Fair and Immediate Resources for Students Today), which created SFB and charged it with administering three programs: Deficiencies Corrections, Building Renewal and New School Facilities. SFB was required to adopt minimum standards for school facilities known as Building Adequacy Guidelines and use the Deficiencies Correction Program to bring school facilities up to minimum adequacy by June 30, 2004. The Building Renewal program was charged with maintaining adequacy through repairs and renovations, but not new construction. In 2009 the program began to operate on a grant basis with priority given to school districts that provide routine preventative maintenance and can provide matching monies. Once a school district exceeds minimum square footage adequacy guidelines it becomes eligible to apply to SFB for legislatively appropriated New School Construction monies. More information on SFB may be found in [JLBC’s Appropriations Report](#) and through [SFB’s website](#).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2663	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2018-2019.	Modifies SFB membership, includes SFB employees in conflict of interest requirements and requires SFB to establish outlined policies and procedures for SFB funded projects. Requires SFB to provide JCCR with a fiscal impact statement when changing minimum adequacy requirements. Modifies Building Renewal Grant prioritization, continues SFB for four years and allows SFB to distribute \$825,000 from the New School Facilities Fund to school districts that meet outlined criteria. Directs OAG to conduct an audit of the Building Renewal Grant Fund.	Summary	
2017	HB 2219	school capital finance revisions	Requires SFB to approve or deny adjacent ways projects within 60 days of filing. Permits school districts to use specified funds to reimburse SFB for the repair/replacement of school property. Allows school districts to pay for new construction and be reimbursed if SFB has approved the construction and the full appropriation is unavailable.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2017	HB 2545/ SB 1530	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2017-2018.	Modifies the dates for schools to submit requests for new school construction and the date for SFB’s approval of projects. Directs SFB to use the 40 th day ADM rather than the 100 th day when determining square footage per pupil.	Summary	
2016	HB 2707/ SB 1538	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Allows school districts to pay for approved new construction projects in FYs 2017 and 2018 and be reimbursed if the full appropriation is unavailable.	Summary	
2016	SB 1117	school districts; adjacent ways; verification	Requires SFB approval of adjacent ways projects over \$50,000 and outlines requirements for approval.	Summary	
2015	SB 1077	child care facilities; SFB guidelines	Removes language allowing specified child care facilities to use minimum adequacy guidelines.	Summary	
2015	SB 1169	fire code requirements; fire watch	Specifies that school facilities with an area of less than 5,000 sq. ft. are only subject to inspection and permitting by the local fire marshal, unless a fire marshal is not employed.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	SB 1476/ HB 2683	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Directs SFB to administer the Access Our Best Public Schools Fund. Permits SFB to refinance lease purchase payments and requires SFB to publish a list of vacant state and school district buildings to charter schools.	Summary	
2014	SB 1102	school facilities board revisions	Modifies SFB's database requirements to require the inclusion of all buildings owned by school districts, outlines additional reporting requirements, establishes a formula for adjusting building age after remodeling or upgrading. Excludes specified areas from net square footage calculation requirements. Allows specified child care facilities to incorporate minimum adequacy guidelines when selecting a facility.	Summary	
2014	SB 1488	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015	Requires SFB to annually report to JCCR on the amount necessary for deficiencies correction and new school facilities for the next three years instead of two. Requires school districts to reimburse SFB on a determination that the district must reimburse Building Renewal Grant Fund monies. Directs SFB to use the most recent ADM data when approving enrollment projections.	Summary	

Arizona Securities Crowdfunding and Virtual Coin Offerings

The registration, an offer to sell or sale of securities in the state of Arizona is regulated by the ACC under the Arizona Securities Act ([Act](#)), which protects state residents from fraudulent offerings of securities within rules set forth by the federal Securities and Exchange Commission ([SEC](#)) and applicable state laws. Under the Act, the offer to sell and sales of securities made to persons residing in the same state as the issuer of the securities are exempt from registration requirements under an intrastate exemption. In the implementation of the exemption, the SEC adopted rules relating to intrastate offers and sales ([17 CFR § 230.147](#)) and the intrastate sales exemption ([17 CFR § 230.147A](#)). Under the SEC intrastate sales exemption, the issuer is described in part as a resident "*doing business within the state or territory in which all of the sales are made.*"

[A.R.S. § 44-1844](#) outlines specific criteria required for exemption from statutory registration requirements by issuers of securities, which includes *crowdfunding* and *virtual coin offerings*. [A.R.S. § 44-1801](#) defines *crowdfunding* as raising small sums of money from a substantial number of people to fund a project. *Virtual coin* is a value represented digitally that can be traded digitally and functions as a means of exchange, a unit of account and value. A *virtual coin offering* is an offering for sale of a security or transaction pertaining to an intrastate offering or crowdfunding venture, with some exclusions. According to NCSL, 31 states and D.C. have either passed some form of crowdfunding legislation or have accomplished the same goal through rulemaking.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2601	securities; crowdfunding; virtual coin offerings	Rewrites the statutory exemption pertaining to securities transactions, including crowdfunding and virtual coin offerings. Increases the aggregate limit an issuer may raise to \$5 million in a 12-month period. Distinguishes between virtual coins regulated as securities and virtual coins that function as utility tokens. Applies the statute against fraud to transactions involving virtual coins.	Summary	

Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board)

The Board consists of nine Governor appointed members who serve five-year terms ([A.R.S. § 32-1902](#)). The Board regulates the practice of pharmacy and the manufacturing, distribution, sale and storage of prescription medications and devices and non-prescription medications. The Board licenses pharmacists, pharmacy interns and pharmacy technicians ([A.R.S. §§ 32-1922, 32-1923, 32-1923.01](#)). The Board also issues permits to pharmacies, manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, non-prescription retailers and third-party logistics providers ([A.R.S. § 32-1930](#)). In addition to licensure and permitting, the Board adopts and enforces rules, conducts compliance inspections of permitted facilities, investigates and adjudicates all complaints and notifies all pharmacists of any applicable changes in law or statute ([A.R.S. § 32-1904](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2040	pharmacy board; definitions; reporting	Adds satellite pharmacies to the definition of <i>pharmacy</i> . Clarifies that a satellite pharmacy does not have to be separately permitted by the Board . Allows the Board to discipline a permittee for failing to maintain effective controls against the diversion of controlled substances to unauthorized entities or persons. Establishes an Automated Prescription-Dispensing Kiosk Permit. Prohibits an Automated-Dispensing Kiosk from containing or dispensing a controlled substance.	Summary	
2018	HB 2041	pharmacy board; licenses; permits	Eliminates the position of Graduate Intern from the Board statutes. States that if a business receives a Board permit and does not become operational within nine months, then the permit becomes invalid. Permits the Board to grant a one-time extension for a business to become operational.	Summary	
2018	HB 2149	pharmacies; remote dispensing	Includes a remote dispensing site pharmacy in the definition of <i>pharmacy</i> . Outlines training and licensure requirements for remote dispensing site pharmacies. Allows a pharmacist who supervises and dispenses in a licensed pharmacy to supervise one remote dispensing site pharmacy and up to two remote dispensing site pharmacies if the pharmacist is not simultaneously supervising and dispensing at a licensed pharmacy.	Summary	
2018	HB 2633	pharmacists; controlled substances	Specifies that a pharmacist is not required to verify a prescription's exemption status with the prescriber. Allows a pharmacy to sell and dispense a schedule II substance that is prescribed by a health professional who is located in another county in this state if the prescription complies with state and federal law. Permits the Board or executive director to waive red cap packaging requirements if implementation is not feasible under certain circumstances. (Contains a retroactive date of April 26, 2018.)	Summary	
2017	HB 2031	pharmacy; virtual manufacturers; virtual wholesalers	Adds the term <i>virtual wholesaler</i> to the definitions of <i>full service wholesale permittee</i> and <i>nonprescription drug wholesale permittee</i> . Adds the term <i>virtual manufacturer</i> to the definition of <i>manufacturer</i> and stipulates that the terms <i>virtual wholesaler</i> and <i>virtual manufacturer</i> will be defined in rule.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2032	pharmacy board; notice requirements	Expands the notice requirements for all Board licensees to include any changes in the licensee's contact information or employer's address. Requires licensees and permittees to create online profiles using the Board's licensing software and authorizes notice from licensees or pharmacists in-charge to be provided electronically.	Summary	
2017	HB 2307	controlled substances; prescription monitoring program	Allows the Director of the Board to annually transfer up to \$500,000, rather than \$395,795, from the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy Fund to the CSPMP Fund. Requires the CSPMP to be operated, monitored, maintained and staffed by the Board. Allows the Board to release program data to AHCCCS for the purpose of performing a drug utilization review for controlled substances.	Summary	
2017	HB 2308	pharmacy board; logistics providers; permits	Permits the Board to issue a Third-Party Logistics Provider permit. Requires the Board to have free access to a Third-Party Logistics Provider in order to enforce rules and ensure compliance. Outlines required storage practices, policies and procedures for Third-Party Logistic Providers.	Summary	
2017	SB 1029	pharmacy board; licensure; fees	Extends the expiration date of a pharmacy technician trainee license from 24 to 36 months. Prohibits a pharmacy technician trainee license from being renewed or reissued.	Summary	
2017	SB 1134	pharmacy board; required permitting; violation	Requires a resident of Arizona or any other jurisdiction to obtain a Board-issued permit to sell specified substances or devices. Subjects a person found in violation of rule or statute by way of a formal hearing to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000.	Summary	
2017	SB 1269	pharmacists; scope of practice	Permits pharmacists to dispense a one-time emergency refill for each prescription used to treat an ongoing medical condition if certain conditions are met. Permits a pharmacist to prescribe and administer oral fluoride varnish. Permits a pharmacist to prescribe and dispense nicotine-replacement tobacco cessation drug therapies.	Summary	
2017	SB 1377	controlled substances; approved medications	Authorizes the prescription of cannabidiol in Arizona, pending approval as a prescription medication by the FDA. Requires the Director of the Board to notify Legislative Council by July 1, 2020 whether or not the condition was met.	Summary	
2016	HB 2109	pharmacists; licensure	Eliminates the requirement that a pharmacist seeking a reciprocal license must be licensed for at least one year in another jurisdiction.	Summary	
2016	SB 1112	pharmacists; scope of practice	Expands the immunizations or vaccines that a licensed pharmacist may administer.	Summary	
2016	SB 1460	pharmacy board; manufacturers; dietary supplements	Permits the Board to issue a certificate of free sale to any person licensed by the Board as a manufacturer that desires to sell food supplements or dietary supplements domestically or internationally.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	SB 1337	foreign prescription orders	Allows a pharmacist or intern under the pharmacist supervision to fill a new written prescription order for a drug or device issued by a medical practitioner licensed by the appropriate board in a foreign country.	Summary	
2014	SB 1043	naturopaths; prescription authority; pharmacy board	Codifies current authority under the practice of pharmacists relating to collaborative agreements and immunizations. Requires applicants for an initial pharmacy license to submit to the Board a full set of fingerprints to obtain a state and federal criminal records check.	Summary	

Arizona State Land Department

ASLD has the authority to prudently manage all State Trust lands and sovereign lands that are not owned by other state entities, including the natural products from State Trust land ([Arizona Constitution, Article 10 § 1](#)). ASLD's mission is to serve as the fiduciary responsible for managing and safeguarding the 9.2 million acres of State Trust land ([A.R.S. § 37-102](#)). These lands were granted to Arizona under the provisions of the Enabling Act in 1912 to fund public institution beneficiaries in perpetuity; of 13 beneficiaries, public education (K-12) is the largest.

State Trust lands are not "public lands" and use of the land requires compensation through a [recreational use permit](#) or lease and fee, except for licensed hunters and fishers actively pursuing game or fish in season. A person who knowingly trespasses on State Trust land is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor ([4 months/ \\$750 plus surcharges](#)) and civil damages (A.R.S. §§ [37-501](#) and [502](#)).

The State Land Commissioner is appointed by the Governor ([A.R.S. § 37-131](#)). The Commissioner is required to prescribe rules for the application, permit, transaction, appraisal, service, filing and document fees for transactions related to the selling, leasing, annexation, conveyance, exchange, right-of-way and use of State Trust land or products ([A.R.S. § 37-107](#)). Revenues derived from the fees must be deposited in the Trust Land Management Fund and are classified as permanent or expendable.

Revenues derived from the sale of State Trust land, natural products and royalties from mineral materials are deposited in the beneficiaries' permanent funds and are invested in stocks, bonds and interest-bearing securities by the State Treasurer. Each parcel of State Trust land has a single corresponding beneficiary and they receive monthly distributions of investment earnings per the formula established in the Arizona Constitution ([Arizona Constitution, Article 10, § 7](#)).

Expendable revenue is comprised of rent from leases, permits and interest payments on sale contracts and other non-permanent disposition of Trust assets and are transferred directly to the beneficiaries monthly. Proposition 301, passed by the voters in the 2000 election, created a Classroom Site Fund whereby particular sources of funds, including revenue from the fiduciary management of State Trust lands, are directed to fund items such as teacher salaries, classroom size reduction and dropout prevention programs ([A.R.S. § 37-521](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2017	state land department; continuation	Continues ASLD for eight years and requires an update on their strategic plan by July 1, 2022.	Summary	
2018	SB 1038	state land sales; payment method	Allows the Commissioner to approve alternative forms of payment for the purchase of state land at an action.	Summary	
2017	HB 2096	natural resources projects; court actions	Stipulates that a person who files an action to enjoin a natural resources project and who does not prevail may be assessed court costs and damages. Directs ASLD to deposit any monetary damages awarded by the court into an account to paying for costs incurred because of the injunction.	Summary	
2017	HB 2157	private property access; right-of-way	Requires the state or any political subdivision to grant a nonexclusive ROW for at least 30 years to a private property owner if the property is surrounded by land owned by the state or political subdivision. Permits relocation of the right-of-way at the discretion of the state or political subdivision.	Summary	
2017	HB 2225	vegetative natural products; removal; program	Extends the deadline for the Commissioner and State Forester to establish a program to remove vegetative natural products on State Trust land. Sunsets the program on July 1, 2027.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2251	ADOT; Meridian road extension	Requires ADOT to work with interested parties to extend Meridian Road southbound across State Trust land and consult with ASLD and affected political subdivisions.	Summary	
2016	HB 2702/ SB 1533	environment; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Repeals the statutory changes made in the FY 2016 budget (SB 1474).	Summary	
2015	SB 1474/ HB 2676	environment; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Repeals the Trust Land Management Fund and replaces it with the Trust Land Administration Fund. Allows a portion of the annual proceeds of State Trust lands for administration and disposition of the Trust, upon voter approval.	Summary	
2015	HCR 2001 /SCR 1001	education finance; trust land distributions.	Modifies the State Treasurer's distribution formula of permanent Trust land funds beginning FY 2016.	Summary	
2014	HB 2343	wildfire prevention; state trust land	Requires the Commissioner, in coordination with the State Forester, to establish a program for the removal of vegetative natural products on State Trust land for fire suppression and forest management. Sunsets the program on July 1, 2024.	Summary	
2014	SB 1292	Arizona resource advisory council	Establishes the Arizona Resource Advisory Council and directs the Governor to appoint one employee from the ALSD or ADWR as a member.	Summary	

Arizona State Parks

ASPB selects, acquires, preserves, establishes and maintains, for the education, pleasure, recreation and health of the people, areas of natural features, scenic beauty, historical and scientific interest, zoos and botanical gardens ([A.R.S. § 41-511.03](#)).

ASPB consists of seven members, including the ASLD Commissioner and six Governor-appointed members who meet statutory criteria; all of whom serve a six-year term ([A.R.S. § 41-511](#)). Statute outlines the duties of ASPB, some of which include:

1. Selecting areas of for management, operation and further development as state parks and historical markers;
2. Planning, coordinating and administering a State Historic Preservation Program;
3. Keeping and administering an Arizona Register of Historical places that meet the criteria established by the ASPB or that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places;
4. Adopting rules for the classification of historic property;
5. Providing staff support to the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission; and
6. Maintaining a statewide OHV recreational plan ([A.R.S. § 41-511.04](#)).

Subject to legislative budgetary control, ASPB may acquire real or personal property through purchase, lease, agreement donation, grant, bequest or eminent domain for a state park or monument. Statute prohibits the creation or expansion of a state park or monument in excess of 160 acres, unless established by an act of the Legislature, with exceptions ([A.R.S. § 41-511.05](#)).

ASPB may appoint Park Ranger Law Enforcement Officers who meet the minimum qualifications established for peace officers and police officers. Park Rangers have the authority and power of a peace officer for the purpose of preserving the parks and protecting parks and monuments against damage ([A.R.S. § 41-511.09](#)). Any person who knowingly damages, defaces or destroys any public park or monument property within the state or any political subdivision thereof is guilty of a [Class 2 misdemeanor \(4 months/ up to \\$750 plus surcharges\)](#) ([A.R.S. § 41-511.13](#)).

A taxpayer may voluntarily contribute to the Sustainable State Parks and Road Fund when filing their tax return ([A.R.S. § 43-622](#)). ASPB is required to administer the Fund and use the monies to operate, maintain and make capital improvements to buildings, roads, parking lots, highway entrances and related structures to operate state parks ([A.R.S. § 41-511.17](#)).

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1525/ HB 2658	environment; budget reconciliation; 2018-2019.	Continues to allow ASPB to spend up to \$692,100 from its portion of Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund for operating expenses.	Summary	
2017	SB 1168	Arizona outdoor recreation commission; continuation	Continues the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission for three years.	Summary	
2017	SB 1526	environment; budget; reconciliation; 2017-2018	Continues to allow ASPB to spend up to \$692,100 from its portion of Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund for operating expenses.	Summary	
2016	HB 2702/ SB 1533	environment; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Continues to allow ASPB to spend up to \$692,100 from its portion of Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund for operating expenses.	Summary	
2015	SB 1474/ HB 2676	environment; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Expands use of the Yarnell Hill Memorial Fund to include purchasing, designing and constructing the Yarnell Hill Memorial. Continues to allow ASPB to spend up to \$692,100 from its portion of Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund for operating expenses.	Summary	

Year	Bill No	Short title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	HB 2624	Yarnell Hill memorial; appropriation	Requires ASPB to establish the Yarnell Hill Memorial State Park, dedicated to the members of the Granite Mountain Hotshot Crew who lost their lives fighting the Yarnell Hill Fire, on the determination that the site should be memorialized. Establishes the Yarnell Hill Memorial Fund administered by the ASPB.	Summary	
2014	HB 2707	environment; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015.	Requires ASPB to establish the Yarnell Hill Memorial State Park, dedicated to the members of the Granite Mountain Hotshot Crew who lost their lives fighting the Yarnell Hill Fire, on the determination that the site should be memorialized. Establishes the Yarnell Hill Memorial Fund, appropriates \$500,000 from the GF to purchase the memorial site and directs ASPB to administer the Fund. Continues to allow ASPB to spend up to \$692,100 from its portion of Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund for operating expenses.	Summary	
2014	SB 1326	state parks; donations; fund; transportation.	Establishes a process for taxpayers to donate to the Sustainable State Parks and Roads Fund when filing taxes.	Summary	

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 I applies to members hired before July 1, 2011; Tier II applies to members hired on or after that date.

Contributions

Employer contribution rate is a percentage of compensation of all employees based on the normal cost plus any accrued unfunded liability. Employees contribute at a matching rate. As of June 2018, the contribution rate is 11.80%.

Benefit Structure

Normal Retirement Date (the earliest of the following):

1. A member’s 65th birthday;
2. A member’s 62nd 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	Note
2018	HB 2035	deferred compensation plans; governing committee	Renames the Governing Committee for Tax Deferred Annuity and Deferred Compensation Plans to the Governing Committee for Deferred Compensation Plans (Committee). Modifies the requirements for Committee membership and duties. Removes tax deferred annuity plans as an option for income tax benefits.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1054	ASRS; nonparticipating employers	Clarifies criteria for ASRS to establish a separate fund for nonparticipating employers. Directs ASRS to allocate an actuarial accrued liability and a designated asset amount to the employer's separate fund and outlines the method for calculation. Prohibits an employer from participating in ASRS after the employer's nonparticipation date.	Summary	
2017	HB 2166	ASRS; return to work	Expands the circumstances in which an ASRS employer is required to pay an ACR to include a retired member who returns to work in a position that is similar in duties and responsibilities to that of a position ordinary filled by an employee of the employer.	Summary	
2017	HB 2167	ASRS; contributions; adjustments	Requires ASRS to return excess contributions made through a mistake of fact or mistake of law through an employer credit.	Summary	
2017	HB 2168	ASRS; reinstatement; contribution amount	Specifies an ASRS member, who is reemployed, may redeposit the amount of contributions ASRS paid, rather than the amount of contributions the member received, at the time of the member's separation from service.	Summary	
2017	SB 1052	ASRS; optional retirement benefits; overpayment	Stipulates if an ASRS member receives an overpayment due to a change or error in records, ASRS must withhold the overpayment amount plus any required income tax withholding from the return of contributions or from any partial lump sum.	Summary	
2017	SB 1053	ASRS; board powers	Allows the Board to determine the rights, benefits, and obligations of LTD and transfer members.	Summary	
2016	HB 2104	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2159	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2160	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1037	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1151	ASRS; continuation	Continues ASRS for eight years.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2338	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2339	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1096	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1097	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1119	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2039	charter schools; higher education sponsors	In part, allows all charter schools to participate in ASRS.	Summary	
2014	HB 2050	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2122	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1082	ASRS; employee background checks	Allows the ASRS Director to conduct criminal records checks and credit checks of current or prospective employees.	Summary	
2014	SB 1083	ASRS; applicable interest rate; definition	Defines specific terms to comply with the IRC.	Summary	
2014	SB 1084	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.	Summary	

Article V Convention of the States

An Article V Convention of the States is a convention for proposing amendments to the US Constitution. It is called for by two-thirds of state legislatures (presently 34 of the states). Amendments may also be proposed by Congress with a two-thirds vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

For an amendment to become part of the Constitution, it must be ratified by either, as determined by Congress, three-fourths of the state legislatures (presently 38 of the states) or conventions in three-fourths of the states ([Article V](#)).

There have been calls for an Article V Convention based on single issues such as balanced budget, illegal immigration, term limits, federal bailouts and federal regulatory reform. For example, 29 states have written and passed legislation calling for a Balanced Budget Amendment and legislation is still under consideration in Wisconsin as of 2017.

On September 12-15, 2017, the Arizona House of Representatives hosted an official Balanced Budget Amendment Convention ([BBA](#)) to authorize rules that would be proposed at an Article V Convention of States. This historic event was the first to take place in over 156 years. Delegates from around the US were invited to represent their state at the Convention. In past years, states have called conventions on various topics from the monetization of silver to free trade, but the delegations were not required to get authorization by both Houses to speak and vote on behalf of their respective State. The Arizona Convention was historic in that each delegate was authorized by both their respective Houses to speak and vote. The last convention to have this requirement was the Washington Peace Conference of 1861, where the states attempted to avert the Civil War.

Currently, there have been 33 amendments to the Constitution that have all been adopted by the US Congress and sent to the states for ratification. Twenty-seven of these have been ratified by the states.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2226	compact; balanced budget; convention	Adopts the Compact calling for an Article V Convention of the States to propose the Balanced Budget Amendment for ratification.	Summary	
2017	HCR 2010	application; Article V convention	Urges Congress to call an Article V Convention of the States limited to proposing amendments to the US Constitution that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government and limit the terms of office for its officials and members of Congress.	Summary	
2017	HCR 2013	convention; balanced federal budget	Urges Congress to call a Convention of the States to propose an amendment to the US Constitution that limits total federal appropriations for any FY not to exceed the total estimated federal revenue for that FY.	Summary	Fiscal Note

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:

1. 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:
 - a. \$25,000 because of bodily injury to or death of any one person in any one accident;
 - b. \$50,000 because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, subject to the limit for one person; and
 - c. \$20,000 because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.
2. 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:
 - a. Primary commercial motor vehicle liability insurance in a minimum amount of \$250,000 per incident and
 - b. 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:

1. 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:
 - a. \$25,000 because of bodily injury to or death of any one person in any one accident;
 - b. \$50,000 because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, subject to the limit for one person; and
 - c. \$20,000 because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.
2. During the time the TNC driver is providing transportation network services the following insurance coverage must be maintained:
 - a. Primary commercial motor vehicle liability insurance in a minimum amount of \$250,000 per incident; and
 - b. Commercial uninsured motorist coverage in a minimum amount of \$250,000 per incident.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2171	weights and measures; omnibus	Revises statutes regarding taxis, livery vehicles, limousines and transportation network company vehicles with regards to permits.	Summary	
2016	SB 1492	taxi; limousines; livery vehicles	Prohibits a TNC driver from accepting street hails and adds further regulations for taxis, limousines and livery vehicles.	Summary	
2015	HB 2135	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.	Summary	

Campaign Finance

Arizona statute prescribes three types of committees which must meet campaign finance requirements: candidate committees, PACs and political parties. Candidate committees, PACs and political parties are required to file a statement of organization with the filing officer within 10 days of qualifying as a committee by reaching the financial threshold for registration. Additionally, candidate committees, PACs and political parties must maintain detailed financial reports ([A.R.S. § 16-926](#)). The committee or party treasurer, who must be identified on the statement of organization, is considered the custodian of the committee's records and is required to authorize all campaign contributions, expenditures and disbursements from the committee or party ([A.R.S. § 16-907](#)). In order to terminate a committee, the treasurer must file a statement of organization with the filing officer. When filing a termination statement, the committee treasurer must certify that the committee will no longer receive any contributions or make any disbursements.

Contribution limits for the 2017-2018 election cycle can be found on the [SOS website](#).

Candidate Committees

Candidates that reach a certain level of financial activity in connection with their candidacy are required to form a candidate committee for the purpose of receiving and expending all monies relating to their campaign. Each candidate committee is required to deposit all committee monies into one or more bank accounts, which must be listed on the committee's statement of organization and segregated from their personal monies (A.R.S. §§ [16-905](#) through [16-907](#)). The campaign finance report for a candidate committee must be submitted during the four calendar quarters of the year preceding the general election for which the candidate is seeking election (A.R.S. §§ [16-926](#) & [16-927](#)). Financial disclosure requirements vary depending on the type of contribution or expenditure (A.R.S. §§ [16-911](#) through [16-918](#)). A *contribution* is anything of value made to a person for the purpose of influencing an election ([A.R.S. § 16-901](#)). Candidates are required to record and disclose all aggregate contributions from individuals of at least \$50 and any contribution from a PAC, political party or partnership ([A.R.S. § 16-926](#)). However, a privately funded candidate may contribute unlimited personal monies to their own candidate committee ([A.R.S. § 16-913](#)).

PACs

Entities are required to register as PACs if they are organized for the primary purpose of influencing the result of an election and knowingly receive contributions or makes expenditures of at least \$1,100 during a calendar year ([A.R.S. § 16-905](#)). PACs are required to file quarterly campaign finance reports for calendar quarters without an election and preselection and postelection reports for calendar quarters with an election ([A.R.S. § 16-927](#)). PACs may receive unlimited contributions from individuals, candidate committees, partnerships, PACs, etc. However, PACs must abide by contribution limits for candidates, depending upon the office sought by the candidate (A.R.S. § [16-911](#) through [16-918](#)). PAC's may apply with the SOS for mega PAC status if the PAC receives at least \$10 in contributions from at least 500 individuals in the four years preceding the application ([A.R.S. § 16-908](#)).

Political Parties

Political parties may receive unlimited contributions from individuals, candidate committees, partnerships, PACs, etc. However, the party must abide by contribution requirements for candidate committees. When making a contribution to a candidate committee, political parties must use monies contributed by an individual, partnership, candidate committee, PAC or other political party ([A.R.S. § 16-915](#)). Payment by a political party in support of its nominee by printing or distributing voter guides, sample ballots, pins, handbills, yard signs, etc. is not considered a contribution and thus exempted from campaign finance requirements ([A.R.S. § 16-911](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2078	political subdivisions; candidate committees	Requires a city or town candidate who receives contributions or makes expenditures of at least \$500 to register as a candidate committee. Removes the requirement that a filing officer pay a fee to opt into the SOS's electronic filing system for campaign related documents.	Summary	
2018	HB 2153	campaign finance; nonprofits; disclosure	Prohibits a filing or elections officer from requiring a 501(a) organization that remains in good standing with the IRS from registering or filing as a PAC, reporting personally identifying information, disclosing certain IRS forms, or submitting to audits or subpoenas regarding potential campaign finance violations.	Summary	
2018	SB 1249	campaign finance violations; appeals	Permits penalties imposed for campaign finance violations to be appealed directly to the superior court, rather than through OAH.	Summary	
2017	HB 2486	candidate committee names; office	Stipulates that the name of a candidate committee must include the office sought by the candidate only if the candidate has a committee open for multiple offices. Modifies the definition of <i>election cycle</i> relating to campaign finance.	Summary	
2016	HB 2296	charitable organizations; campaign finance disclosure	Prohibits the state or political subdivision from requiring a chartable 501(c)(3) organization to register as a political committee or file statements of contributions and expenditures. Specifies reporting requirements for certain contribution and transactions.	Summary	
2016	SB 1516	campaign finance amendments	Repeals and rewrites statutes relating to campaign finance. Consolidates the different kinds of political committees into three types of committees: candidate committees, PACs and political parties. Modifies the definition of contribution and modifies contribution limits. Modifies reporting periods and requirements for the different committees.	Summary	
2015	HB 2589	campaign finance; electronic filing system	Requires the SOS to develop an electronic filing system for campaign finance reports.	Summary	
2015	HB 2595	late filings; campaign finance reports	Specifies that the penalty for a late filing of a campaign finance report only accrues until the day the report is filed. Prohibits a filing officer from refusing to accept a campaign finance report until all late penalties are paid.	Summary	
2015	HB 2649	campaign finance; political committee; definition	Modifies the definition of a <i>political committee</i> by including an association or combination of persons who meet certain requirements. Requires political committees who meet this definition to file a statement of organization with the filing officer within 5 days.	Summary	
2014	HB 2665	campaign finance; election; candidate committees	Requires committees to distinguish between contributions received for the primary and general elections. Permits a candidate committee to transfer or contribute monies from one committee to another in certain circumstances. Requires contributions to a candidate's exploratory or campaign committee to apply to the primary election unless certain circumstances are met.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	SB 1344	contribution limits; clean elections authority	States that complaints and investigations relating to campaign contribution and expense violations by non-CCEC candidates for statewide and legislative office are subject only to the penalties and procedures outlined in the general provisions governing campaign finance and investigative authority of the SOS and AG. Specifies that CCEC has no authority to accept, investigate or otherwise act on a complaint relating to non-CCEC candidates.	Summary	

Career Technical Education Districts (Previously JTEDs)

CTEDs permit school districts to collaborate to offer CTE courses to students located within the CTED. CTEDs are governed by a separate governing board, but are geographically the same area as the participating school districts. Currently 14 CTEDs exist in the state, with the most recent CTED being established in Yuma County in FY 2016. Courses are offered either at a centralized campus or as satellite courses in district or charter schools.

Any student who resides within the district may attend the CTED, 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 CTED course may generate 1.25 ADM and students enrolled in a district and a centralized CTED campus may generate up to 1.75 ADM. Additionally, CTEDs have statutory authority to issue bonds and to levy \$0.05 per \$100 of assessed valuation within the district.

Information regarding CTED funding may be found [here](#).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2205	JTED governing boards; membership; prohibition	Restricts educators who teach or administer a satellite program or course from being a candidate for election to the CTED's governing board, but allows those persons to be appointed to the board by the county school superintendent.	Summary	Veto Letter
2018	HB 2526	career technical education districts	Renames JTEDs to CTEDs.	Summary	
2017	HB 2229	JTEDs; courses and programs; approval	Modifies the definition of CTED <i>courses</i> and <i>programs</i> and directs ADE to determine the approval of CTED courses and programs based on the definition. Includes CTED board members in conflict of interest requirements. Removes CTED funding in the current year rather than preceding year for failure to meet statutory requirements. Modifies criteria for CTED annual reporting and achievement profiles and requires school districts to report on CTED maintenance of effort.	Summary	
2017	HB 2248	JTEDs; adults	Permits CTEDs to offer vocational programs to adult students for the purposes of participating in financial assistance programs authorized by Title IV of the US Higher Education Act and allows persons to file complaints regarding CTED violations of state or federal law.	Summary	
2017	HB 2545/ SB 1530	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2017-2018.	Continues to fund CTEDs with a student count over 2,000 at 95.5%.	Summary	
2016	HB 2707/ SB 1538	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Permits CTED students who are less than 21 years old, including high school graduates, to continue to participate in CTED programs until the student graduates or the end of FY 2017, whichever is first. Modifies annual CTED reporting requirements.	Summary	
2016	SB 1525	JTED restoration and reforms	Removes the CTED funding reduction to 92.5%. Modifies requirements for courses and programs to qualify as a CTED course or program. Establishes new annual CTED reporting requirements and modifies the administration of CTEDs. Establishes the CTE Task Force to study and analyze CTED course offerings and requires an OAG special CTED audit.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	SB 1476/ HB 2683	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Reduces funding for CTED satellite programs to 92.5% for satellite CTED's and the district or charter the student is enrolled in beginning in FY 2017. Funds CTEDs over 2,000 students at 95.5%.	Summary	
2015	HB 2478	JTEDs; satellite courses; charter schools	Allows CTEDs to contract with charter schools located within the CTED to provide satellite campus courses.	Summary	
2014	SB 1350	ADE school finance revisions	Specifies that CTEDs are available to students whose district of residence is within the state.	Summary	

Central Arizona Project

In 1971, the CAWCD (multi-county water conservation district) was established to manage and operate the 336-mile Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal that annually brings about 1.5 million acre-feet of Colorado River water into Maricopa, Pima and Pinal counties. The CAWCD is governed by a 15-member BOD who serve staggered, six-year terms and are elected by its three-county service area ([A.R.S. § 48-3708](#)).

The CAWCD is authorized to levy an ad valorem tax up to 10¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation against all taxable property within its boundaries for administrative costs, district expenses and repayment to the federal government for reimbursable CAP construction costs ([A.R.S. § 48-3715](#)). The CAWCD levies another property tax of up to 4¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation. Annually, the CAWCD Board is required to determine, by resolution, whether all or part of the tax is applied to repayment of CAP construction costs or annual canal operation, maintenance and replacement. Any taxes not deposited into the [CAWCD Fund](#) must be deposited into the Arizona Water Banking Fund (A.R.S. §§ [48-3715.02](#) and [48-3715.03](#)). Additionally, the CAWCD collects a fee in lieu of taxes paid for each acre-foot of CAP water purchased, leased and delivered, or credited to a purchaser or leaser, with exceptions ([A.R.S. § 48-3715](#)).

The CAGR D is a division of the CAWCD that was established in 1993 to help landowners, cities, towns and water companies comply with the requirement of demonstrating a 100-year Assured Water Supply (AWS). CAGR D members are landowners, cities and water providers located in Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties who have no CAP allocations, have insufficient CAP allocations or lack direct access to renewable water supplies. The CAGR D uses CAP and other water supplies, except groundwater withdrawn from within an AMA, to replenish groundwater use by its members in excess of the limits established in the AWS rules.

The CAGR D receives its revenues through fees, annual membership dues and replenishment taxes and assessments (A.R.S. §§ [48-3774.01](#), [48-3778](#), [48-3779](#) and [48-3781](#)). Additionally, the CAGR D has the authority to issue revenue bonds to develop infrastructure and acquire water rights necessary to perform its replenishment obligation ([A.R.S. § 48-3772](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2112	multi-county water district; directors; elections	Prohibits a CAWCD employee or employee's spouse from serving as a CAWCD Board member.	Summary	
2015	HB 2325	member land; termination	Provides a mechanism of disenrollment of member lands from CAGR D.	Summary	
2015	HB 2661	multi-county water districts; storage tax	Maintains the current tax cap of 4¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation through December 31, 2024. Reduces the tax cap to 3¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation from January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2029. Repeals the ad valorem property tax on January 1, 2030.	Summary	

Charter Schools

Laws 1994, 9th Special Session, Chapter 2 established the charter school system. Charter schools are public schools that serve as an alternative to a traditional school district. The founding legislation created the Arizona State Board for Charter Schools which provides oversight through its role as the primary sponsor of charter schools. To create a charter school an entity must be sponsored by SBCS, SBE, a public university, a community college district or a group of community college districts ([A.R.S. § 15-183](#)). The charter of each charter school outlines an operational, academic and financial framework including provisions on compliance with education laws and rules, instruction and programs and the measurement of student progress towards state standards. Charters are effective for 15 years and may be renewed subject to a process that includes a review of the academic, operational and financial expectations in the performance framework. In addition, sponsors are required to review charters in five-year intervals and may revoke a charter for a breach of performance expectations. Charter schools calculate their budgets using the same school finance formula as school districts, however there are modifications and exceptions including differing amounts for Additional Assistance, excluding the transportation formula and not issuing bonds or overrides. Charter schools are funded via the GF and do not have a geographic district with taxing authority.

In SY 2017 charter students made up approximately 16% of the total Arizona public school population as reported in the Superintendent's Annual Report 2017, Vol 1.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2460	charter schools; vacant buildings; equipment	Prohibits the owner of a building in SFB's District Vacant Space Report from withdrawing the property from sale solely because a charter school is the highest bidder. Restricts school districts accepting an offer from a buyer or lessee that is less than an offer from a charter school.	Summary	
2018	HB 2663	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2018-2019.	Increases school finance formula components and establishes a five-year phase-out schedule for Charter Additional Assistance reductions. Requires charter schools to post teacher salary information on each school's website. Includes financial expectations in charter school performance frameworks and allows charter sponsors to deny a request for renewal or revoke a charter for failure to meet expectations.	Summary	
2018	SB 1055	charter schools; rulemaking exemption	Provides SBCS with a rulemaking exemption and requires SBCS to consider the fiscal impact of proposed rules.	Summary	
2017	SB 1036	charter schools; rulemaking exemption	Exempts SBCS from rulemaking requirements and establishes a procedure for persons to petition SBE and SBCS to object to a policy or rule.	Summary	Veto letter
2016	HB 2190	education omnibus	Removes the FTSE requirement for a community college to sponsor a charter school.	Summary	
2016	HB 2294	charter schools; special education funding	Allows charter schools to apply for grants from the Extraordinary Special Education Needs Fund.	Summary	
2016	HB 2665	charter schools; preference; foster children	Allows charter schools to give enrollment preference to children in foster care.	Summary	
2016	HB 2707	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Removes the authority for a school district to sponsor a charter school. Reduces the FY 2017 multi-site charter small school weight reduction to 33%. Declares the Legislature's intent to fund district-sponsored charter schools that operated in FY 2016 at	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
			approximately the same amount of incremental monies in FY 2017 as the previous year.		
2015	SB 1476	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Applies the small school weight to the combined ADM of a charter holder's school sites rather and directs the weight to not be applied individually if the combined ADM is greater than 600 and specified conditions are met. Establishes a phase-out schedule for the multi-site charter small school weight. Declares the intent of the Legislature to phase-out district-sponsored charter schools by FY 2017. Directs ADE to fund incremental monies for those schools at 50%. Requires SFB, rather than ADE, to publish a list of vacant and unused state or school district buildings to charter schools and charter school applicants.	Summary	
2015	HB 2478	JTEDs; satellite courses charter schools	Allows CTEDs to contract with charter schools within the CTED to offer CTE courses as a satellite campus.	Summary	
2015	SB 1074	unused school facilities; sale; lease	Prohibits school districts from restricting a charter school from negotiating to buy or lease a vacant or unused building.	Summary	
2015	SB 1117	online instruction; state-approved charter authorizers	Allows any state-approved charter authorizer to sponsor a charter school to provide AOI.	Summary	
2015	SB 1193	charter schools; performance; annual report	Directs charter sponsors to consider sufficient progress towards academic performance expectations as one of the most important factors for charter renewal or revocation and annually report specified information to OAG. Modifies the small school weight prohibition for multi-site charter schools.	Summary	
2014	HB 2039	charter schools; higher education sponsors	Expands the authority for charter schools to participate in ASRS and includes exceptions to financial and electronic data submission requirements for charters sponsored by a postsecondary institution, retroactive to FY 2012.	Summary	
2014	HB 2637	ADE; program administration	Allows charter schools to participate in the School Safety Program. Applies the district sponsored charter school ADM cap to schools that became operational prior to FY 2014.	Summary	
2014	HB 2711	higher education; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015	Prohibits the ADM of students in a school district charter school from exceeding the ADM of all students who attended school district charter schools in the district in FY 2013. Outlines funding provisions for school district sponsored charter schools.	Summary	
2014	SB 1336	school property; leases; immunity	Allows charter schools to permit the use of school property and grants immunity from civil liability for the use of school property, except in cases of intentional misconduct or gross negligence.	Summary	
2014	SB 1350	ADE school finance revisions	Allows student level data to be used to determine estimated student counts for charter schools. Expands the K-3 Reading Support Level Weight to students enrolled in a charter school in the first year of operation.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	SB 1488	K-12 education; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015	Prohibits school district governing boards from being granted a charter for a new charter school or for converting an existing school after June 30, 2013. Allows district-sponsored charter schools that began operations in FY 2014 to continue only through FY 2015. Outlines funding requirements pertaining to district-sponsored charter schools.	Summary	

Child Welfare System

(Hotline vs System?) The DCS Hotline is required to prepare a report if the identity or current location of the child victim, the child's family or the person suspected of abuse or neglect is known or can be reasonably ascertained and all of the following are alleged: 1) the suspected conduct would constitute abuse or neglect; 2) the suspected victim is under 18 years old and an Arizona resident or present in the state; and 3) the person suspected of committing the abuse or neglect is the parent, guardian or custodian of the victim or an adult member of the victim's household. Except for criminal conduct allegations, a DCS report is not required if the suspected conduct occurred more than three years before the communication to the hotline or if there's no information or indication that a child is currently being abused or neglected. Between October 2017 and March 2018, the Hotline received 24,093 reports that met the statutory criteria for a report ([DCS Reports](#)).

The total number of children in out-of-home care has decreased in the last few years. The number of children in out-of-home care exceeded 18,000 in 2016 but has decreased to 14,929 as of March of 2018 ([DCS semi-annual report](#)).

[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.

Resources

DCS (602) 255-2500 [Department of Child Safety Website](#)

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1072	DCS; contract employees; fingerprint requirement	Clarifies that a DCS IT employee, contractor or subcontractor must have a Level I FPCC if the employee has access to DCS information as a part of their job duties.	Summary	
2018	SB 1166	permanent guardianship; subsidy	Permits permanent guardians attempting to adopt a child to apply to DCS for an adoption subsidy. Requires the adoption subsidy rate to be set at the permanent guardianship subsidy rate established by DCS.	Summary	
2018	SB 1380	children; out-of-home placement	Requires a child welfare agency to obtain and provide specified information to a child within 60 days if certain criteria are met. Permits a child welfare agency that is a foster home or kinship foster home to obtain and provide access to specified information if certain criteria are met.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1473	kinship care; aggravated circumstances; dependency	Requires DCS to maintain a goal to place infants in their custody into a prospective permanent placement within one year of filing a dependency petition. Stipulates that if a child under the age of three has lived with a foster parent or kinship caregiver for at least nine months, the child is presumed to have a significant relationship with the foster parent or kinship caregiver. Requires DCS to consider specified criteria when determining if a placement is in the best interest of a child. Requires DCS, in a kinship foster care situation, to conduct an initial search with due diligence within 30 days of taking custody of a child to identify and notify adult relatives or persons with a significant relationship with the child. Requires DCS to file a motion to terminate parental rights within 10 days of the court making a finding that an aggravating circumstance exists, unless it is not in the best interest of the child. Modifies the list of aggravating circumstances.	Summary	
2018	SB 1518	department of child safety; reports	Consolidates various DCS reporting requirements. Requires DCS to post program and outcome data on its website in a format that can be downloaded and analyzed. Requires DCS to make outlined data available monthly, semiannually and annually.	Summary	
2017	HB 2423	parents' rights; DCS website information	Requires DCS to provide a conspicuous link on its website to information on parents' rights and the removal process. Requires DCS and the SOS to publish any final DCS rule on their respective websites within 10 days of the rule being filed.	Summary	
2017	SB 1003	DCS; investigations; custody; oversight committee	Establishes the six-member Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on DCS. Permits the superior court to issue an order authorizing DCS to take temporary custody of a child upon the filing of a sworn statement or testimony by a peace officer, child welfare investigator or a child safety worker. Specifies that a child may only be removed from their home if certain conditions are met. Prohibits DCS from using covert voice stress analysis during an investigation to determine if abuse or neglect exists. (Contains a delayed effective date of July 1, 2018 unless otherwise noted.)	Summary	
2017	SB 1109	fingerprinting; child placement; IT contractors	Requires an IT employee of a contractor or subcontractor, who will have access to DCS information, to obtain a FPCC. Allows DCS to place a child with a person who has a significant relationship with the child. Requires DCS to conduct a background check on all adult household members and all adults with caregiving responsibilities before a child who has been in out-of-home care is placed with a parent.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	SB 1194	DCS; foster parent; medical consent	States that if DCS has court ordered legal custody or temporary custody of a child, they may consent to certain medical treatments and procedures. Permits a foster parent, group home staff, foster home staff, relative or other person or agency who has a foster child placed in their custody to consent to HIV testing.	Summary	
2017	SB 1360	dependency proceedings; permanent guardianships; reunification	Permits the court to establish a permanent guardianship between a child and a guardian if the child is the subject of a pending dependency petition. Allows any party to a pending dependency proceeding to file a motion for permanent guardianship. Allows the court to revoke a permanent guardianship order of a child who has not been adjudicated a dependent child and has been the subject of a dependency petition and to return the child to their parents if certain criteria are met. Prohibits DCS from notifying a foster home in which a child has previously resided that the child has been removed from their home again, if the foster home has substantiated or outstanding allegations, reports or investigations. Establishes the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on DCS.	Summary	
2017	SB 1380	DCS; background checks; central registry	Expands the population who is eligible to use the services of a confidential intermediary to include the adoptee's biological grandparent and extended family. Authorizes DCS to conduct background checks on applicants for child welfare agency licensing and employees who have direct contact with children or vulnerable adults. Clarifies that denial, suspension or revocation of a foster home license due to a failure to obtain or maintain a Level 1 FPCC is not appealable to DCS.	Summary	
2016	HB 2059	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2260	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2270	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2427	child removal; uniform criteria	States that DCS must apply its rules, policies and safety and risk assessment tools uniformly across this State.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2442	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2452	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2522	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1238	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2024	child safety oversight committee; continuation	Continues the Child Safety Oversight Committee through December 31, 2016, and modifies Committee membership.	Summary	
2015	HB 2047	child removal; supervisor review; approval	Specifies 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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2098	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2099	adoption; definitions; agency records	Defines the procedures for transfer of documents when an adoption agency ceases operations.	Summary	
2015	HB 2100	DCS employee personal information; confidentiality	Protects the identity of a DCS employee.	Summary	
2015	HB 2166	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.	Summary	
2014, 2nd Special Session	SB 1001	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.	Summary	

Citizens Clean Elections Act & Elections Commission

The voters passed the Citizens Clean Elections Act (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, depending upon the office being sought. The minimum number of \$5 contributions that must be collected by candidates for each office during the 2018 election cycle can be found [here](#). Once qualified, clean elections candidates must follow strict contribution and spending limits, as well as reporting requirements and participate in required debates.

During the 2016 general election, 37 candidates ran as clean elections candidates. These candidates received approximately \$2.1 million from the CCEC to conduct their campaigns ([2016 CCEC Annual Report](#)). 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 ¾ vote of each chamber and “further the purpose of the Act” (Proposition 105).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HCR 2007	clean elections; unlawful contributions; rulemaking	Designates it as an unlawful contribution to make a payment from a clean elections account to a political party or certain 501(a) organizations. Removes the CCEC's exemption from rulemaking requirements.	Summary	
2016	HB 2050	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1516	campaign finance amendments	Repeals, rewrites and modifies campaign finance statutes. The bill did not receive the ¾ vote required to amend the Act and the conforming internal references in Title 16, Chapter 6, Article 2 were not changed.	Summary	
2014	HB 2107	elections; candidate, ballot measure signatures	Codifies the pilot program created by HB 2304 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 ½ of the required nomination petition signatures and qualifying contributions by use of the SOS online system.	Summary	
2014	SB 1344	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.	Summary	

Colorado River

The Colorado River is managed and operated under numerous compacts, federal laws, court decisions, decrees, contracts and regulatory guidelines collectively known as the "Law of the River". In 1922 the [Colorado River Compact](#) divided the basin into an Upper Basin and Lower Basin, with each basin receiving 7.5 million acre feet (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.

Arizona has the right to 2.8 maf annually of water from the River; 1.6 maf is delivered through the CAP canal 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.

The Secretary of the Interior is required to annually declare the Colorado River water supply conditions for the Lower Basin States (Normal, Surplus or Shortage) based on the 24-Month Study that is conducted in August of the previous year. There is no shortage declaration for 2019.

2007 Interim Guidelines ('07 Guidelines)

With the declining reservoir elevations, the '07 Guidelines were developed and are effective through 2026. Under the '07 Guidelines, Arizona and Nevada share the Lower Basin shortages with Mexico voluntarily agreeing through Minute 319 to also reduce its deliveries at the same elevations. Tier 1 shortages begin at Lake Mead elevation 1075'. There are no reductions to California under the '07 Guidelines. The '07 Guidelines also provide a mechanism to encourage and account for the augmentation and conservation of water supplies through Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS). A party who has a right to surplus Colorado River water may enter into a forbearance agreement to forgo, or not exercise, its right to surplus water resulting in greater conservation of water than would otherwise be accomplished ([2007 Interim Guidelines](#)).

Pilot Program

On July 30, 2014, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) signed a Pilot Program agreement with CAWCD, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Southern Nevada Water Authority and Denver Water to jointly fund voluntary water conservation projects in the Upper and Lower Basins to benefit the Colorado River System. Under the Pilot Program, a wide range of conservation methods along with whether voluntary, measurable reductions in consumptive use of Colorado River water constitutes a feasible and cost-effective approach are being explored. Any Colorado River water conserved as part of the Pilot Program does not accrue to the benefit or use of any individual water user and instead is for the sole purpose of increasing storage levels in Lake Mead and Lake Powell. At the end of 2017, approximately 93,476 acre feet has been stored in Lake Mead with a total expected volume of 116,636 acre feet conserved by 2025 ([BOR](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HJR 2002	lower Colorado basin; forbearance authority.	Authorizes the ADWR Director to enter into an agreement to forebear Arizona's right to certain quantities of ICS from the Colorado River that would otherwise be available for use in Arizona, under certain conditions.	Summary	

Community Colleges

Community colleges are county-wide postsecondary education districts that offer programs beyond the twelfth grade in arts, sciences and humanities for up to two years or vocational education ([A.R.S. § 15-1401](#)). In Arizona there are 10 community college districts (Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Yavapai and Yuma/La Paz) and 2 provisional community college districts (Gila and Santa Cruz). Community colleges are funded through a combination of property taxes, tuition and GF appropriations (excluding Pima and Maricopa Community College Districts). Information on community college enrollment, funding and tax rates may be found in [JLBC's Appropriations Report](#).

Community college districts are governed by an elected governing board that is responsible for adopting policies, enforcing courses of studies, appointing and employing chancellors and employees, determining salaries, removing employees as necessary, awarding degrees and determining the location within the district of a community college ([A.R.S. § 15-1444](#)). In addition to providing courses of study within the district, community college districts may also partner with school districts to provide Career and Technical Education courses and programs via a CTED.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1527	higher education; budget reconciliations; 2018-2019.	Prohibits community colleges from offering courses that require students to be a member of a labor organization, trade organization or trade guild to participate in an industry apprenticeship program. Authorizes community college districts that meet specified requirements to submit to voters a proposed tax levy up to twice the current amount. Continues to suspend community college funding formulas and specifies funding amounts in the General Appropriations Act. Continues the Foster Care Tuition Waiver Scholarship Program.	Summary	
2018	HB 2563	postsecondary institutions; free expression policies	Permits, rather than prohibits, public postsecondary institutions to restrict a student's right to speak in a public forum, subject to specified conditions. Permits lawfully present persons to protest unless conduct infringes on the rights of others. Requires reasonable efforts to address the safety of invited speakers and attendees and prohibits security fees based on the content of a speech. Instructs the court to award specified damages for violations of requirements. Requires ABOR and each community college to establish a committee on free expression to annually report on specified items.	Summary	Governor's Letter
2017	SB 1528	higher education; budget reconciliation; 2017-2018.	Removes the prohibition on community colleges located in Maricopa or Pima County from receiving STEM program and operating state aid. Continues to outline state aid for STEM programs and operations.	Summary	
2017	HB 2270	postsecondary education; veterans; transfer credits	Directs community colleges to provide vocational credit and certification for military training and skills and consult with ADVS when evaluating skills and knowledge for credit. Directs community colleges to notify military applicants of the option to receive credit for training and skills.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2415	in-state tuition; veterans	Modifies eligibility requirements for veterans classified as in-state students for community college tuition purposes to conform to federal law.	Summary	
2016	HB 2190	education omnibus	Removes the FTSE requirement for a community college to sponsor a charter school.	Summary	
2016	HB 2548	public forums; activities; postsecondary campuses	Prescribes penalties for a university or community college unlawfully restricting a student's right to speak and modifies the definition of <i>public forum</i> .	Summary	
2016	HB 2615	campuses; free speech zone; prohibition	Prohibits a community college or university from imposing restrictions on the time, place and manner of student speech that occurs in a public forum and is protected by the First Amendment, with exceptions. Permits the AG or a student whose expressive rights were violated to bring an action to enjoin any violation or recover reasonable court costs and attorney fees.	Summary	
2016	SB 1220	tribal college compact; renewal	Increases the minimum initial and renewal terms, from 10 to 20 years, for compacts between the state and Indian tribes for TPT revenue disbursement for tribal community colleges and requires JLBC review four years before expiration.	Summary	
2016	SB 1267	military service; postsecondary academic credit	Requires community colleges and ABOR to create policies to award academic credit to current or former members of the military that may be used towards a degree, based on length of service and skills acquired.	Summary	
2016	SB 1322	community colleges; expenditure limitation	Modifies the method for community college districts to calculate expenditure limitations including the calculation of local revenues, determination of FTSE and submission of FTSE estimates. Requires OAG to separately audit FTSE calculations, allows a governing board to refer a permanent Base Level increase to the voters and permits 10-year average FTSE enrollments to be submitted until FY 2020.	Summary	
2016	SB 1523	truth in taxation; levy increases	Requires a proposed community college district tax levy that increased by at least 15% from the previous year, excluding new construction increases, to be approved by the governing body by a unanimous roll call vote.	Summary	
2015	HB 2091	veterans; in-state tuition	Entitles in-state student classification to persons enrolled in an Arizona community college who receives education benefits via the Post-9/11 GI Bill or the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty.	Summary	
2015	HB 2240	national guard members; tuition waivers	Establishes a tuition waiver program for Arizona National Guard members to attend a community college tuition-free for up to 16 credits per semester. Directs monies to offset incurred costs to be collected via private donations and grants and conditions enactment on there being sufficient monies in FY 2018 to reimburse the community college.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2414	community college tuition financing districts	Renames <i>provisional community college districts</i> to <i>community college tuition financing districts</i> and allows previously establishes provisional community colleges to continue to operate in the same manner. Establishes a Study Committee on Community College Finance and Expenditure Limits.	Summary	
2015	HB 2610	community college collegiate special plates	Establishes a Community College District Collegiate Special Plate for community college districts over 50,000 FTSE and requires monies to be used for academic scholarships.	Summary	
2015	HB 2615	illegal tax levies; review; notice	Requires PTOC to review secondary property tax levies for each community college district.	Summary	
2015	SB 1066	political subdivisions; financial audit reports	Modifies requirements for community college district financial statements and reports that are filed with OAG. Requires specified reports and statements to be posted in a prominent location in their official website within seven days of filing. Prescribes an alternative method if financial statements are not filed on time.	Summary	
2015	SB 1095	community colleges; optional retirement plans	Stipulates that for non-retired ASRS members who participate in a community college district optional retirement plan, ASRS is required to transfer the employee's ASRS contributions with interest into the optional retirement plan.	Summary	
2015	SB 1477	higher education; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Limits community college state aid to those located in a county with a population under 750,000. Extends the deadline for Indian tribes to enter into a compact with the state regarding TPT revenue for tribal community colleges from 2012 to 2017	Summary	
2014	HB 2005	community colleges; nonresidents; reimbursement	Eliminates the requirement that individuals reside outside of a community college district must sign an affidavit claiming the county in which they reside and having the county school superintendent provide verification. Modifies how community college report on out of district residents.	Summary	
2014	HB 2577	postsecondary distance education; reciprocity agreements	Authorizes community colleges to enter into reciprocity agreements to oversee and manage online distance education.	Summary	
2014	SB 1350	ADE school finance revisions	Allows students eligible for a Grand Canyon Diploma to enroll the following semester in a community college rather than the following fall semester.	Summary	

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.

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 2nd Tuesday in March.
2. The 3rd Tuesday in May.
3. The 10th Tuesday before the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November.
4. The 1st Tuesday after the 1st 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 10th Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November.
2. The 1st Tuesday after the 1st 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. 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	Note
2018	HB 2604	consolidated elections; voter turnout	Requires a political subdivision to hold its elections on consolidated election dates if its previous election on a non-statewide election resulted in a significant decrease in voter turnout (25% reduction).	Summary	
2017	SB 1152	tax authorization; consolidated election dates	Requires an election for the approval or authorization of a TPT assessment by a county, city or town to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years.	Summary	
2015	HB 2214	majority vote calculation; municipal elections	Makes the session law in HB 2126 permanent for non-charter city elections.	Summary	
2014	HB 2126	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.	Summary	

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 JP 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 (Board). The Board consists of: two constables from counties of a certain size and who are appointed by a statewide constables' association; one JP; one county administrator or designee; the Director of 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 BOS 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	Note
2017	SB 1050	private process servers; duties	Specifies private process servers may serve all process, writs, orders, pleadings or papers that are permitted to be served by a sheriff or constable under specific statutes.	Summary	
2016	HB 2288	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 JP 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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2550	constables; training courses; deadline	Authorizes the Board to approve training coursework for constables in addition to AZPOST training coursework.	Summary	
2014	SB 1217	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1179	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.	Summary	

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 UI; Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance (AD&D); Disability Income Protection Insurance (DIP).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note																		
2016	HB 2152	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.	Summary																			
2014	HB 2526	consumer lender loans	<p>Modifies the finance charge structure for loans, as follows:</p> <p><i>Prior:</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Original Amount/ Credit Limit</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Principal</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Finance Charges/ APR <i>max rates</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">\$1,000 or less</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Greater than \$1,000</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">36% on the initial \$500 24% on the remaining balance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Current:</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Original Amount/ Credit Limit</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Principal</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Finance Charges/ APR <i>max rates</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">\$3,000 or less</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Greater than \$3,000</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">36% on the initial \$3,000 24% on the remaining balance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Increased the cap on loan origination fee from \$75 to \$150.</p>	Original Amount/ Credit Limit	Principal	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 Amount/ Credit Limit	Principal	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	Summary	
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Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program (CSPMP)

[Laws 2007, Chapter 269](#) established the CSPMP. The CSPMP is a program run by the Arizona Board of Pharmacy that promotes the public health and welfare by detecting diversion, abuse, and misuse of prescription medications classified as controlled substances under the Arizona Uniform Controlled Substances Act. The CSPMP maintains a computerized central database tracking system that tracks the prescribing, dispensing and consumption of schedule II, III, IV and V controlled substances that are dispensed by a licensed medical practitioner or pharmacy ([A.R.S. § 36-2602](#)).

Prescription information that is maintained by the CSPMP is confidential and not subject to inspection. Prescription information is reviewed by the Board to ascertain whether an act of unprofessional conduct or an illegal act has occurred ([A.R.S. § 36-2604](#)).

Any medical practitioner in Arizona who receives a license or renewal license and has a DEA registration or intends to receive a registration must register with the Arizona Board of Pharmacy and be given access to the CSPMP. A medical practitioner must obtain a utilization report for the previous 12 months prior to beginning any new course of treatment and at least quarterly while a prescription remains part of a patient's treatment. Statute provides a one-year exemption from the utilization report requirement if there are technological limitations. Statute outlines additional utilization report requirement exemptions ([A.R.S. § 36-2606](#)).

Statute outlines specified information that must be reported to the CSPMP if a medical practitioner prescribes a controlled substance or a pharmacy dispenses a controlled substance. All information required to be reported may be transmitted by electronic data transfer. Information must be reported on a daily basis ([A.R.S. § 36-2608](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2040	pharmacy board; definitions; reporting	In part, clarifies that a CSPMP reporter must report required dispensing information daily.	Summary	
2018	HB 2149	pharmacies; remote dispensing	In part, states that a remote dispensing site pharmacy must require the CSPMP database to be queried by a designated pharmacist before a controlled substance is dispensed. Requires a pharmacy technician or pharmacy intern of a remote dispensing site pharmacy to obtain a CSPMP patient utilization report for the preceding 12 months before dispensing a Schedule II controlled substance.	Summary	
2017	HB 2307	controlled substances prescription monitoring program	Allows the Director of the Pharmacy Board to annually transfer up to \$500,000, rather than \$395,795, from the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy Fund to the CSPMP Fund. Requires the CSPMP to be operated, monitored, maintained and staffed by the Board. Allows the Board to release program data to AHCCCS for the purpose of performing a drug utilization review for controlled substances.	Summary	
2017	SB 1023	dispensers; prescription drug monitoring	Adds Schedule V controlled substances to the CSPMP. Permits ADHS to receive CSPMP data to implement a public health response regarding opioid abuse or overuse, including the Drug Overdose Fatality Review Team.	Summary	
2016	SB 1283	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.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	SB 1370	controlled substances prescription monitoring program	Requires a medical practitioner regulatory board to notify the Pharmacy Board, on a monthly basis, of any initial licensures for medical practitioners who intend to apply for registration under the Controlled Substances Act and licensure renewals for practitioners for the purpose of registering a medical practitioner and accessing the CSPMP.	Summary	
2014	SB 1124	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.	Summary	

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 detention and correctional officers of certain state, county and local governments. CORP includes a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan for the AOC 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](#)). There are three "tiers" of benefits for CORP members: Tier 1 applies to members hired before January 1, 2012; Tier 2 applies to members hired on or after January 1, 2012 and before July 1, 2018; Tier 3 applies to members hired on or after July 1, 2018.

Eligibility

Laws 2017, Chapter 163, requires Tier 3 correctional and detention officers to participate in the Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PSPRS DC). Further, the law allows Tier 3 Administrative Office of the Courts probation and surveillance officers to enroll in either CORP or PSPRS DC Plan.

Contributions

Employer and member contributions are based on the member's tier.

For Tier 1 and Tier 2, 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. Employers must contribute an amount sufficient to meet both the normal cost plus the actuarially determined amount required to amortize the unfunded accrued liability over a closed period of not more than 20 years, beginning July 1, 2018.

For Tier 3, employers must contribute an amount sufficient to pay 33.3% of the normal cost plus 50% of the actuarially determined amount required to amortize the unfunded accrued liability attributable only to the employer's Tier 3 members. Such members must contribute an equal amount of the remaining 66.7% of the normal cost and 50% of the unfunded accrued liability.

Benefit Structure

Members are eligible to receive a pension upon meeting the requirements for *normal retirement date*. The amount of pension is based on tier, age, years of credited service, and *average monthly salary*.

For Tier 1 members, the *average monthly salary* is one-thirty-sixth of the member's highest salary during the 36 consecutive months (3 years) of service within the last 120 months (10 years) of service. The amount of normal retirement for members with 20 years of credited service (25 years for a dispatcher) is 50% of their average monthly salary multiplied by 2% for each year over 20 years of credited service. For members with more than 25 years of credited service the amount is multiplied by 2.5%. If a member retires with less than 20 years of credited service, the amount of normal retirement is 2.5% of the member's average monthly salary multiplied by years of credited service.

For Tier 2 members, the *average monthly salary* is one-sixtieth of the member's highest salary during the 60 consecutive months (5 years) of service within the last 120 months (10 years) of service. The amount of normal retirement for members with 25 years of credited service is 62.5% of their average monthly salary multiplied by 2.5% for each year over 25 years of credited service. If a member retires with less than 25 years of credited service, the amount of normal retirement is 2.5% of the member's average monthly salary multiplied by the years of credited service.

For Tier 3 members, the *average monthly salary* is equivalent to Tier 2 members. The amount of normal retirement is their average monthly salary multiplied by years of credited service multiplied by the following:

1. 1.25% for members with 10 < 15 years of credited service;
2. 1.50% for members with 15 < 20 years of credited service;
3. 1.75% for members with 20 < 22 years of credited service;

4. 2.00% for members with 22 < 25 years of credited service; and
5. 2.25% for members with at least 25 years of credited service.

Regardless of a member's tier, the amount of pension cannot to exceed 80% of the member's average monthly salary ([A.R.S. § 38-885](#)).

Permanent Benefit Increase

Retirees (who became a member prior to July 20, 2011) 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](#)).

Retirees (who became a member on or after July 20, 2011) are eligible for a PBI of 2-4% only when returns exceed 10.5% and funded status is greater than 60% ([A.R.S. § 38-905.02](#)).

If approved by the voters in 2018 (HCR 2032), the PBI for CORP members would be replaced with a COLA as enacted by Laws 2017, Chapter 163.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1251	PSPRS; CORP; modifications	Grants CORP survivor benefits to the surviving spouse. Allows a retiree to rollover contribution into separate account under PSPRS Defined Contribution Plan.	Summary	
2017	HB 2485	EORP; PSPRS; CORP; modifications	Provides for the return of excess contributions paid through a mistake of fact.	Summary	
2017	SB 1442	modifications; corrections officer retirement plan	Requires Correctional Officers, and allows Probation and Surveillance Officers, hired on or after July 1, 2018, to participate in PSPRS DC Retirement Plan. Establishes a COLA for certain participants.	Summary	
2016	HB 2643	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1160	CORP; reverse deferred retirement option	Removes the repeal date of July 1, 2016, for the reverse DROP Program.	Summary	
2016	SB 1152	PSPRS; EORP; CORP; continuation	Continues CORP for eight years.	Summary	
2015	SB 1057	PSPRS; health benefits; retirement benefits	Makes changes to the lump sum payment of PBIs and the health insurance/accident premium benefit program PSPRS.	Summary	
2014	HB 2166	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2693	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2708	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.	Summary	

County Recorders

In Arizona, there are 15 county recorders, 13 county election directors and 2 clerks of the BOS/ election directors. County recorders serve two-year terms and are elected at general elections ([A.R.S. § 11-406](#)). 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	Note
2018	SB 1043	county recorders; recording fees	Requires the county recorder to charge flat fees for recording papers rather than per-page fees. Removes certain fees and requires the county recorder to charge the \$15 or \$30 flat fee instead.	Summary	
2017	HB 2412	voter registration records; petition submittals	Modifies the fee charged by the county recorder for copies of voter registration records from 1¢-5¢ per-name to a set amount, depending on the number of records requested.	Summary	
2017	SB 1238	early ballot envelopes	Requires the officer in charge of elections to ensure that early ballot envelopes do not reveal the voter's selection.	Summary	
2015	HB 2595	late filings; campaign finance reports	Creates a four-day window for early ballot distribution from no earlier than the 27 th day to no later than the 24 th day before the election if requests are received on or before the 31 st day prior to an election.	Summary	
2014	HB 2100	address confidentiality program	Allows eligible participants in the SOS's Address Confidentiality Program to request confidentiality in documents maintained by the county recorder.	Summary	

Deannexation

[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 the territory adjoins the exterior boundary of the annexing city or town for at least 300 feet, is at least 200 feet in width at all points excluding rights-of-way and roadways and has 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. The governing body of the municipality and the county must adopt an ordinance containing the legal description of the territory and declare the deannexation contingent upon 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	Note
2016	HB 2076	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2383	invalid annexation; boundaries; procedures	Outlines 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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2148	municipalities; counties; transfer; right-of-way	Clarifies 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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2330	municipalities; deannexation; public right-of-way	Allows 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.	Summary	

Defensive Driving School

An individual who is issued a citation for a civil traffic violation is eligible to attend a defensive driving school in order to remove the violation from the individual's driving record. A person who attends a defensive driving school is not allowed to attend another school within 12 months of the first violation. If a person commits a civil or criminal traffic violation resulting in death or serious physical injury, the individual is not eligible to attend a defensive driving school, however, the court is still allowed to order them to complete a defensive driving school course in addition to another sentence imposed by the court ([A.R.S. § 28-3392](#)).

An eligible individual must attend a defensive driving school that is certified by the Arizona Supreme Court and that complies with reporting requirements. When issuing a civil traffic citation, a law enforcement officer must provide notice to the individual regarding the option to attend a defensive driving school ([A.R.S. § 28-3393](#)). When an eligible individual completes a course at a defensive driving school, the court must dismiss the citation and ADOT is prohibited from keeping the citation on the individual's driving record ([A.R.S. § 28-3394](#)).

The Arizona Supreme Court is charged with supervising the use of defensive driving schools by the courts in Arizona, and tasked with: 1) establishing a database to keep a record of people who attend defensive driving school; 2) establishing criteria for the certification of defensive driving schools and their instructors; 3) creating procedures for courts and schools to remit reports; and 4) limiting a defensive driving school course to four and half hours ([A.R.S. § 28-3395](#)). The Supreme Court may also require a defensive driving school to be audited for compliance ([A.R.S. § 28-3399](#)).

The presiding judge of each court sets the amount of the court diversion fee for an individual who attends a defensive driving school, in addition to a \$45 surcharge. Payment of the diversion fee and surcharge is in lieu of payment of a civil penalty or criminal fine and any surcharge for a traffic violation. The school must collect the fee and surcharge prior to attendance. The school must transmit the fee to the appropriate court and transmit the surcharge to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer is instructed to deposit the surcharge as follows: 1) the first \$10,400,000 into the ADPS Forensics Fund; and 2) the remaining monies into the GF ([A.R.S. § 28-3396](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2650	commercial license; defense driving school	Instructs the court to allow a commercial driver license holder who is issued a civil traffic citation while driving a non-commercial motor vehicle to participate in a defensive driving diversion program.	Summary	
2015	HB 2308	eligibility; defensive driving school	Reduces the length of time between traffic violations for eligibility to attend defensive driving school from 24 to 12 months.	Summary	

Department of Emergency & Military Affairs

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

TAG is required to administer the National Guard Fund as well as the Camp Navajo Fund. Monies from the Camp Navajo Fund are used for the National Guard, operation, maintenance, capital improvements and personal services necessary for the National Guard to operate a regional training site and storage facility at Bellemont. After all budgeted operational, maintenance, support and capital improvement requirements are met at camp Navajo, TAG may use the remaining monies in the camp Navajo fund to provide for the operation, maintenance, support and capital improvements of any national guard facility. ([A.R.S. § 26-152](#)).

DEMA provides statewide emergency management capabilities via the Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM). ADEM prepares for and coordinates emergency management activities to reduce the impact of disaster on persons or property. An Emergency Management Training Fund consist of monies received from fees collected by ADEM for coordinating symposiums, training conferences and seminars relating to its powers and duties. The ADEM Director must deposit all fees collected for these activities in the Fund. ([A.R.S. § 26-305](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2341	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 of their legal representation notifies the issuing authority of the federal active duty status of the member.	Summary	
2016	HB 2703/ SB 1534	government; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Establishes 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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1212	national guard; peace officers; appointment	Expands AZNG member eligibility for appointment to Peace Officer status.	Summary	
2016	SB 1213	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2086	fingerprint clearance cards; omnibus	Requires DEMA employees, except for 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 FPCC. Authorizes ADPS to exchange DEMA employee fingerprint information with the FBI.	Summary	
2015	HB 2103	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.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2106	emergency and military affairs; continuation	Continues DEMA and the State Emergency Council until July 1, 2023.	Summary	
2015	HB 2240	national guard members; tuition waivers	Establishes a tuition waiver program for members of the Arizona National Guard.	Summary	
2015	HB 2274	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1473/ HB 2675	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2311	military justice; courts-martial	Modifies statute relating to the qualifications of TAG, military judge qualifications, non-judicial punishment and court-martial punishment.	Summary	
2014	SB 1476	electromagnetic pulse preparedness; recommendations	Requires ADEM to develop and post preparedness recommendations in the event of an electromagnetic pulse across the US.	Summary	
2013	HB 2174	emergency response commission; fees	Permits the Arizona Emergency Response Commission to establish fees to implement the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.	Summary	

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 fee for initial application and renewal of a license, varies by the license class and driver age ([A.R.S. § 28-3002](#)).

A person under the age of 18 may apply for a class G driver license if the person is at least 16 years of age, has a valid instruction permit and has either completed an approved driver education program or has completed at least 30 hours of supervised driving practice. For the first six months of a class G license, the licensee may not drive a motor vehicle on a public highway from 12:00 am to 5:00 am unless accompanied by a parent or legal guardian or driving directly from a sanctioned school sponsored activity, place of employment, sanctioned religious activity or a family emergency. The class G licensee may not drive on a public highway at any time if the motor vehicle contains more than one passenger under the age of 18, unless the passenger is a sibling or is accompanied by a parent or legal guardian. If the licensee is found to be in violation the first violation is subject to a maximum civil penalty of up to \$75 and an extension of the restrictions for an additional 30 days. The second violation is subject to a maximum civil penalty of up to \$100 and an extension of the restrictions for 60 days. The third violation is subject to a civil penalty of \$100 and suspension of license privileges for 30 days ([A.R.S. § 28-3174](#)).

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, 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	Note
2018	HB 2169	driving violations; restricted licenses; penalties	Outlines permitted travel for a restricted driver license or permit resulting from a conviction of a violation of statute. Makes various changes to suspended license statutes.	Summary	
2018	HB 2575	license; nonoperating identification; homeless veterans	Exempts veterans who have no address or use a homeless shelter as an address from the fees associated with receiving a driver license or nonoperating identification license.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2018	HB 2650	commercial license; defensive driving school	Directs the court to allow a commercial driver license holder who is issued a civil traffic citation while driving a non-commercial motor vehicle to participate in a defensive driving diversion program.	Summary	
2018	SB 1200	transportation revisions	Excludes a class D, class G or class M license from the three-attempt limit to pass written or road examination within oneyear.	Summary	
2017	SB 1080	teenage drivers; communication devices prohibited	Prohibits instructional permit holders and class G licensees from operating a motor vehicle while using a wireless communication device.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	SB 1211	ADOT omnibus	Removes the requirement for an application of driver license reinstatement in order for reinstatement of a driver license and driving privilege following a suspension.	Summary	
2016	HB 2031	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2248	autocycles; definition; class D licenses	States that a class D license is valid for operating an autocycle.	Summary	
2015	SB 1051	autocycles; class M license; exemption	States that a class M license is not necessary to operate an autocycle.	Summary	
2015	HB 2609	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2111	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2204	military applicants; commercial driver licenses	Waives the driving test requirement for a commercial driver license to a person who is active duty in the US military or was honorably discharged within the last 12 months, rather than 90 days.	Summary	

Driving Under the Influence

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 convicted of a DUI is guilty of a [Class 1 misdemeanor \(6 months/up to \\$2,500 plus surcharges\)](#). In addition, a person convicted of a DUI is required to do the following: 1) serve not less than 10 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; 5) pay an additional assessment of \$500 to the Public Safety Equipment Fund; and 6) equip any motor vehicle the person drives with a certified ignition interlock device. Surcharges are also applied.

The implied consent law 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 84-month period.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2243	wrong-way driving; violation; DUI	Establishes a civil traffic offense for driving the wrong way on a controlled access highway. A person found responsible is subject to a \$500 civil penalty and must attend and successfully complete Traffic Survival School. Creates a new aggravated DUI offense for a person who commits a regular, extreme or aggravated DUI violation while driving the wrong way on a highway. Makes a violation a Class 4 felony and requires a minimum incarceration of 4 months.	Summary	
2018	HB 2522	traffic violations; penalties	In relevant part, expands the offenses of causing death by a vehicle and serious physical injury by a vehicle to include if the person causes a death or caused the injury while committing any of the outlined violations, if at the time of the accident, the person's license is suspended for failure to provide proof of financial responsibility after receiving a DUI. Outlines various penalties.	Summary	
2018	SB 1400	aggravated DUI; sentence; county jail	Allows the sheriff of a county with less than 500,000 persons to establish an aggravated DUI jail program	Summary	
2018	SB 1287	ADOT revisions	In relevant part, permits LEAs to destroy a driver license or permit confiscated for refusal to submit an ordered alcohol concentration or blood test for certain DUI arrests, rather than sending the license through ADOT for destruction.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1502	ignition interlock device; incarceration credits	Instructs ADOT to reduce the time that a person is required to have a functioning IID installed in a motor vehicle by the length of time that the person is incarcerated for a DUI or aggravated DUI that did not involve intoxicating liquor.	Summary	
2016	HB 2514	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 FPCC must not drive any vehicle to transport employees or clients as part of their employment.	Summary	
2016	HB 2701/ SB 1532	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Expands eligibility for the ADC Prisoner Transition Program by removing DUI violations from the list of precluding offenses.	Summary	
2016	SB 1228	ignition interlock requirement; DUI; drugs	Eliminates the ignition interlock device requirement for a DUI violation not involving intoxicating liquor and allows the court to require an ignition interlock device.	Summary	
2016	SB 1295	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.	Summary	

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	Note
2017	SB 1238	early ballot envelopes	Requires the officer in charge of elections to ensure that early ballot envelopes do not reveal voter selections.	Summary	
2016	HB 2023	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2015	publicity pamphlets; counties; municipalities	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.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2595	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 st day prior to an election.	Summary	

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. 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](#)). There are two "tiers" of benefits for EORP members: Tier I applies to members hired before January 1, 2012; Tier II applies to members hired on or after January 1, 2012.

Contributions

Each member is required to contribute 13% of compensation to EORP on a pretax basis by payroll deduction. Employers must contribute an amount sufficient to meet both the normal cost plus the actuarially determined amount required to amortize the unfunded accrued liability over a closed period of at least 20 but not more than 30 years, beginning July 1, 2018.

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

Tier I members are eligible to receive a pension upon meeting the requirements for *normal retirement* or *early retirement*. The amount of normal retirement pension is 4% of the member's *average yearly salary* multiplied by the years of credited service, not to exceed 80% of the member's average yearly salary. Early retirement includes a reduction for age. The *average yearly salary* is the three consecutive years within the last ten completed years of credited service as an elected official that yield the highest average.

Tier II members are eligible to receive a pension upon meeting the requirements for *normal retirement*, however early retirement is not available. 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. The average yearly salary is the five consecutive years within the last ten completed years of credited service as an elected official that yield the highest average.

Permanent Benefit Increase

Retirees (who became a member prior to July 20, 2011) are eligible for a PBI of up to 4% if there is money available. The PBI account is funded with all returns greater than 9% in any given year ([A.R.S. § 38-818](#)).

Retirees (who became a member on or after July 20, 2011) 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](#)).

If approved by the voters in 2018 (HCR 2032), the PBI for EORP members would be replaced with a COLA as enacted by Laws 2018, Chapter 140.

In 2013, the Legislature closed EORP to new members and created EODCRS. Additionally, appropriated 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	Note
2018	HB 2545	EORP; cost-of-living adjustment	Replace EORP PBI with a COLA. Defines the COLA amount.	Summary	
2018	SB 1478	employer contributions; EORP	Replaces the EORP 23.5% employer contribution rate beginning July 1, 2018, with a contribution rate that is an actuarial determined amount sufficient to meet both the normal cost plus the unfunded accrued liability amortized over a closed period of a minimum of 20 years, but not more than 30 years.	Summary	
2017	HB 2485	EORP; PSPRS; CORP; modifications	Provides for the return of excess contributions paid through a mistake of fact. Establishes EODC member disability benefits.	Summary	
2016	SB 1152	PSPRS; EORP; CORP; continuation	Continues EORP for eight years.	Summary	
2015	SB 1055	EORP; health benefits; retirement benefits	Makes changes to the lump sum payment of PBIs and the health insurance/accident premium benefit program under EORP.	Summary	
2014	HB 2122	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.	Summary	

Elections Equipment

Statute prescribes uniform standards and requirements for materials that are used to conduct elections, including: ballots, voting machines, poll lists and early ballot envelopes. The BOS of each county is required to provide polling places with a sufficient number of voting booths, ballots, voting or marking devices, and other supplies as required to conduct an election (A.R.S. §§ [16-404](#) & [16-405](#)).

Ballots are required to comply with several statutory requirements that regulate the form, contents, delivery and method of voting (A.R.S. §§ [16-461](#) through [16-510](#)). [A.R.S. § 16-502](#) outlines requirements for the layout of a ballot, including candidate placement, partisan and nonpartisan office separation and voter instructions. The SOS is required to appoint a three-member Committee to investigate and test the types of vote recording or tabulating machines used in an election. Upon the completion of the Committee's recommendation, the SOS is required to make final adoption of the types, makes and models of vote tabulating equipment that will be certified for use in the state. The SOS, in consultation with the Committee, must adopt criteria for the loss of certification for equipment used in previous elections.

In addition to requirements for the ballots and voting equipment, statute outlines numerous requirements for poll workers, election boards, polling places and the method for tallying votes. Additional information relating to voting equipment can be found in the [Arizona Elections Procedures Manual](#) prepared by the SOS.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2115	bonds; ballot language; procedures	Requires school district bond election ballots to conform to ballot requirements for county and municipal bond elections. Requires school districts to submit proposed ballot language to the county school superintendent at least 85 days before the election.	Summary	
2018	HB 2604	consolidated elections; voter turnout	Specifies that an elector that is not registered with a political party may receive a ballot including only nonpartisan offices and ballot questions at a primary election.	Summary	
2018	SB 1437	elections; equipment; amendments	Repeals statutory references to lever and electromagnetically voting equipment and other outdated ballot references. Outlines how candidates and offices may be arranged on an electronic voting system. Places ballot instructions at the beginning of the ballot.	Summary	
2017	SB 1238	early ballot envelopes	Requires elections officers to ensure that early ballot envelopes do not reveal voter selections.	Summary	
2015	HB 2109	ballot; form; secondary property taxes	Requires the ballot for bond elections to contain "bond approval, yes" and "bond approval, no" if the bonds are going to be repaid with secondary property taxes. Requires the ballot to explain what a yes or no vote would signify.	Summary	
2015	HB 2608	elections; active registered voters	Clarifies that registered voters and registered electors only include active registered voters for the purposes of providing voting machines, mailing elections notices and furnishing ballots.	Summary	
2015	SB 1184	municipal elections; ballot; disclosure	Specifies what information must be included in publicity pamphlets for municipal elections to approve a bond, sales tax or property tax measure.	Summary	

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 or residing within 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. Beginning in SY 2018, ESA eligibility will begin a four-year phase in schedule to apply to all students attending or eligible to attend a public school in grades K-12. Students enrolled in the program receive 90% of monies that would have otherwise been allocated to the child's public school, based on where the student was previously attending, in an account for specified purchases such as private school tuition, textbooks, educational therapies, curriculum and tuition or fees at eligible postsecondary institutions. In 2017, a process was established for DOR to designate ESA students as *low-income*, after which the student receives 100% of the monies that would otherwise have been allocated to the previous public school. New enrollment in the ESA program is capped through 2022 at 0.5 % of total public school enrollment, which equates to approximately 5,400 students per year. After the cap expires in 2022, a new cap begins in 2023 that limits the annual number of approved ESA applications in any given year at the 2022 level. Changes to the ESA program that were passed in 2017 are awaiting the results of a referendum on the ballot in the 2018 General Election. Information regarding ESA funding may be found [here](#).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	SB 1431	empowerment scholarship accounts; expansion; phase-in	Phases in ESA eligibility for any child in grades K-12 by SY 2021. Permits ESA recipients that continuously attend a qualified school to remain ESA eligible until graduation, 22 years of age or on completion of a GED. Modifies ESA award amounts for new students, including providing a funding increase to students designated by DOR as low-income. Modifies program administration, extends the enrollment cap until SY 2022 and establishes a new cap in SY 2023. Requires ADE to develop a policy handbook, limits the administration of ESA policies to those in the handbook and establishes a review council.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2016	SB 1280	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1457	eligibility; empowerment scholarship accounts; 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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1332	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2014	HB 2139	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.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	HB 2150	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1237	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.	Summary	

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. Any person desiring the creation of a fire district must prepare and submit an impact statement with the BOS. The BOS must hold a public hearing on the impact statement and provide notice to each owner of taxable property within the boundary of the proposed district. If the BOS determines that the public health, comfort, convenience, necessity or welfare will be promoted by the creation, it must approve the impact statement and authorize the circulation of petitions. The petitions 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. The BOS must hold a hearing and order the creation of the district if the required number of signatures are acquired within one year. 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.

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

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2152	fingerprinting; joint powers authority	Requires a fire district to require probationary employees in a firefighter position to submit a full set of fingerprints to a joint power authority formed with the district.	Summary	
2018	HB 2180	fire district budget hearings	Removes the requirement that a fire district hold at least two public hearings in order to amend its budget.	Summary	
2018	HB 2242	fire districts; revisions; county islands	Establishes a process for a fire district to reform as a noncontiguous county island fire district.	Summary	
2017	HB 2326	fire districts; creation; merger; consolidation	Permits each fire district in a merger or consolidation to choose approval by election or unanimous resolution, rather than requiring all districts to choose the same method. Requires each district in a merger or consolidation to meet certain statutory notice and membership requirements.	Summary	
2017	SB 1176	fire districts; electronic funds transfer	Permits a fire district to use substitute check or electronic funds transfer to draw money required to operate the district from the county treasurer.	Summary	
2017	SB 1330	fire districts; pension fund; transfer	Permits a fire district to transfer excess Fire Fighter's Relief and Pension Fund monies to the PSPRS Fund in order to pay service costs for full-time firefighters or to an alternate pension plan for part or full-time firefighters.	Summary	
2016	HB 2197	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2198	vacancies; fire districts; board operations	Requires a fire district board to have a quorum of members to fill a vacancy on the board, unless the vacancy is a result of the expiration of a term.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	SB 1244	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2162	rural fire district study committee	Establishes the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Rural Area Fire District Funding and Taxation.	Summary	
2015	SB 1312	fire districts; operations; revisions	Modifies requirements regarding merged and consolidated fire districts, fire district audits, reports and reviews.	Summary	
2014	HB 2218	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1387	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.	Summary	

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 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 ADPS still issues CCW permits in accordance with [A.R.S. § 13-3112](#). As of October 2018, there were 337,852 active Arizona CCW permits. CCW fees are set by ADPS 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. ADPS processes LEOSA applications and issues certificates of firearms proficiency in Arizona.

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	Note
2018	HB 2212	firearm possession; peace officers; definition	Specifies that a peace officer must comply with firearm requirements prescribed by AZPOST if employed as an LEO in Arizona. Expands the definition of peace officer to include: 1) a person employed as a LEO by any state, political subdivision or Indian tribe who is certified by an entity of that state or equivalent to AZPOST; and 2) a federally certified LEO.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2328	concealed weapons permit; electronic reports	Requires ADPS to submit its annual CCW permit report electronically. Expands the report to include any changes made in the previous year to a written agreement with another state.	Summary	
2017	HB 2216	prohibited firearm tracking; classification	Makes it a Class 6 felony (1 year/\$150,000 plus surcharges) to require the use of electronic firearm tracking technology or to disclose any identifiable information about either the person or the person's firearm use with electronic firearm tracking technology.	Summary	
2017	SB 1344	firearms; state preemption; employees	Specifies that the exception allowing a political subdivision to regulate firearm possession of independent contractors and employees does not include the lawful possession of a firearm or weapon on the person's private property, in the person's private vehicle or water craft or as outlined by statute.	Summary	
2016	HB 2030	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2154	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2224	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2338	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2446	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1266	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1189	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2527	prohibited laws, rules, ordinances; firearms	Prohibits the State, state agencies, and political subdivisions from restricting the transfer of firearms.	Summary	
2015	HB 2300	firearms; prosecutors; law enforcement officers	Authorizes a former or active prosecutor to carry a concealed firearm in any jurisdiction.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	SB 1373	criminal justice information; access	Requires ADPS 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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1266	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2103	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2322	national instant criminal background checks	Requires certain court case information to be transmitted to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.	Summary	
2014	HB 2483	firearms; private land; lawful discharge	Revises statute concerning the lawful discharge of a firearm on private land.	Summary	
2014	HB 2535	certification of firearm transfers	Specifies that a chief law enforcement officer has 60 days to either certify or deny the transfer of a firearm.	Summary	
2014	HB 2706	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015.	Makes statutory and session law changes related to the criminal justice system necessary to implement the FY 2015 budget.	Summary	

Flood Control Districts

Every county is required to organize a district with the BOS serving as the BOD ([A.R.S. § 48-3602](#)). With all the power, privileges and immunities of a special taxing district, districts may acquire by eminent domain, purchase, donation, dedication, exchange or other lawful means rights-of-way and construct, operate and maintain flood control works and storm drainage facilities inside or outside the district ([A.R.S. § 48-3603](#)). The BOD is required to adopt and enforce regulations governing floodplains and floodplain management including: 1) development of land, construction of residential, commercial or industrial structures or uses of any kind that may divert, retard or obstruct floodwater; 2) establishment of minimum flood protection elevations and flood damage prevention for uses, structures and facilities; 3) placement and replacement of mobile homes ([A.R.S. § 48-3609](#)).

A person is required to secure written authorization from the District BOD prior to engaging in any development that will divert, retard or obstruct flow, with the following exceptions: 1) bridges and culverts for public highways, roads and streets; 2) storage dams for watering livestock or wildlife and permitted structures that conserve floodwater; and 3) tailing dams and water disposal areas used in connection with mining and metallurgical operations ([A.R.S. § 48-3613](#)). A chief engineer who finds a person is in violation must issue a notice of violation. On receipt of the notice, the person may admit the allegations or deny and request a hearing ([A.R.S. § 48-3615.01](#)). The hearing officer's written finding must be submitted to the chief engineer and the noticed party within 30 days and the chief engineer must issue a final decision and order. A person found in violation is guilty of a [Class 2 misdemeanor \(4 months/up to \\$750 plus surcharges\)](#) and may be assessed a civil penalty or, by agreement with the violator, a nonmonetary penalty that serves the purpose of the district ([A.R.S. § 48-3615](#)). The Board of Hearing Review may review any decision and order of a chief engineer or hearing officer on written request. The final decision of the Review Board is subject to judicial review ([A.R.S. § 48-3615.02](#)).

To ensure fair and open regulation, districts are subject to the Regulatory Bill of Rights, so a person has the right to: 1) receive information and notices regarding inspections; 2) ensure that a licensing decision is not based on factors not specifically authorized by law; 3) receive approval or denial of an application within a predetermined period of time; 4) receive written or electronic notice regarding the denial of a license application; and 5) inspect all ordinances, codes, regulations and substantive policy statements ([A.R.S. §§ 48-3641](#), et al).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1052	county flood control districts; easements	Requires the determination of value and reimbursement for an easement or lease of land owned by a district to be made by and to the district, rather than the county.	Summary	
2017	SB 1308	flood control districts; easements, leases	Allows districts to grant easements or lease district real property without public auction under certain conditions, unless the party is the State or a political subdivision.	Summary	
2016	HB 2474	mobile homes; county floodplain regulations	Allows an eligible city or town that has assumed the powers and duties of floodplain management to include a regulation allowing a qualified mobile home to be replaced with a mobile that meets specified requirements.	Summary	
2015	HB 2212	licensing; accountability; enforcement; exceeding regulation	Allows a private civil action against a district for a licensing decision made that is not specifically authorized by statute, rule, regulation, ordinance executive order or delegation authority. Permits the court to award reasonable attorney fees, damages and all fees associated with the license application against the district.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2349	flood control districts; administrative enforcement	Removes the ability for a person to admit or deny allegations relating to floodplain violations by appearing in person and instead requires the response to be mailed or delivered to the chief engineer. Allows counties with a population of fewer than 175,000 persons to adopt procedures in which the hearing officer issues a written finding, final decision and order. Permits the hearing officer to order a nonmonetary penalty that serves the purpose of the district on recommendation of the chief engineer and agreement of the violator.	Summary	
2015	HB 2538	special districts; truth in taxation	Requires districts increasing the secondary property tax levy to provide notice and hold a Truth in Taxation hearing. Specifies the governing body must utilize a roll-call vote to approve the increased property taxes.	Summary	
2015	SB 1298	rules; counties; flood control districts	Requires the district to adopt procedures for the adoption, amendment, repeal and enforcement of rules, with certain exclusions. The procedures must: 1) provide public notice; 2) include acceptance of comments; 3) provide written responses to written comments and the option of written responses to verbal comments; 4) allow informal meetings to discuss proposed rules; 5) permit alternative procedures for the adoption of certain rules; and 6) establish a complaint-resolution process. Stipulates an annual directory summarizing the subject matter of all current rules must be published or prominently placed online.	Summary	
2013	HB 2178	flood control districts; administrative actions	Permits the chief engineer to order a nonmonetary penalty that serves the purposes of the district, if agreed to by the violator. Modifies the final decision review process.	Summary	
2013	HB 2443	cities; counties; regulatory review	Modifies provisions of the district Regulatory Bill of Rights as follows: 1) outlines posting requirements; 2) prescribes application resubmission fees; and 3) provides for the suspension and extension of licensing timeframes under certain conditions.	Summary	

Government Property Lease Excise Tax

A GPLET applies to any entity that leases property from a city, town, county or county stadium district for at least 30 consecutive days for commercial or industrial use. The tax is based in terms of dollars per square foot, rather than the value of the property. GPLET rates depend on the date in which a lease was entered into and are as follows:

Type of Property	Before June 1, 2010	TY 2017*
One-story Office Buildings	\$1.00 per square foot	\$2.20 per square foot
2-7 story Office Buildings	\$1.25 per square foot	\$2.53 per square foot
8 story or more Office Buildings	\$1.75 per square foot	\$3.41 per square foot
Retail Buildings	\$1.50 per square foot	\$2.76 per square foot
Hotel/Motel Buildings	\$1.50 per square foot	\$2.20 per square foot
Warehouse or Industrial Buildings	\$0.75 per square foot	\$1.48 per square foot
Residential Rental Buildings	\$0.50 per square foot	\$0.84 per square foot
Parking Garages	\$100 per parking space	\$219.75 per parking space
Other Buildings	\$1.00 per square foot	\$2.20 per square foot

*Adjusted annually for inflation since 2010

The GPLET may be abated for a period of eight years if the property is: 1) located in a single central business district within a slum and blighted area and subject to a lease or development agreement entered into on or after April 1, 1985; and 2) if the improvement resulted or will result in an increase in property value of at least 100%. For any lease with an abated GPLET that was approved through a development agreement, ordinance or resolution after December 31, 2016, the term of the lease is limited to eight years, unless certain requirements were met prior to January 1, 2017. After eight years, the title to the property must be transferred to the lessee. Leases entered into after May 31, 2010 are limited to 25 years and all other leases are not limited in length.

The county treasurer must remit GPLET collections to the county (13%), the municipality (7%), the community college district (7%) and the school district (73% for unified districts or 36.5% for an elementary or high school district) ([A.R.S. Title 42, Chapter 6, Article 5](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2126	government property; abatement; slum; blight	Modifies the maximum size of a central business district. Terminates any new slum or blighted area designation after 10 years, unless renewed, modified or terminated by the municipality. Prescribes review requirements for slum or blighted areas designated before September 30 th , 2018.	Summary	
2017	HB 2213	GPLET reform; K-12 taxes	Limits the length of a lease for a property with an abated GPLET to eight years. Requires a government lessor to calculate the GPLET for each lessee. Clarifies the application of GPLET rates for different entities. Requires a government lessor to maintain a GPLET database or post lease agreements on the entity's government website.	Summary	
2015	SB 1471/ HB 2673	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	In part, requires each county treasurer to report GPLET data to JLBC each year. Allows JLBC to use a representative sample for analysis of the revised 2010 GPLET rates, rather than all GPLET properties.	Summary	

Groundwater Management Code

The 1980 Groundwater Management Code established three levels of water management to respond to different groundwater conditions in Arizona. The lowest level of management applies statewide with general provisions including the designation of groundwater basins, groundwater transportation rules, well registration and water availability requirements for developers.

The next level of management applies to INAs where there is insufficient groundwater to provide a reasonably safe supply for irrigation of cultivated lands at the current rate of withdrawal ([A.R.S. § 45-432](#)). The management goal in INAs is to prohibit the expansion of acreage irrigated with groundwater. Upon INA designation, groundwater may only be used on land that was irrigated in the preceding five years. The Douglas and Joseph City INAs were designated in 1980 and the Harquahala INA was designated in 1981 ([A.R.S. § 45-431](#)).

The highest level of water management applies to AMAs where groundwater overdraft is most severe. Within an AMA, a person must have a groundwater right or permit to legally pump groundwater, unless the person is withdrawing groundwater from an exempt well. An *exempt well* is a well with a maximum pumping capacity of 35 gpm that may be used for non-irrigation or domestic purposes and irrigating less than two acres ([A.R.S. § 45-402](#)). Exempt wells must be registered with ADWR but are subject to fewer requirements than non-exempt wells within AMAs or INAs.

Non-exempt wells have a pumping capacity of more than 35 gpm and require a grandfathered right, service-area right (e.g. municipal and utility) or withdrawal permit to withdraw water. Grandfathered rights are derived from past individual water use and include:

1. *Irrigation grandfathered right* is the right to use groundwater to irrigate specific acres of land that had been irrigated with groundwater between 1975 and 1980. The amount of groundwater that may be pumped will vary over time according to a formula established in the management plans. An irrigation grandfathered right may not be sold apart from the associated land ([A.R.S. § 45-465](#)). However, if the irrigated land is outside of a water company's service area the landowner may apply to convert the right to a Type 1 non-irrigation grandfathered right ([A.R.S. § 45-469](#)).
2. *Type 1 non-irrigation grandfathered right* is associated with land permanently retired from farming and converted to a non-irrigation use. The maximum amount of groundwater that may be pumped each year is three acre-feet. A Type 1 right may be sold or leased only with the land ([A.R.S. § 45-463](#)).
3. *Type 2 non-irrigation grandfathered right* allows groundwater to generally be used for any non-irrigation purposes. The right is based on historical groundwater pumping for a non-irrigation use and equals the maximum amount pumped in any one year between 1975 and 1980. Type 2 rights may be sold separately from the land or well. With ADWR approval, groundwater may also be withdrawn from a new location within the same AMA ([A.R.S. § 45-464](#)).

Right holders who pump groundwater from non-exempt wells in an AMA or INA must measure use using an approved measuring device or method and annually report to ADWR ([A.R.S. § 45-604](#)). Groundwater users are also required to pay a groundwater withdrawal fee ([A.R.S. § 45-611](#)).

The Groundwater Management Code directed ADWR to develop and implement water conservation requirements for agriculture, municipal and industrial water users in each AMA over five management periods. The rules for the fifth management period (2020-2025) must be promulgated by January 1, 2019 ([A.R.S. § 45-568](#)). Each AMA has a Groundwater Users Advisory Council consisting of five members, appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, and an Area Director who assists in the development and implementation of the management plan ([A.R.S. §§ 45-419 and 45-420](#)).

The Tucson, Phoenix, Prescott and Pinal AMAs were established in 1980 and the Santa Cruz AMA was established in 1994 ([A.R.S. §§ 45-411 and 45-411.03](#)). The management goal of the Tucson, Phoenix and Prescott AMA is safe-yield by January 1, 2025. The Pinal AMA management goal is to allow development of non-

irrigation uses and to preserve existing agricultural economies for as long as feasible, consistent with the necessity to preserve future water supplies for non-irrigation uses. The Santa Cruz AMA management goal is to maintain a safe-yield condition and to prevent local water tables from experiencing long-term declines ([A.R.S. § 45-562](#)). *Safe-yield* means an attempt to achieve, and thereafter maintain, a long-term balance between the annual amount of groundwater withdrawn and the annual amount of natural and artificial recharge ([A.R.S § 45-561](#)).

A person who proposes to offer subdivided or unsubdivided lands for sale or lease in an AMA is required to obtain: 1) a certificate of Assured Water Supply (AWS); or 2) a written commitment of water service from a city, town or private water company designated as having an AWS. To obtain a certificate of AWS a developer must demonstrate that: 1) water of sufficient quantity and quality is available to sustain the development for 100 years; 2) the proposed use is consistent with the management plan and achievement of the management goal; and 3) the water provider has the financial capability to construct water delivery treatment systems to serve the proposed development ([A.R.S. § 45-576](#)).

The ADWR Director is required to periodically review all non-AMA and non-INA areas to determine if criteria are met for subsequent designation. An AMA or INA may also be designated by local petition process ([A.R.S. §§ 45-412](#) and [45-415](#)). AMAs and INAs generally correspond with the natural boundaries of groundwater basins and sub-basins and not political boundaries. Once the designation process is initiated, an irrigation user within the proposed area may only irrigate those acres of land that were legally irrigated at any time during the preceding five years. This limitation remains in effect until a final determination is made ([A.R.S. §§ 45-416](#) and [45-434](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1525/ HB 2658	environment; budget reconciliation; 2018-2019.	Appropriates \$100,000 from the GF to ADWR in FY 2019 to contract with an independent consultant to estimate the rate of groundwater depletion in the northwest basins planning area and the number of years of groundwater remaining in the basin.	Summary	
2017	HB 2482	land subdividers; notice; certificate; exemption	Allows a subdivider in an AMA to use a certificate of AWS issued to a previous land owner under certain circumstances.	Summary	
2016	HB 2291	groundwater; waterlogged area exemption; date	Continues certain exemptions for three irrigation districts located in the Buckeye Waterlogged Area (Phoenix AMA) through the fifth management period.	Summary	
2014	HB 2523	projects; water supply development	Allows a water provider located outside of an AMA to use WIFA monies under certain circumstances.	Summary	

Highway User Revenue Fund

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.

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 distributed to cities, towns, counties and the SHF. These taxes and fees are a major source of revenue for highway construction, improvements and other transportation related expenditures.

\$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. The distribution of remaining HURF monies is as follows: 50.5% to SHF; 19% to counties; 27.5% to cities and towns; and 3% to cities with over 300,000 persons. Counties with over 400,000 persons and cities with over 30,000 persons that are located within those counties are required to maintain a certain level of expenditures of local revenue for street and highway purposes ([A.R.S. § 28-6538](#)).

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	Note
2018	SB 1200	transportation revisions	Removes the annual reporting requirement relating to HURF and county transportation excise tax monies spent for design, right-of-way purchase and construction of controlled access highways.	Summary	
2018	SB 1523 /HB 2666	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2018-2019	Caps the amount of HURF monies that may be used to fund ADPS Highway Patrol costs at \$16 million in FY 2019.	Summary	
2017	SB 1211	ADOT omnibus	Repeals spending, reporting and certification requirements and HURF distribution reduction for failure to comply for specified counties, cities and towns.	Summary	
2017	HB 2540 / SB 1525	criminal justice; budget reconciliation 2017-2018.	Continues to suspend the statutory cap of \$10 million for transfers of HURF monies to fund the ADPS highway patrol costs in FY 2018.	Summary	
2016	SB 1398	fuel taxes; streets and highways	Requires any county receiving HURF funds to publish an annual financial report for the prior FY of funds received from motor vehicle fuel or use fuel taxes.	Summary	
2016	SB 1490	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1527	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2535	motor vehicle dealers; titles; licensing	Allocates \$100 of the motor vehicle dealer fee and \$100 of the dealer license continuation fee to HURF.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2701/ SB 1532	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1471/ HB 2673	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Reduces the FY 2017 transfer of Highway Patrol costs from HURF to the GF from \$60 million to \$30 million.	Summary	
2015	SB 1478/ HB 2680	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1487	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 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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2706	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.	Summary	

Homeowners' Associations

An HOA is a common interest organization to which all owners in a planned community or owners of units in a condominium 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 CC&Rs, 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	Note
2017	HB 2411	homeowners' associations; open meetings	Modifies notice, recording and emergency meeting requirements for HOA board and member meetings. Permits the cost of delivery to be included in the fee charged by an HOA for documents related to the transfer or use of property. Removes the requirement that an absentee or alternative ballot envelope for an HOA election include the name, address and signature of the voter.	Summary	
2017	SB 1060	homeowners' associations; dispute process	Requires an HOA to notify an owner of their option to petition for an administrative hearing with ADRE, rather than Department of Fire, Building and Life Safety, in order to conform with Laws 2016, Chapter 128 .	Summary	
2016	HB 2106	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.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2172	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2382	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1496	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1498	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1530/ HB 2699	agency consolidation; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Transfers the HOA dispute process to ADRE.	Summary	
2015	HB 2084	condominiums; planned communities; associations; disclosures	Requires HOAs to file contact information with the ACC, instead of the county recorder.	Summary	
2015	SB 1091	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2477	homeowners' associations; transfer fees; exemption	Excludes certain parties from being subject to an HOA disclosure statement and transfer fees.	Summary	
2014	SB 1184	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1482	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.	Summary	

Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT)

HBOT helps to stimulate the body’s natural healing processes by enabling a patient to inhale pure oxygen while lying inside a hyperbaric chamber in a higher than normal air pressure environment (<1 atm). HBOT aims to cause hyperoxia in the damaged tissues by allowing the additional oxygen to dissolve in all the body fluids, namely, the blood plasma, lymph fluid and central nervous system fluid, under high air pressure. A typical HBOT session lasts anywhere between 90 to 120 minutes. However, the total number of sessions that an individual patient will require needs to be determined by a licensed physician. HBOT has been known to help improve damaged cognitive and neurological functions of the body after a traumatic brain injury without the need for surgery, drugs or any other type of extraneous medication. Over 2,300 US veterans suffering from traumatic brain injury have already been aided by HBOT, which bolsters the body’s natural defenses and thereby facilitates organic recovery.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2513	hyperbaric oxygen therapy; veterans; fund	Establishes the HBOT for Military Veterans Fund and requires ADVS to administer the Fund to provide financial assistance to veterans for HBOT. Establishes an advisory committee to determine how the money is awarded and establishes an application process for financial assistance. Appropriates \$25,000 from the GF in FY 2019 to the Fund and \$25,000 from the Fund in FY 2023 to the GF.	Summary	

Income Tax

Income tax is a tax levied on the income of an individual or corporation and is paid annually. A taxpayer's taxable income and overall tax liability may be reduced through tax deductions and credits. 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 income tax liability. Income tax revenues are distributed between the state GF and incorporated cities and towns. Cities and towns receive 15% of income tax revenues collected two years prior, based on population, through urban revenue sharing.

Individual Income Tax

Individual 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 nine 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 2016, individual income tax accounted for \$4,130,559,806 or 40.6% of GF revenue collections.

State income tax rates differ based on whether an individual is married or single, as shown in the table below.

Single AZ Tax Rate		Married AZ Tax Rate	
\$0-\$10,346	(2.59%)	\$0-\$20,690	(2.59%)
\$10,347-\$25,861	(\$268 + 2.88%)	\$20,691-\$51,721	(\$536 + 2.88%)
\$25,862-\$51,721	(\$715 + 3.36%)	\$51,722-\$103,440	(\$1,430 + 3.36%)
\$51,722-\$155,159	(1,584+4.24%)	\$103,441-\$310,317	(\$3,167 + 4.24%)
\$155,160 and over	(\$5,969 + 4.54%)	\$310,318 and over	(\$11,939 + 4.54%)

Corporate Income Tax

Corporate income tax is levied on any corporation that engages in business in Arizona. Unlike, individual income tax, corporate income tax has a flat rate of 4.9% in TY 2017, regardless of income level or filing status. Any corporation that is based out of multiple states must pay corporate income tax based on its property, payroll and sales in Arizona. In FY 2017, corporate income tax accounted for \$368,136,444 or 3.6% of GF revenue collections

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 1405	corporate income tax allocation; sale	Expands the definition of multi-state service provider to include companies that sell intangibles, allowing these companies to use a market-based sourcing method.	Summary	
2017	HB 2014	legal tender exchange; tax effect	Permits a tax deduction for net capital gains received, after December 31, 2017, from the exchange of one kind of legal tender for another.	Summary	Governor's Letter
2017	HB 2191	angel investor; tax credit cap	Authorizes an additional \$10 million in Angel Investment Tax Credits for FY 2018 through FY 2021.	Summary	
2017	HB 2214	income tax subtraction; AZDA retrofits	Allows a tax deduction for eligible business access expenditures, incurred to comply with AZDA regulations, by retrofitting real property that was originally placed at least 10 years before the current TY.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2528	index exemptions; unused tax credits	Repeals various seldom or unused tax credits and directs DOR to terminate further tax credits that have been unclaimed or without granting of preapproval for four consecutive years. Increases the personal exemption incrementally, until indexing it for inflation in TY 2019.	Summary	
2017	SB 1416	quality jobs incentives; tax credits	In part, extends and expands the Quality Jobs Tax Credit through FY 2025. Continues the current R&D Tax Credit amount through TY 2021.	Summary	
2016	HB 2388	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2697/ SB 1528	bonus depreciation; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Increases the amount a taxpayer may deduct from Arizona gross income for bonus depreciation.	Summary	
2016	SB 1137	schools; CPR instruction.	Allows contributions to support CPR training programs to qualify for the Public School Tax Credit.	Summary	
2016	SB 1216	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1217	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2015	HB 2001	income tax brackets; inflation index	Requires DOR to adjust the income dollar amounts for each tax bracket in accordance with the annual change in the Metropolitan Phoenix CPI.	Summary	
2014	HB 2377	income tax credits; inflation index	Requires DOR, 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 CPI.	Summary	
2014	SB 1048	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.	Summary	Veto Letter
2014	SB 1326	state parks; donations; fund; transportation	Requires DOR 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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1484	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note

Incorporation

The process for municipal incorporation is outlined in [Title 9, Chapter 1, Arizona Revised Statutes](#). 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 10 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 two-thirds 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	Note
2017	HB 2088/ SB 1125	incorporation; urbanized areas.	Requires a BOS to proceed with the incorporation of an urbanized area without the required resolution of the city or town causing the urbanized area to exist, if the proposed area has a population that is larger than the city or town opposing the incorporation and that equals at least 15,000.	Summary	
2016	HB 2146	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 BOS 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 BOS to establish a new government and incorporate under an elected board of trustees.	Summary	

Industrial Commission of Arizona

History of the Industrial Commission of Arizona

Year	Acronym	Agency / Membership	Description	Membership Terms/Notes
1925	ICA	Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) A.R.S. § 23-101 et al 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.	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	State Compensation Fund <i>(SCF Arizona)</i> CopperPoint Mutual Insurance Company	SCF is part of the ICA initially (1925) <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 until 1985	ADOSH	Arizona Division of Occupational Health & Safety (ADOSH) A.R.S. § 23-401 et al	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		OSHA Advisory Committee A.R.S. § 23-409 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

History of the Industrial Commission of Arizona

Year	Acronym	Agency / Membership	Description	Membership Terms/Notes
1977		Boiler Advisory Board A.R.S. § 23-474 Sunsets July 1, 2024	Assists the ICA in drafting standards and regulations relating to boilers, lined water heaters and pressure vessels 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	Part of ADOSH (no federal funding) Creates the board in statute, outlines membership/duties (2016)
1978		OSHA Review Board A.R.S. § 23-422 Sunsets July 1, 2024	Hears and decides administrative appeals of ADOSH orders of decisions by 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
		State Labor Department Title 23, Chapter 2	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

Industrial Commission of Arizona (Continued)

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 workers' compensation premiums that cannot exceed 3% (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	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2047	workers' compensation; employee definition; LLCs	Adds working members or shareholders who own less than 50% of the membership interest in an LLC or beneficial interest in a corporation to the definition of <i>employee</i> under workers' compensation. Allows working members or shareholders who own more than 50% to be deemed an <i>employee</i> , thus allowing them to opt into workers' compensation benefits.	Summary	
2018	SB 1100	workers' compensation; claim settlement	Modifies attestation requirements for the approval of a full and final settlement on workers' compensation claims by the ICA, by requiring settlements to include signed attestations regardless if the employee is represented by counsel and adding to the attestations that must be included in a 62 settlement which includes indemnity benefits and discount rates of those benefits. Makes changes to settlement approval. Adds procedures for approval by the ICA of a final settlement involving undisputed entitlement to supportive medical maintenance benefits.	Summary	
2018	SB 1111	workers' compensation; opioids; dispensed medications	Requires a physician who prescribes a Schedule II controlled substance to comply with statutory prescription dosage requirements as enacted by Laws 2018, First Special Session, Chapter 1. Modifies information a physician must submit to the ICA regarding the use of any schedule II narcotic or opium-based controlled substance. Requires a physician to obtain a CSPMP report prior to prescribing a controlled substance to an employee and to quarterly obtain the report during the time the prescription remains a part of the employee's treatment. Mandates the ICA review fee reimbursement guidelines and hold a public hearing for medication dispensed in settings not accessible to the public, by July 1, 2019.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2161	occupational diseases; workers' compensation; presumption	Adds certain cancers to the list of occupational diseases that qualify a firefighter or peace officer for workers' compensation.	Summary	
2017	HB 2410	workers' compensation; firefighters; heart-related cases	Adds heart-related, perivascular or pulmonary injuries, illnesses or death as occupational diseases that conditionally qualify a firefighter for workers' compensation.	Summary	
2017	HB 2515	governor appointees; criminal records checks	Requires applicants for the OSHA Review Board to submit fingerprints for criminal records checks prior to appointment.	Summary	
2017	SB 1478	occupational safety and health omnibus	Instructs ADOSH to adopt a voluntary protection program to promote safe and healthy workplaces. Grandfathers existing participants. Sunsets the program July 1, 2027. Amends the requirements to refer workers' compensation cases to OAH. Modifies the OSHA Review Board and conditions the membership and manner of appointments on Federal OSHA approval by January 1, 2020. Instructs the director to provide written notification to Legislative Council by April 1, 2020, of the date the condition was met. Revises the qualifications for a special inspector certificate. Eliminates the Elevator Advisory Board and related statutes.	Summary	
2016	HB 2191	employee scheduling; preemption	Restricts a city, town or county from adopting any regulation that requires adjusting an employee's work schedule.	Summary	
2016	HB 2240	workers' compensation; modifications	Grants a person the right to change an ALJ. Prescribes the rate of interest on benefits.	Summary	
2016	HB 2579	nonwage compensation; minimum wage	Defines <i>wage</i> and <i>nonwage</i> employee compensation and benefits.	Summary	
2016	SB 1323	vexatious litigants; workers' compensation	Authorizes a Chief ALJ to designate a Pro Se Litigant as a <i>vexatious litigant</i> in a WC case.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	SB 1500	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>	Summary	
2016	SB 1530/ HB 2699	agency consolidation; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Places the OSHA Review Board and personnel under the supervision of the ICA Director.	Summary	
2015	HB 2094	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2331	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1290	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 IME conducted by a medical doctor, podiatrist or doctor of osteopathic medicine.	Summary	
2014	HB 2094	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	Summary	
2014	HB 2221	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1043	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.	Summary	

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 R&D.
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 US IRC 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 JTED.
12. R&D 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 US IRC 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 AG of the intention to issue a bond. The AG 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	Note
2015	HB 2323	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 US Securities and Exchange Commission investigations filed against the IDA.	Summary	

Initiatives & Referenda

The Arizona Constitution establishes the process of initiative & referendum, whereby qualified electors have power to propose laws or amendments to the Constitution or to refer any act of the Legislature to the polls. Under the power of initiative, 10% of the qualified electors may propose a new law and 15% may propose an amendment to the constitution. Under the power of referendum, 5% of the qualified electors may refer any legislative measure to the polls at the next general election, except those measures which are immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety or for the support and maintenance of the departments of the state government and institutions. Proponents of the proposed initiative or referendum must meet these requirements by obtaining the signatures of qualified electors on an initiative or referendum petition. All petition signatures are required to be witnessed by the person circulating that petition. The number of qualified electors is defined as the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the preceding general election (Arizona Constitution, [Article 4, §1](#)). The current initiative and referendum signature requirements for statewide measures can be found on the [SOS website](#). Initiative petitions must be filed no later than four months before the general election and referenda petitions are required to be filed within 90 days of the adjournment of the Legislative session.

The Arizona Constitution and Arizona Revised Statutes [Title 19](#) set forth requirements for the circulation, form and filing of initiative and referendum petitions. Upon filing of an initiative or referendum petition, the SOS is required to remove signatures that do not meet certain statutory requirements and send a 5% sample of all signatures to the county recorder for verification (A.R.S. §§ [19-121.01](#) & [19-121.02](#)). After receipt of verification by the county recorder, the SOS must project the total number of valid signatures and issue a receipt listing the total number to the person or organization that submitted the petitions ([A.R.S. § 19-121.04](#)). If the constitutional threshold of signatures is met the initiative or referendum is placed on the ballot at the next general election.

In addition to statewide initiative and referenda, the Arizona Constitution outlines the process by which qualified electors may file an initiative or referendum petition for county, city or town ordinances. Incorporated cities, towns and counties are permitted to prescribe the manner of the local initiative and referenda process so long as the regulations are within the restrictions of state law. The required number of signatures is 15% of the qualified electors for local initiatives and 10% for local referenda (Arizona Constitution, [Article 4, §1\(8\)](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2648	ballot measures; paid circulator definition	Expands the definition of a <i>paid circulator</i> to include anyone who receives monetary or other compensation for obtaining petition signatures, regardless of the number of signatures obtained.	Summary	
2017	HB 2244	initiatives; standard of review; handbook	Requires the constitutional and statutory requirements for statewide initiative measures to be strictly construed. Requires the SOS to publish an initiative, referendum and recall handbook and sample initiative petition for each election cycle.	Summary	
2017	HB 2404	initiatives; circulators; signature collection; contests	Prohibits a person from paying or receiving money based upon the number of signatures collected for a statewide initiative or referendum measure. Extends the period a person may challenge the registration of circulators from 5 days to 10 days after the final registration date.	Summary	
2016	HB 2428	publicity pamphlets; arguments; electronic submittal	Permits the SOS to allow for electronic filing of initiative and referendum petition sheets. Modifies procedures for the removal of ineligible petition signatures.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2407	referendum and recall provisions	Establishes criteria for the form and filing of initiative and referendum petitions. Adds additional criteria that signatures on an initiative or referenda petition must meet in order to be verified. Requires out-of-state circulators for local measures to register with the SOS or local filing officer before circulating petitions.	Summary	
2014	HB 2107	elections; candidate; ballot measure signatures	Requires nonresident and paid petition circulators for statewide ballot measures to register with the SOS. Establishes requirements and procedures for registration of circulators.	Summary	
2014	HB 2196	election law amendments; repeal	Repealed the requirements of HB 2305 (2013), which required the constitutional and statutory requirements for statewide initiative and referendum measures to be strictly construed and established filing requirements for initiative and referendum measures by political committees.	Summary	

Inmate Services

Medical Services

The Director of ADC is required to provide medical and health services to inmates. The ADC Director may contract to provide medical health services and, in conjunction with ADHS, may also 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 on recidivism rates of all inmates who participate in the program ([A.R.S. § 31-281](#)). The Transition Program Fund was established to defray costs associated with the Program.

Additionally, the ADC Revolving Fund (Fund) is comprised of a percentage of taxes collected on spirituous, vinous and malt liquors. Fund monies are required to be used for: 1) drug treatment for inmates on parole or community supervision; 2) offender participation in drug programs; and 3) reentry, education or mental health programs 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	Note
2016	HB 2701/ SB 1532	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Requires the P Program to provide eligible inmates with transition services in the community for up to 90 days and modifies eligibility requirements.	Summary	
2016	SB 1246	corrections department; revolving fund uses	Modifies criteria for drug treatment programs funded by the 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 Program.	Summary	
2016	SB 1247	prisoners; community reentry; work program	Allows ADC to establish a community reentry work program for prisoners who meet certain eligibility requirements.	Summary	
2015	SB 1469/ HB 2671	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1478/ HB 2680	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 FY.	Summary	
2015	HB 2105	inmate medical services; rate structure	Requires all counties, instead of only Maricopa County, to reimburse county jail inmate medical services at an amount not to exceed AHCCCS rates.	Summary	Fiscal Note

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	Note
2017	HB 2069	insurance taxes; installments; electronic filing	Increases the amount of tax liability an insurer must have before becoming subjected to making monthly installment payments from \$2,000 to \$50,000. Allows the electronic submittal of payments.	Summary	
2016	HB 2002	insurance premium tax reduction	Modifies the tax rate reductions established by HB 2568 . Clarifies what constitutes fire insurance.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2015	HB 2568	insurance premium tax reduction	Establishes tax rate reductions and sets the premium tax rate for disability insurance at 2%.	Summary	

Life and Disability Guaranty Fund

Laws 1977, Chapter 136, established the Life and Disability Guaranty Fund (Fund) to provide consumer protection against failure of an insurer to meet contractual obligations under certain life, disability, and annuity insurance contracts, including health care services organization subscriber contracts and certificates, due to insolvency. The Fund is a division of ADOI and is administered by an 11-member board, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Fund is separated into three accounts for the purposes of administration and assessment: a Disability Account, a Life Insurance Account, and an Annuity Account.

In the event an insurer is deemed to be insolvent by a court, ADOI may place the insurer in receivership and enact the Fund to either: 1) guarantee, assume, reissue or reinsure the policies or contracts of the insolvent insurer or assure payment of the contractual obligations of the insurer; or 2) provide certain benefits and coverage which include assure payment of benefits that would have been payable under the policies or contracts of the insurer ([A.R.S. § 20-685](#)).

Insurers are statutorily required to be member insurers of the Fund as a condition of their authority to transact insurance or a health care services organization business in Arizona. An assessment is levied on member insurers, separately for each account, as necessary to carry out the powers and duties of the Fund. Assessments are divided into two classes: Class A, which provides for administrative and operating expenses; and Class B, which provides for the payment of policyholder claims ([A.R.S. § 20-686](#)).

Fund benefits and coverage amounts are capped based on the type of insurance:

1. Life Insurance
 - a. \$300,000 in death benefits.
 - b. \$100,000 in cash surrender or withdrawal benefits.
2. Annuities
 - a. \$250,000 in the present value of annuity benefits.
3. Health Insurance
 - a. \$500,000 for certain health benefit plans;
 - b. \$300,000 for disability income and long-term care insurance; and
 - c. \$100,000 for other type of health insurance coverage.

Member insurers may offset their premium tax liability by 20% in the year of the assessment, and by 20% in each of the succeeding four years ([A.R.S. § 20-692](#)).

The [2017 Annual Report](#) provides financial information and a summary of the activities of the Fund.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2124	life and disability insurance; insolvencies	Adds health care services organizations to the Life and Disability Insurance Guaranty Fund.	Summary	

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; and
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 DOR. 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 DOR 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 DOR. 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; and
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	Note
2016	HB 2708/ SB 1539	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	In part, increases the discounted rate at which tobacco distributors purchase tobacco stamps from DOR to 96.48% of face value and requires DOR 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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1240	tobacco tax statutes: reorganization	Reorganizes and modifies statutes relating to transport, sale, tax, acquisition and possession of tobacco products.	Summary	
2014	HB 2674	tobacco settlement agreement	Conforms statute to the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. Increased the discounted rate at which tobacco distributors purchase tobacco stamps from DOR to 96% of face value.	Summary	
2014	SB 1180	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.	Summary	

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	Note
2015	HB 2135	transportation network companies	Establishes the Transportation Network Companies (TNC) article governing TNCs and TNC drivers, and outlines financial responsibility requirements for TNCs, livery vehicles, taxis and limousines.	Summary	

Mexican Wolf Recovery Program

The Mexican wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*) is a subspecies of the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) that historically roamed the southwest of the US and portions of northern Mexico. The Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan, adopted in 1982, had a primary goal of re-establishing at least 100 wild wolves in east-central Arizona and western New Mexico and is a cooperative effort administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS), AZGFD, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wildlife Services and the USDA Forest Service.

In March 1998, captive-reared Mexican wolves were released in the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area and were designated as a nonessential experimental population under Section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act. A *nonessential* designation means that based on the best available information, the experimental population is not essential for the continued existence of the species. Regulatory restrictions for nonessential populations are considerably reduced.

In January 2015, the USFWS classified the Mexican wolf as an [endangered subspecies](#) under the Endangered Species Act and issued the following changes to the [Mexican wolf experimental population rule](#) in Arizona and New Mexico:

1. Expansion of the initial release from captivity area and total area the Mexican wolf can occupy;
2. Extension of the southern boundary from I-10 to the US-Mexico border across Arizona and New Mexico;
3. Modifications to the conditions to issue a permit to livestock owners or their agents for the taking of a wolf;
4. Authorization for the taking of a wolf in response to unacceptable impacts to ungulates; and
5. Designation of a population objective of 300 to 325 wolves.

At the end of 2017, the [Mexican Wolf Interagency Field Team](#) documented a minimum of 114 Mexican wolves in the wild in Arizona and New Mexico.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	SB 1243	Mexican wolf; G&F; reporting	Requires the Arizona Game and Fish Commission to attempt to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the USFWS prior to any release, translocation or cross-fostering of a Mexican wolf in Arizona.	Summary	
2015	SB 1466	livestock loss board; compensation fund	Establishes a nine-member Livestock Loss Board and Livestock Compensation Fund to compensate landowners, lessees or livestock operators for livestock depredation caused by wolves.	Summary	

Microbrewery Licensees

DLLC regulates and licenses liquor *producers, wholesalers and retailers* through Arizona's 3-tier system. There are currently 21 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 GF 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 of beer 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/ship beer to in-state licensed wholesalers; may distribute no more than 93,000 gallons of beer to other retail licensees annually; 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	Note
2018	HB 2334	liquor omnibus	In part, increases the timeframe for cities, towns and counties or their designee to provide the director with a denial notice for a special event, festival or fair license. Limits the number of days and cases of spirituous liquor, distilled spirits and wine that may be sold at a charitable auction or special event, including a wine or distilled spirits pull and holds the licensee responsible for compliance. Deposits into the Liquor Licenses Fund, all monies from applications for sampling and growler permits. Details the mitigating factors the director may consider for a violation by the licensee involving the safety of the customers. Waives the requirement for separation or barrier from the remainder of the licensed premises when a retail location has a permanent sampling privilege.	Summary	
2017	HB 2047	liquor; serving age; reduction	Modifies the legal age, from 19 to 18 years, for an employee to perform duties as follows: to refill hotel liquor minibars; to supervise another person at least 16 years of age at an off-sale retailer as outlined; to manufacture, sell or dispose of liquor; to handle liquor in any capacity as an employee of an on-sale retailer. Allows an on-sale retailer to hire an individual less than 18 years, (rather than 19) to perform the stated duties.	Summary	
2017	HB 2337	liquor omnibus	Makes numerous changes to the liquor laws. In part, modifies the board's make-up; places limits on special event licenses; establishes conditions for special event contractors; permits the director of DLLC to issue certain additional licenses based on population.	Summary	
2015	HB 2362	department of liquor licenses; continuation	Continues DLLC for eight years.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	SB 1030	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> .	Summary	
2014	SB 1397	liquor omnibus	<p>Requires a licensee to surrender its Microbrewery license and obtain a Producer's license if it exceeds the permissible annual production amounts.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><i>Miscellaneous</i> 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.</p>	Summary	

Military Family Relief Fund (MFRF)

MFRF

MFRF was established by the in 2007. ADVS administers MFRF, consisting of private donations and used to provide financial assistance to families of deceased, wounded, injured or seriously ill veterans. The MFRF Advisory Committee reviews and approves financial assistance grants of up to \$20,000 to eligible applicants (with a majority vote). The Committee is comprised of twelve members appointed by the Governor, as well as the Director of the ADVS. MFRF provides financial assistance to the families of currently deployed service members and post-9/11 military and veteran families for hardships caused by the service member's deployment to a combat zone.

Veterans' Donations Fund (VDF)

VDF was established in 1999 and helps fund programs that benefit veterans and their families throughout the state. Law specifies that tax-deductible donations to, and monies held in, this account can never revert to the state GF. The assets held in the account can only be used to benefit Arizona veterans through small and large grants, each with their own documented application process.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2191	military families; assistance; subaccounts	Creates Pre-9/11 and Post-9/11 veteran subaccounts within the MFRF. Requires the money in the Pre-9/11 veterans' subaccount to be used to provide financial assistance based on need to eligible families of up to \$20,000. Allows a donor to designate which subaccount the donation will be deposited.	Summary	
2018	HB 2192	military family relief fund; extension	Continues the MFRF and the tax credit for eight years.	Summary	
2015	HB 2090	military family relief fund; amount	Increases the amount that the MFRF Advisory Committee can issue to eligible recipients from the MFRF .	Summary	Fiscal Note

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 also defines *wholesale motor vehicle dealers, public consignment auction dealers, automotive recyclers, manufacturers, distributors, exhibitors and importers*.

Any person who engages in business as a vehicle dealer, automotive recycler or transporter is required to operate from an established place of business and obtain a license from the Director of ADOT ([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; and 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	Note
2018	HB 2305	vehicle dealers; franchise regulations	Prohibits a manufacturer of a new motor vehicle from requiring a dealer to use the manufacturer's parts and accessories for a used motor vehicle unless the vehicle is part of a certified pre-owned vehicle program.	Summary	
2018	HB 2307	scrap vehicles; sales	Outlines a process for a registered scrap metal dealer or licensed automotive recycler purchase a vehicle without obtaining a certificate of title.	Summary	
2018	HB 2510	auto dealers; task force; fund	Established the Unlicensed Motor Vehicle Dealer Task Force to review unlicensed motor vehicle dealer enforcement activities.	Summary	
2017	HB 2331	auto dealers; recalls; manufacturer compensation	Requires a manufacturer to compensate a new motor vehicle dealer for all labor and parts required to perform a recall repair on a vehicle that is subject to a stop-sale or do not drive notification. Stipulates if parts or a remedy is not available to perform the recall service the manufacturer must compensate the dealer at a rate of 1.5% value of the vehicle 30 days after the notice has been issued.	Summary	
2017	HB 2483	motor vehicle dealers; title information	States the notice of vehicle transfer must meet requirements in a manner prescribed by ADOT. Requires wholesale motor vehicle auction dealers to provide notice of vehicle transfers, if ADOT implements an electronic system to submit notices. Requires vehicle transfers to include the VIN and the make and model year of the vehicle.	Summary	
2016	SB 1358	motor vehicle dealer licensing	States that a motor vehicle dealer must apply for a license through only MVD, rather than MVD and ADFI.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2348	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1474	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2014	HB 2120	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.	Summary	

Natural Resource Conservation Districts

The Natural Resource Conservation District (NRC D) program was created to restore, conserve and protect Arizona's natural resources, including land, soil, water, wildlife and public lands to promote the health, safety and welfare of the public ([A.R.S. § 37-1001](#)). NRC Ds are recognized as having special expertise in the fields of land, soil, water and natural resource management within their respective boundaries ([A.R.S. § 37-1054](#)). The 32 NRC Ds and 24 education centers are administered by ASLD's Natural Resources Division. There are 10 Conservation Districts authorized under Tribal Law.

Landowners within the NRC D boundaries elect three supervisors and the State Land Commissioner (Commissioner) appoints two additional supervisors ([A.R.S. § 10-3751](#)). NRC Ds have the authority to: 1) conduct research and investigations; 2) conduct demonstration projects; 3) enter into governmental and private agreements; 4) acquire property; 5) conduct planning; 6) employ staff; and 7) establish education centers ([A.R.S. § 37-1054](#)).

The Commissioner is required to request up to \$40,000 for each NRC D and \$60,000 for each education center in the annual ASLD budget request. NRC Ds and education centers must submit a form to the Commissioner by June 20 of each year to receive funding. The form must include the acreage within the NRC D, the extent of relevant conservation or education center programs and any audits the Commissioner has requested. The Commissioner determines the amount of funding included in the ASLD budget ([A.R.S. § 37-1014](#)).

The Environmental Special Plate Fund is administered by the Commissioner and, subject to legislative appropriation, ASLD is required to distribute \$5,000 annually to each NRC D with an established education center for developing and implementing an environmental education program that is conducted in a balanced manner, based on current scientific information and includes a discussion of economic and social implications ([A.R.S. § 37-1015](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	SB 1190	conservation districts; education centers	Allows NRC D education centers to provide education and training opportunities inside and outside of the district to increase knowledge of natural resources by: 1) offering technical guidance and training to agricultural producers; 2) publishing scholarly materials; and 3) conducting or sponsoring scientific studies.	Summary	
2014	SB 1214	natural resource conservation district; expertise	Recognizes the expertise of NRC Ds in the fields of land, soil, water and natural resource management.	Summary	
2014	HB 2707	environment; budget reconciliation; 2014-2015.	Increases the maximum amount ASLD must include in the annual budget request for NRC Ds.	Summary	

Off-Highway Vehicles

The Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program was created in 1991 to manage OHV use in Arizona. An *off-highway vehicle* is a motorized vehicle operated primarily off 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 ([A.R.S. § 28-1171](#)).

Most of the places that allow responsible OHV use are managed by the BLM, US Forest Service or ASLD. The Travel Management Rule on National Forest System Lands requires each national forest or ranger district to designate federally-managed roads, trails and areas open to motor vehicles. These designations are made by class of vehicle and, if appropriate, by time of year.

To operate OHVs on public and State Trust land, OHV owners must annually pay for and obtain a decal from ADOT. Of the fees collected, 30% are deposited into HURF for distribution to the counties and cities for road and highway maintenance and 70% are distributed as followed for the administration of a statewide OHV Program: 30% to ASPB for grants and agreements, trail construction, development and maintenance, signage and maps; 35% to AZGFD for enforcement, education and outreach; and 5% to ASLD for mitigation, signage and enforcement ([A.R.S. § 28-1176](#)).

The following equipment is required to legally operate an OHV in Arizona:

1. A properly fitted and fastened US Department of Transportation approved helmet for an operator or passenger under 18 ([A.R.S. §§ 28-964](#) and [28-1179](#));
2. Eye protection ([A.R.S. § 28-964](#));
3. US Department of Agriculture-approved spark arrestor ([A.R.S. § 28-1179](#));
4. Muffler ([A.R.S. § 1179](#));
5. Headlight and tail lights for use from dusk to dawn ([A.R.S. § 28-1179](#));
6. Safety flag on sand dunes or designated areas ([A.R.S. § 28-1179](#));
7. Brake light and at least one red rear reflector ([A.R.S. § 28-927](#));
8. License plate (\$8 fee) ([A.R.S. § 28-2512](#));
9. Rearview mirror ([A.R.S. § 28-964](#)); and
10. Seat and footrests for operator and each passenger ([A.R.S. § 28-964](#)).

Additional requirements to make the OHV street legal include:

1. License plate light ([A.R.S. § 28-925](#));
 2. Horn ([A.R.S. § 28-954](#));
 3. Proper insurance ([A.R.S. § 28-4142](#)); and
- Emissions testing, if applicable ([A.R.S. § 49-542](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2342	off-highway vehicles; definition; user indicia	Prohibits a person from operating an All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) or OHV without a resident or nonresident OHV user indicia, with exceptions, and creates an OHV user indicia program for nonresidents.	Summary	
2018	SB 1208	ATVs; off-highway vehicles	Increases the size of an OHV that may qualify as an ATV by increasing the maximum width from 65 to 80 inches and the maximum unladen weight from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds. Requires an OHV to have a steering wheel or steering control, a rollover protective structure and an occupant retention system to qualify as an ATV.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2365	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 <i>recreational user</i> 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.	Summary	

Parking for Persons with Physical Disabilities

[A.R.S. § 28-882](#) requires each state agency and political subdivision that has jurisdiction over street parking or parking facilities provide specially designed and marked motor vehicle parking spaces for the exclusive use of persons with physical disabilities. Each designated parking space must be prominently outlined with paint and posted with a permanent sign in a color approved by ADOT. The sign must have the international accepted symbol of access and the caption "reserved parking".

Arizona is required to grant the same parking privileges that are granted to a resident to a nonresident for a motor vehicle licensed in another state or foreign country displaying the international symbol in accordance with the laws of the nonresident's state or foreign country ([A.R.S. § 28-883](#)).

A person may not stop, stand or park a motor vehicle within any specially designated and marked parking space unless the motor vehicle is transporting a person who has been issued a valid placard or special license plate with the international symbol of access ([A.R.S. § 28-884](#)). A person charged with a violation will be charged with a civil traffic violation and be subject to a minimum civil penalty of \$50. The Director of ADOT has the authority to recall the placard or international symbol access special plate issued to the person for a violation ([A.R.S. § 28-885](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2317	disability plates; permanent placards	Eliminates the renewal process for a permanent removable windshield placard. States the placard is valid for as long as the person to who it was issued qualifies for it.	Summary	
2017	SB 1239	parking violation; disabilities; access aisles	Prohibits a person from stopping, standing or parking a motor vehicle, including a vehicle with an international symbol of access special plate, in the access aisle of a disabled parking space.	Summary	
2014	HB 2667	persons with disabilities	Requires the State to revise laws, rules, publications, orders, actions, programs, policies and signage to use the term "persons with disabilities".	Summary	

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	Note
2015	HB 2394	air quality; agricultural management practices	Requires immediate compliance with an agricultural general permit when commencing a regulated agricultural activity.	Summary	
2014	HB 2125	air quality forecasting; nonattainment areas	Requires ADEQ to develop and disseminate air quality dust forecasts for the Maricopa County PM-10 maintenance area and any other PM-10 nonattainment or maintenance areas designated as of January 1, 2012.	Summary	
2014	HB 2442	air quality; begin actual construction	States that, with respect to a change in method of operation, begin actual construction refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change.	Summary	

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 (LEO) who are subject to disciplinary actions by employers. LEOs 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 LEOs 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 LEOs, with some exceptions.

LEOs 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 an LEO 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 ALJ or a hearing officer.

An interview between an LEO and his or her employer that pertains to an investigation that the employer or, as of 2010, the LEO believes may result in disciplinary action must be conducted pursuant to statutory guidelines. An LEO is provided five minutes to consult with his or her representative after an interview concludes. During an interview, the officer's representative and the witness officer's representative can take notes. These notes may only be used to assist the officer in an investigation or disciplinary matter and are not an official record of the interview.

An employer may require an LEO to submit to a polygraph examination to clarify any statement made by the LEO that is contrary to other information available relating to an investigation. Employers are prohibited from taking disciplinary action against an LEO 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 LEO 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 LEO's union be present at the interview to act as an observer. The LEO is required to answer all employer inquiries during the interview and any information shared or discussed in the interview is confidential until the LEO is otherwise notified; however, the LEO 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 LEO after an interview concludes, the LEO may request a basic summary of disciplinary action issued against another LEO 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 LEO receives this information. An employer is required to complete an investigation within 180 calendar days of an incident.

If a LEO recorded a video of a use of force incident that resulted in death or serious physical injury to another person, the LEO must have an opportunity to view the recorded video and provide any further information regarding the footage that the LEO believes is relevant before the administrative investigation is complete and be read a prescribed notice before viewing the recorded video.

Appeals

Administrative

An LEO may appeal disciplinary action imposed by an employer and appeal hearings are conducted by an ALJ, 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 LEO, 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 LEO with a copy of a transcript from a hearing if required.

If a single ALJ or hearing officer is assigned to conduct a hearing, an employer or LEO 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 LEO 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 LEO with the option to continue the hearing for an additional 10 calendar days.

Superior Court

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

The information below pertains to due process for disciplinary actions taken against LEOs and does not include 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	Note
2018	SB 1260	law enforcement officers; interviews; rights	Permits an officer's representative and the witness officer's representative to take notes during an interview of an internal investigation. Specifies that the notes can only be used to assist the officer in an investigation or a disciplinary matter and do not constitute an official record of the interview. Allows an officer to discuss the interview with their representative or attorney. Subjects the officer or their representative to disciplinary action if information is released without authorization.	Summary	
2017	SB 1253	law enforcement officers; administrative investigations	Outlines the use of officer-recorded video in an administrative investigation of a use of force incident that resulted in death or serious physical injury to another person.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	SB 1521	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2377	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2562	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.	Summary	

Per Diem Rates

Statute	Description	Per Diem Amount
A.R.S. § 38-611(C) . Compensation of certain state officers and employees	<u>Public Officers and Employees</u> 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.R.S. § 48-408(B) . Powers and duties of directors; compensation	<u>Special Taxing Districts (Pest Control Districts)</u> 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.R.S. § 48-5505 . Compensation of directors	<u>Special Taxing Districts (Special Health Care Districts)</u> Members of the board of directors shall serve without compensation, but each is allowed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Title 38, Chapter 4, Article 2, 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 32-1604. 	Reimbursement of expenses (see below)
A.R.S. § 32-1604 . Compensation	<u>Board of Nursing</u> 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.R.S. § 32-1903 . Organization; meetings; quorum; compensation of board; executive director; compensation; powers and duties	<u>Pharmacy Board</u> 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.R.S. § 32-2903(F) . Board meetings; organization; compensation	<u>Board of Homeopathic and Integrated Medicine Examiners</u> 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

Statute	Description	Per Diem Amount
A.R.S. § 42-1252(F) . State board of tax appeals	<u>State Board of Tax Appeals</u> Each member of the board shall receive: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> One hundred fifty dollars per day for time spent in the performance of official duties. Such travel and other expenses as provided by law for other state officers. 	\$150 per day
A.R.S. § 32-1802(C) . Meetings; organization; compensation; committees	<u>Board of Osteopathic Examiners</u> 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.R.S. § 32-4202(D) . Board; membership; terms; immunity	<u>Board of Massage Therapy</u> 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 Title 38, Chapter 4, Article 2 to cover necessary expenses for attending each board meeting or for representing the board in an official board approved activity.	\$100 per day
A.R.S. § 40-1121(H) . Board of directors of authority; qualifications; appointment; terms; oath; meetings; compensation	<u>Metropolitan Public Transit Authority Board</u> 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.R.S. § 41-781(E) . State personnel board; members; appointment; term; meetings; compensation	<u>State Personnel Board</u> 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.R.S. § 17-202(D) . Arizona game and fish commission appointment recommendation board	<u>AZGFD Appointment Recommendation Board</u> Members of the board are not eligible for compensation for their services or reimbursement of expenses.	\$0
A.R.S. § 15-2001 . School facilities board; conflict of interest	<u>School Facilities Board</u> 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 Title 38, Chapter 4, Article 2. 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.R.S. § 32-3902(G) . Acupuncture board of examiners; members; qualifications; terms; removal; compensation	<u>Acupuncture Board of Examiners</u> 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

Statute	Description	Per Diem Amount
A.R.S. § 4-111(E) . State liquor board; department of liquor licenses and control; members; director; appointment and removal	<p><u>AZ State Liquor Board</u> 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.</p>	\$50 per day
A.R.S. § 41-1830.11(C) . Law enforcement merit system council; composition	<p><u>Law Enforcement Merit System Council</u> 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.</p>	\$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 Arizona: 1) a fixed speed camera system; and 2) 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 600 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	Note
2018	SB 1110	photo radar; review; penalty	Requires a law enforcement agency to review evidence recorded by photo radar to determine whether a violation occurred before issuing a citation.	Summary	
2016	HB 2591	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1241	photo radar prohibition; state highways	Prohibits the state or local authority from using a photo enforcement system on a state highway.	Summary	

Presidential Preference Election

A person seeking nomination as a candidate for the Office of President of the US 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 15th of each year in which the President of the US is elected. No other election may appear on the same ballot as the PPE. At least 20 days prior to the PPE, each county BOS must designate a reasonable and adequate number of polling places determined by the number of active registered voters as of January 1st 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 1st 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 2nd 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	Note
2016	HB 2695	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2595	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1473/ HB 2675	government; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Changes the rate at which counties are reimbursed for the PPE from 100% to \$1.25 per registered voter.	Summary	
2014	HB 2107	elections; candidate; ballot measures signatures	Changes the date of the PPE from the fourth Tuesday in February to the Tuesday immediately following March 15 of the year in which the US President is elected.	Summary	

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. Statute provides 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, repair, 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	Note
2018	SB 1409	TPT; prime contracting; alteration; replacement	Specifies the prime contracting classification does not include any work or operations performed by a person that is not required to be licensed by the ROC. Considers all projects in which the scope of work is more than 40% of the existing square footage of the property or involves expanding the square footage by more than 10% to be an alteration and therefore taxable under the retail TPT classification.	Summary	
2017	SB 1416	quality jobs incentives; tax credits	In part, specifies that prime contracting TPT revenues used for the purpose of public infrastructure improvements are not to be distributed until 10% of the qualifying capital investment has been made by the manufacturing facility. Allows for commencement of construction of buildings and improvements by a manufacturing facility up to 180 days before certification by the ACA.	Summary	
2015	SB 1446	TPT reform; contractors	Alters statute regarding TPT pertaining to contractors.	Summary	
2014	HB 2389	transaction privilege tax changes	Requires DOR to provide a specific exemption certificate for contractors who are no longer required to be licensed and pay TPT under the prime contracting classification.	Summary	
2014	HB 2415	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1160	registrar of contractors; discipline grounds	Requires the ROC to temporarily suspend or permanently revoke the license of a person upon notice from DOR 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.	Summary	

Procurement Code

The Arizona Procurement Code regulates the buying, purchasing, renting, leasing and acquiring of materials, services and construction services by the State through the use of public monies. The procurement process is overseen by ADOA, with the Director of ADOA acting as the central procurement officer. The Director is charged with 1) procuring or supervising the procurement of all materials, services and construction needed by the state; 2) establishing guidelines for the management of all inventories belonging to the state; and 3) selling, trading or otherwise disposing of surplus materials belonging to the state ([A.R.S. § 41-2511](#)). While the Procurement Code applies to a majority of state agencies, departments, commissions, councils, boards and institutions, there are certain exemptions, including: ABOR, the legislative and judicial branches and a number of other state agencies for specific types of procurements ([A.R.S. § 41-2501](#)).

All state contracts must be awarded by competitive sealed bidding, unless specifically exempted in statute ([A.R.S. § 41-2532](#)). Invitations for bids are required to be issued with adequate public notice and include purchase descriptions and contractual terms and conditions of the procurement. The public invitation for bids is required to be given a reasonable time before the date on which the opening of the bids will occur. Any contract must be awarded to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder whose bid conforms to the requirements and criteria described in the invitation for bids ([A.R.S. § 41-2533](#)).

Additionally, contracts for materials or services can be entered into through a competitive sealed proposal process, in which proposals are solicited through request for proposals (RFPs). The award must be made to the bidder whose proposal is determined to be the most advantageous for the state after taking into consideration all evaluation factors included in the RFP. No criteria may be considered except for those specifically included in the RFP ([A.R.S. § 41-2534](#)). Additional processes for procuring certain resources and services are included in the Arizona Procurement Code, including requirements for issuing requests for information, unsolicited proposals, sole-source procurement and emergency procurement.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	SB 1164	Arizona procurement code; amendments	Requires the Director of ADOA to base the specifications for energy conservation for the procurement of energy consumptive material on national standards. Removes cashier's check as an acceptable form of bid security in the procurement of construction and other professional services.	Summary	
2017	SB 1211	ADOT omnibus	Exempts certain projects under the supervision of the Director of ADOT and the State Transportation board from the Procurement Code.	Summary	
2016	SB 1056	recycled materials; purchase; agencies; repeal	Repeals statute relating to requirements for state agencies buying and printing on recycled paper or paper products.	Summary	
2016	HB 2388	qualified disability expenses; eligible individuals	Provides a procurement exemption for contracts entered into by ADES with a financial institution to act as a depository and program manager of a qualified Achieving A Better Life Experience program.	Summary	
2015	HB 2336	contract progress payments; design professionals	Establishes prompt payment requirements for design professionals who perform certain work on construction projects, including: architectural, engineering, geological, landscape and survey work.	Summary	
2015	SB 1257	behavioral health; transfer; AHCCCS	Exempts AHCCCS from procurement code requirements when contracting with a Regional Behavioral Health Agency.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	HB 2321	procurement code; omnibus	Prohibits an employee of an agency with a significant role in procurement from accepting an employment offer with a successful offeror during specified periods. Outlines a process for procurement officers and employees to seek a waiver.	Summary	

Property Tax

Arizona has two types of property tax. The first is referred to as primary property tax, which is levied to pay for the operation and maintenance of a taxing jurisdiction. The second type is referred to as secondary property tax, which is levied to pay for bond indebtedness, voter-approved budget overrides and special taxing districts.

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

Arizona properties are assessed with two valuations: full cash value (FCV) and limited property value (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. The LPV is limited to an annual increase of 5% over the previous year and serves as the basis in which all locally assessed property is taxed.

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%, which is used to calculate the net assessed value of the property on which a taxpayer is taxed.

Property Classifications

Class	Assessment Ratio	Property Type
1	18%	Mining, utility, telecommunications, shopping centers, manufacturers and most other types of commercial property
2	15%	Agricultural property, nonprofit organizations and vacant land
3	10%	Primary residential property
4	10%	Non-primary residential property and leased or rented residential property
5	14%	Airlines, railroad and private car company property
6	5%	Noncommercial historic property, property located in a foreign trade zone, military reuse zones, enterprise zones, technology manufacturing facilities
7	18% or 1%	Class 1 commercial historic property
8	10% or 1%	Class 4 residential historic property
9	1%	Improvements on federal, state, county and municipal property

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2198	property tax; delinquent tax list	Requires counties to post a description of the property associated with any parcel for which a tax lien will be sold on the county website. Requires the property account number to be listed on the notice of tax lien sales prepared by the county treasurer.	Summary	
2018	HB 2385	property tax appeals; court findings	Prohibits the court's finding of a property's FCV in a property tax appeal from being greater than the amount initially determined by the county assessor, if the court finds that the valuation is insufficient.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2596	property taxes; procedures; abatement	Allows a real property tax lien to be redeemed by any person who wants to pay on behalf of the owner by making a charitable gift. Allows a personal property tax lien to be removed if the tax levied is more than six years past due and both the county treasurer and county assessor agree the amount of the tax, including interest and penalties, is of de minimis value.	Summary	
2017	SB 1326	telecommunications; broadband; accelerated depreciation	In part, establishes a depreciation schedule and an accelerated depreciation schedule for qualifying broadband infrastructure such as cables, telecommunications equipment and other tangible personal property capable of transmitting data at a rate of at least four megabits per second.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2017	SB 1416	quality jobs incentives; tax credits	Allows for accelerated depreciation of personal property located in a foreign trade zone or military reuse zone, classified during or after TY 2018, that was acquired during or after TY 2017.	Summary	
2016	HB 2481	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 RCL, at specified rates.	Summary	
2016	SB 1157	small property tax balance delinquency	Extends the date of delinquency for property taxes equaling \$100 or less from November 1 to December 1.	Summary	
2016	SB 1244	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1523	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2615	illegal tax levies; review; notice	Requires the PTOC to review secondary property tax levies for each county, city, town and community college district.	Summary	
2014	HB 2281	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.	Summary	Veto Letter
2014	SB 1352	property tax roll; corrections	Allows property owners to file a notice of claim to prorate the property's value from the date of destruction, should that property be destroyed after the assessor closes the tax rolls.	Summary	

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 a 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 included 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	Note
2018	SB 1251	PSPRS; CORP; modifications	Clarifies employer contributions are based on the employee's enrolled into Social Security. Allows a retiree to rollover contribution into a separate account under PSPRS DC Plan.	Summary	
2017	HB 2485	EORP; PSPRS; CORP; modifications	Allows a PSPRS employer to request a 30-year amortization period. Provides for the return of excess contribution paid through a mistake of fact. Establishes a death benefit for a spouse or child. Vests employer contributions if participant dies prior to 10 years of service.	Summary	
2017	HB 2515	governor appointees; criminal records checks	Requires prospective PSPRS Board members to submit fingerprints to their prospective employers.	Summary	
2017	SB 1063	PSPRS; risk pool	Establishes the Risk Pool for members hired on or after July 1, 2017, consisting of any employer of an eligible group that has 250 or less active members hired before July 1, 2017. Prescribes contributions for employers and members in the Risk Pool.	Summary	
2017	SB 1115	PSPRS; retirement benefit calculation	Establishes a multiplier for Tier 2 members who have 15 years of credited service, but less than 25 years of service, and are at least 52.5 years of age.	Summary	
2017	SB 1442	modifications; corrections officer retirement plan	Allows a PSPRS employer to request a 30-year amortization period.	Summary	
2016	HB 2643	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1152	PSPRS; EORP; CORP; continuation	Continues PSPRS for eight years.	Summary	
2016	SB 1428	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1057	PSPRS; health benefits; retirement benefits	Makes changes to the lump sum payment of PBIs and the health insurance/accident premium benefit program.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	HB 2166	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2693	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2708	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.	Summary	

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 DOR by February 28th 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 15th may be applied to either the current or preceding TY ([A.R.S. § 43-1089.01](#)).

In TY 2016, DOR reported 314,683 claims totaling \$53,017,994.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	SB 1137	schools; CPR instruction.	Allows contributions in support of CPR training programs to qualify for the Public School Extracurricular Activity Tax Credit.	Summary	
2015	HB 2066	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2483	school tax credit; classroom expenses	In part, allows contributions made by April 15 th 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.	Summary	

Registrar of Contractors Recovery Fund

[Title 32, Chapter 10, Article 2.1](#), prescribes the duty of the ROC to administer a Recovery Fund for the financial protection of residential homeowners injured by the conduct of licensed residential contractors or dual licensed contractors, who violate statute or rule ([A.R.S. § 32-1131](#)). The source of revenue for the Recovery Fund is an assessment paid by each residential contractor, not to exceed \$600 per biennial license period; however, if the balance remaining in the Recovery Fund is ever less than \$2 million, the ROC may reassess a different amount per licensee ([A.R.S. § 32-1134](#)). The ROC must suspend a residential contractor’s license for failure to make the required payment.

An injured homeowner may file a claim through the administrative process ([A.R.S. § 32-1154G](#)) or the civil process ([A.R.S. § 32-1136](#)). Statute limits compensation to any person injured as a direct result of the violation, which cannot exceed an amount necessary to complete or repair a residential structure or appurtenance ([A.R.S. §§ 32-1132](#) and [32-1139](#)). The Recovery Fund does not pay claims from suppliers, subcontractors, laborers or other commercial entities.

Payment is only available to an individual who owns or occupies or intends to occupy class three residential real property or noncommercial historic property, with some exceptions. The maximum award to each homeowner is \$30,000, with \$200,000 maximum liability per licensed contractor.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	SB 1475	claimants; residential contractors' recovery fund	Modifies the definition of <i>person injured</i> to include owners of noncommercial historic property, thus permits an injured homeowner to collect from the Recovery Fund.	Summary	

Regulatory Sandbox Program

[A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 55](#), establishes a Regulatory Sandbox Program (Program) to permit entrepreneurs and start-up businesses with limited access to the Arizona market for testing innovative financial products or services. New businesses can operate without first obtaining a license or meeting other regulatory requirements that sometimes inhibit early-stage business operations. Applicants must have a physical or virtual location for developing and testing the innovative product or service, include a description of the benefits, potential risks and protections for consumers.

The AG oversees the Program that gives participants 24 months to test their financial product or service. Application fees are deposited into the Consumer Protection-Consumer Fraud Revolving Fund (Fund), which is exempt from lapsing of appropriations and is administered by the AG. This Fund consists of: investigative court costs; and attorney fees or civil penalties from the enforcement of either federal or state statutes pertaining to consumer protection or fraud. Statute directs the AG to utilize the monies for operating expenses, including the expenses related to the master tobacco settlement, consumer fraud education, investigative and enforcement operations. ([A.R.S. § 44-1531.01](#))

Consumers must be Arizona residents, limited to 10,000 participants. For consumer lenders, individual transactions cannot exceed \$15,000 per consumer, with maximum aggregate transactions of \$50,000. Loans are subject to statutory consumer lender finance charges. For money transmitters, consumer limits are a maximum \$2,500 per consumer and maximum \$25,000 aggregate transactions. There are limited exceptions. All participants are bound by disclosures, record-keeping, reporting and filing requirements.

The AG has authority to remove participants from the Program for any violation of the Consumer Fraud Act or any federal or state criminal law and such removal is not an appealable agency action. The Program sunsets July 1, 2028.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2434	financial products; regulatory exemption program	Creates a Regulatory Sandbox Program overseen by the AG, to give a person limited access to the Arizona market to test innovative financial products or services without first getting a license or other authorization to operate. Details the AG's power and authority over the application process, timeframes and limitations for all participants, including consumer protection measures, recordkeeping and reporting. Deposits fees established by the AG into the Consumer Protection-Consumer Fraud Revolving Fund. Sunsets the Program on July 1, 2028.	Summary	

Rio Nuevo Multipurpose Facilities District

The Rio Nuevo Multipurpose Facilities District (District) was formed in 1999 through an IGA by the municipalities of the city of Tucson, the town of Sahuarita, and the city of South Tucson as a tax-levying public improvement district and a separate legal entity from the City of Tucson. The District is governed by a 9-member Board of Directors who are appointed by the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives ([Rio Nuevo Multipurpose Facilities District](#)). The District receives 50% of the amount of state TPT collected within the District boundaries through the state shared revenue formula, to be invested in public projects. The revenues distributed to the District are to be used only for the components for a multipurpose facility that are owned by the District or that are publicly owned or for the following purposes:

- Debt service for bonds issued by the District before January 1, 2009;
- Contractual obligations incurred by the District before June 1, 2009;
- Fiduciary, legal and administrative expenses of the District; and
- The design of construction of a hotel and convention center located on the facility site ([A.R.S. § 48-4204](#)).

TPT disbursements are authorized until July 1, 2035 or until all authorized debt service payments are completed, whichever occurs first ([A.R.S § 42-5031](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2456	stadium district; extension; Rio Nuevo	Continues funding the District until the later occurring date of either July 1, 2035 or upon the completion of the scheduled debt service. Authorizes monies paid to the District to be used for debt service for bonds issued by the district prior to January 1, 2025 or contractual obligations incurred by the District before June 1, 2025** <i>See SB 1382</i> **. Establishes a dissolution process by which, upon dissolution of the District, revenues from the sale of property are to benefit PSPRS and K-12 education.	Summary	
2018	SB 1382	TPT; online lodging marketplace; registration	In part, prohibits the District from using TPT revenues to pay off debt service for bonds or contractual obligations incurred after June 1, 2009. This provision was session law that modified HB 2456 after it had been chaptered.	Summary	
2014	SB 1351	multipurpose facilities districts; Rio Nuevo	Establishes regulations for district expenditures of at least \$500,000. Modifies board of director membership and reporting requirements.	Summary	

School Tuition Organizations

An STO is a charitable organization in 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 for contributions to low-income students cannot exceed an aggregate annual amount of \$74.36 million in FY 2018 with the cap increasing 20% each subsequent year. Credits for contributions to displaced students or students with disabilities are limited to \$5 million annually. STO credits are limited to individuals and specified business types that receive preapproval from DOR 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 TYs.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2153	tax credits; STOs; preapproval; entities	Establishes a pro rata tax credit for an S Corporation that donates to an STO.	Summary	
2014	HB 2328	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1048	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.	Summary	Veto Letter
2013	HB 2617	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.	Summary	Veto Letter

Sex Offender Registration & Community Notification

A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 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 \(2.5 years/\\$150,000 plus surcharges\)](#) to fail to comply with registration requirements ([A.R.S. § 13-3824](#)); failure to obtain the annual credential is a [Class 6 felony \(1 year/\\$150,000 plus surcharges\)](#).

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 law enforcement agency (LEA) with 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.

As amended by [Laws 2017, Ch. 135](#), [A.R.S. § 13-3825](#) specifies that for Level 2 and Level 3 offenders, notification must be made to the surrounding neighborhood, area schools, appropriate community groups and prospective employers in a non-electronic format. Notification must include the offender's photo, address and a summary of the offender's status and criminal background. A press release is also required. For Level 1 offenders, information is maintained by the LEA and may be shared with people in the same household as the offender. If an LEA establishes an electronic notification system, this information can be provided to the community via the electronic system if the recipients have opted in to receive the information in that manner. Community notification must occur within 45 days of the LEA receiving the offender's information from the sheriff (or from the sheriff receiving the information if there is no LEA in the community).

According to ADPS, in August 2018 there were 13,996 registered sex offenders in Arizona. Of those:

1. 4,171 were classified as Level 1;
2. 4,175 were classified as Level 2;
3. 2,778 were classified as Level 3;
4. 2,563 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. 309 have not been classified.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2053	sexual acts; theft by extortion	Establishes the offense of sexual extortion as knowingly communicating a threat intended to coerce another person to engage in specified sexual acts. Makes the offense a Class 3 felony. If the victim is under 15 years old, the offense is a Class 2 felony that may be designated as a dangerous crime against children and requires the person to register as a sex offender.	Summary	
2018	SB 1041	residency restrictions; sex offenders; victims	Prohibits a person convicted of a dangerous crime against children who is required to register as a sex offender from knowingly residing or establishing a residence within 1,000 feet of the property where the person's former victim lives. Provides exceptions and a defense. Outlines penalties.	Summary	
2017	HB 2200	community notification; form of notice	Specifies that sex offender notification must be disseminated in a non-electronic format to certain entities. Allows a person to opt in to electronic notification, if available.	Summary	
2017	HB 2238	child sex trafficking; violations	In part, applies sex offender registration and notification requirements to a person convicted of child prostitution prior to the effective date and child sex trafficking on or after the effective date.	Summary	
2016	HB 2539	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1286	internet sex offender website; offenses	Adds persons convicted of specific offenses to the ADPS internet sex offender website.	Summary	
2015	HB 2087	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 (2.5 years/\$150,000 plus surcharges) .	Summary	
2015	HB 2299	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>position of trust</i> .	Summary	
2015	HB 2378	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2437	public committees; repeal; sunset	In part, specifies the sex offender community notification requirements	Summary	

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: Arizona Highways; In God We Trust; Gold Star Family; Childhood Cancer Research; and Don't Tread On Me. There are over [60 types of license plates](#) available in Arizona, including specialized license plates.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2027	alternative fuel special plates; veterans	Allows ADOT to issue alternative fuel vehicle stickers to vehicle owners with the veteran special plates if eligible.	Summary	
2017	HB 2354	science education special plates	Establishes the Science Education Special Plate and Fund. Allocates Fund monies to a nonprofit organization that delivers informal science education as its primary purpose.	Summary	
2017	SB 1132	amateur radio operator special plates	Establishes the Arizona Amateur Radio Education and Community Involvement Fund. Allocates the Fund monies to a nonprofit organization that awards scholarships and grants to the amateur radio community.	Summary	
2017	SB 1139	collector car auction; special plates	Establishes the Collector Car Auction Special Plate and Fund. Allocates the Fund monies to a nonprofit organization that is headquartered in Arizona and auctions more than 1,000 collector vehicles for no reserve each year in Arizona. Establishes the Active Duty Military Installation Support Special Plate and Fund. Allocates the Fund monies to a nonprofit organization whose sole purpose is to support active duty military installation in Arizona.	Summary	
2016	HB 2022	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.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2145	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2092	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2522	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2524	firefighters; professional golf; special plates	Establishes the Arizona Professional Golf Special Plate and Fund, and the Firefighter Special 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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2610	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 FTSE count of over 50,000 students.	Summary	
2015	SB 1146	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2113	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.	Summary	

State Board of Dental Examiners

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.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2235	dental therapy; regulation; licensure	Creates a new mid-level dental provider known as a dental therapist. Permits a dental therapist to practice under the direct supervision of a dentist or pursuant to a written collaborative practice agreement for services. Requires a dental therapist to complete 1,000 hours of dental therapy clinical practice under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist to be able to enter into a written collaborative practice agreement. Outlines a dental therapist's scope of practice and licensure requirements. Permits a dental therapist to only practice in a federally qualified health center, a federal look-alike, a community health center, a nonprofit dental practice or organization that serves low-income and underserved people and a private dental practice that serves patients referred by a community health center.	Summary	
2017	SB 1362	dental board; dentists; dental hygienists	Permits a dental hygienist to perform certain procedures while under direct supervision. Permits a dental assistant to perform expanded functions if specified information is provided to the SBDE. Permits the Board to waive examination requirements for licensure by credential if a dentist or hygienist has passed another state's or testing agency's clinical examination more than five years before applying for licensure. Requires the Board to waive licensure or certificate fees, on a one-time basis, for dentists, denturists and dental hygienists licensed in this state prior to January 1, 2018. Makes changes to affiliated practice relationship statutes.	Summary	
2017	SB 1452	health profession regulatory boards	Prohibits a HPRB from acting on its own motion or on any complaint received in which an allegation of unprofessional conduct or other violation against a licensed professional occurred more than four years before the complaint was received, with certain exceptions. Requires all health regulatory boards to make digital recordings of all open board meetings and maintain recordings for three years. Specifies that a health board member is not eligible for reappointment to a board after serving two full terms, in addition to any time served to fill a vacancy.	Summary	
2016	SB 1443	health profession regulatory boards	In part, requires certain information to be made available on a HPRB's website and states that each HPRB may establish a non-disciplinary confidential monitoring program.	Summary	Veto Letter

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2496	dental board; regulation; fingerprinting	<p>Requires a dentist, dental hygienist or denturist obtain a valid FPCC. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Continues SBDE for eight years.</p>	Summary	
2015	SB 1282	teledentistry; dental hygienists; dental assistants	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Includes functions that an EFDA may perform. Allows for the utilization of teledentistry under specified conditions.</p>	Summary	
2014	SB 1343	dentists; business entities	<p>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.</p>	Summary	

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	Note
2018	SB 1001/HB 2001, 1st Special Session	controlled substances; regulation; appropriation.	Enacts laws to implement the Governor's Opioid Action Plan.	Summary	
2018	HB 2548	health professionals; continuing education; opioids	Requires three hours of disorder or addiction-related continuing medical education to be included as part of an applicable health professional's continuing medical education requirements.	Summary	
2018	HB 2549	controlled substances; dosage limit	Includes an available opioid assistance and referral call service that is designated by ADHS as an option to be used when a physician must do a consultation regarding the issuance of a prescription that exceeds 90 morphine milligram equivalents per day. Allows a health professional to issue a prescription that exceeds 90 morphine milligram equivalents if the consulting physician who is board-certified in pain or an opioid call service agrees with the higher dose. Exempts implantable devices dispensed by an allopathic or osteopathic physician, physician assistant, certified nurse midwife or nurse practitioner from the prohibition against dispensing controlled substances. (All listed provisions retroactive to April 26, 2018)	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2633	pharmacists; controlled substances	Specifies that a pharmacist is not required to verify a prescription's exemption status with the prescriber. Allows a pharmacy to sell and dispense a schedule II substance that is prescribed by a health professional who is located in another county in this state if the prescription complies with state and federal law. Permits the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy or executive director to waive red cap packaging requirements if implementation is not feasible under certain circumstances. Contains a retroactive date of April 26, 2018.	Summary	
2018	HB 2654	illegal substances; education; partnership	Allows the Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family or ADHS and facility-based nonprofit youth development organizations to partner with local and state education agencies to annually teach children in grades 5-12 about the dangers of federally illegal substances, alcohol and tobacco.	Summary	
2017	HB 2033	controlled substances; definition	Expands the definition of <i>dangerous drug</i> and <i>narcotic drug</i> . Classifies additional substances as a Schedule I substance.	Summary	
2017	HB 2307	controlled substances prescription monitoring program	Allows the Director of the Pharmacy Board to annually transfer up to \$500,000, rather than \$395,795, from the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy Fund to the CSPMP Fund. Requires the CSPMP to be operated, monitored, maintained and staffed by the Board. Allows the Board to release program data to AHCCCS for the purpose of performing a drug utilization review for controlled substances.	Summary	
2017	HB 2493	drug overdose; review team; confidentiality	Establishes the Drug Overdose Fatality Review Team within ADHS and outlines its membership and duties. Repeals the Team on January 1, 2023. Requires access to information about a drug overdose or overdose fatality to be granted to the chairman of the Team within five days. Outlines from whom the Team may request information and records. Permits a pharmacist to dispense naloxone or any other FDA approved opioid antagonist by way of a standing order, rather than without a prescription.	Summary	
2017	SB 1023	dispensers; prescription drug monitoring	Adds Schedule V controlled substances to the CSPMP. Permits ADHS to receive CSPMP data to implement a public health response regarding opioid abuse or overuse, including the Drug Overdose Fatality Review Team.	Summary	
2017	SB 1377	controlled substances; approved medications	Authorizes the prescription of cannabidiol in Arizona pending its approval as a prescription medication by the FDA. Requires the Director of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy to notify the Director of Legislative Council by July 1, 2020 whether the condition was or was not met.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2355	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1283	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2489	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2086	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2453	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1124	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.	Summary	
2013	HB 2327	drugs; definition	Expands the definition of <i>dangerous drugs</i> to include specific chemical configurations that typically compose synthetic cannabinoids and bath salts.	Summary	

Surcharges and Assessments

[A.R.S. § 13-801](#) outlines fines on felony offenses; [A.R.S. § 13-802](#) imposes fines for misdemeanor offenses. If a defendant is sentenced to pay a fine, payment and enforcement of restitution take priority over payments to the state ([A.R.S. § 13-809](#)).

Surcharges are imposed through various statutes on any:

- Criminal fine, penalty or forfeiture;
- Civil penalty for traffic violations; or
- Violation of the Game and Fish Statutes.

Surcharges equal 78% of the base fine and are added to the total amount due. Additionally, flat assessments may be attached to specific offenses.

Surcharge / Assessment	Statutory Citation	% Base Fine	Flat Amount	Purpose	Statutory Citation for Fund
CJEF	A.R.S. § 12-116.01(A)	47%		Various criminal justice programs & purposes	A.R.S. § 41-2401
State Aid	A.R.S. § 12-116.01(B)	7%		County Attorney Fund; Public Defender Fund; Courts Fund	A.R.S. § 41-2421(J)
ADPS Forensics Fund	A.R.S. § 12-116.01(C)	6%		Forensics equipment, education, operations	A.R.S. § 41-1730
Medical Services Enhancement Fund	A.R.S. § 12-116.02(A)	13%		Substance abuse, spinal injuries, emergency medical services, general fund	A.R.S. § 36-2219.01
Public Safety Equipment Fund	A.R.S. § 12-116.04(C)		\$4	ADPS vehicles, public safety equipment	A.R.S. § 41-1723
Peace Officer Training Equipment Fund	A.R.S. § 12-114		\$4	Peace officer equipment	A.R.S. § 41-1731
GIITEM Subaccount	A.R.S. § 12-116.04(C)		\$4	County sheriffs	A.R.S. § 41-1724
Local Officer Equipment	A.R.S. § 12-116.04(D)		\$4	Local officer safety equipment	
Justice Court Assessment	A.R.S. § 12-116.04(E)		\$1	JP courts to improve collections and automation	
Clean Elections Fund	A.R.S. § 16-954	10%		Clean Elections funding	
Probation Assessment	A.R.S. § 12-114.01		\$20	Probation officer salaries	

Victims' Rights Enforcement	A.R.S. § 12-116.09		\$2	Victim services	A.R.S. § 41-1727
Victims' Rights Fund	A.R.S. § 12-116.08		\$9	Victims' Rights Fund & Victim Compensation & Assistance Fund for victim services	A.R.S. § 41-191.08 (62.4%); A.R.S. § 41-2407 (37.5%)
*Assessment for family offenses	A.R.S. § 12-116.06		\$50	Domestic Violence Services Fund	A.R.S. § 36-3002
*Assessment for dangerous crimes against children	A.R.S. § 12-116.07		\$500	Forensic or medical investigations for victims	A.R.S. § 13-1414
*Address confidentiality assessment	A.R.S. § 12-116.05		\$50	Address Confidentiality Program Fund	A.R.S. § 41-169

*Assessed for specific offenses, does not include driving/operating under the influence assessments or diversion assessments.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2313	sentencing; monetary obligations; fine mitigation	Expands the option for sentencing a defendant to community restitution in lieu of payment of a fine, fee, assessment or incarceration cost. Allows a judge to mitigate a fine if a defendant demonstrates hardship. Strikes current authorization for the waiver of civil penalties, fines, forfeitures and surcharges, except for mandatory penalties and fines. Establishes a penalty assessment of \$9 on every fine, penalty and forfeiture for criminal offenses, traffic violations or violations of Game and Fish statutes. Deposits the monies in the Victims' Rights Fund and the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund. Reduces the current CJEF surcharge from 47% to 42% of every fine, penalty, forfeiture and civil penalty.	Summary	
2018	HB 2527	ticket surcharge; public safety equipment	Increases the assessment for attending a court-authorized diversion program for traffic offenses (including defensive driving programs) from \$5 to \$9 and establishes a \$4 assessment on all civil and criminal traffic offenses. Establishes the Peace Officer Equipment Training Fund and requires monies to be used only for peace officer equipment.	Summary	
2018	HB 2650	commercial license; defensive driving school	In relevant part, stipulates that the CDL holder is subject to the court diversion fee and surcharges, but is not subject to a civil penalty for the citation.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	SB 1116	finer; fees; costs; community restitution	Allows the court to order a defendant to perform community restitution at a rate of \$10 per hour if the defendant is unable to pay or has willfully failed to pay a fine, fee, restitution or incarceration costs.	Summary	
2014	HB 2625	penalty assessment; victims' rights enforcement	Adds a new section of law that prescribes a \$2 penalty assessment on various fines, penalties and forfeitures. Establishes the Victims' Rights Enforcement Fund.	Summary	

Surprise Out-of-Network Billing

[Title 20, Chapter 20, Article 2](#) outlines a dispute resolution process for a health insurance plan enrollee to dispute the amount of a *surprise-out-of-network bill* received from an out-of-network health care provider. An enrollee may file for dispute resolution with ADOI within one year after the date of service stated in the bill if certain criteria are met. The dispute resolution process consists of an informal settlement teleconference between the enrollee, the health insurer and the health care provider, followed by an independent arbitration if no settlement is reached.

Within 15 days after receiving a request for dispute resolution, ADOI must determine whether the surprise out of network bill qualifies for arbitration. Upon a determination that the bill qualifies, ADOI must notify the parties and arrange a teleconference. The health insurer must notify ADOI if a settlement was reached.

If a settlement was not reached in the teleconference, ADOI must appoint a qualified arbitrator and notify the parties of the commencement of an independent arbitration. ADOI must develop a simple, fair, efficient and cost-effective arbitration procedure. The health insurer and the health care provider may mutually agree to use an arbitrator who is not on the ADOI's list of qualified arbitrators.

Prior to arbitration, the enrollee must pay or make arrangements to pay the health care provider the total amount of the enrollee's cost sharing due for the billed service. Additionally, any payment the provider would have received from the health insurer for out-of-network services, through either direct payment to the provider or payment to the enrollee, must be remitted.

The arbitration must be conducted within 120 days after the ADOI's notice of arbitration. The arbitrator determines the amount the health care provider is entitled to receive as payment for services. The arbitrator must issue a final decision within 10 days following the arbitration hearing and provide a copy of the decision to the respectable parties. The health insurer must remit to the health care provider any amount resulting from either the teleconference or awarded by the arbitrator within 30 days after dispute resolution. The enrollee is responsible for only the amount of the enrollee's cost sharing requirements and any amount received from their health insurer as payment for the out-of-network services, unless determined otherwise in the teleconference or arbitration. The health care provider is prohibited from issuing any additional balance bill to the enrollee for services that were subject to the dispute resolution.

[Laws 2018, Chapter 272](#) added that an enrollee who is aggrieved by an arbitration decision may file a civil action in superior court to obtain appropriate relief with respect to the disputed surprise out-of-network bill.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1064	insurers; health providers; claim arbitration	Modifies certain aspects of the dispute resolution process. Permits an enrollee who is aggrieved by an arbitration decision to file a civil action in superior court within one year of the disputed decision.	Summary	
2017	SB 1441	insurers; health providers; claims arbitration	Establishes, beginning January 1, 2019, a dispute resolution process by which an enrollee may dispute the amount of a surprise out-of-network bill.	Summary	

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 attain at least a bachelor’s degree, possess a FPCC, complete an approved teacher preparation program or a specified number of hours of education courses from an accredited institution and pass the professional knowledge and subject knowledge examinations. Additionally, applicants must pass the Arizona and US Constitution exams within a specified period of time.

Other certifications and endorsements offered include Early Childhood Education, Arts Education, Physical Education, STEM Secondary Specialization, Special Education and CTE. 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 FPCC and pay the fee for the certificate. More information on reciprocity may be found [here](#). Certificates are issued and renewed in 12-year increments and require 15 hours of continuing education credits each year for renewal. Certificates that expire may be renewed between 2-10 years after expiration without any other requirements if the person is in good standing and has at least 10 years of full-time teaching experience in the state.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2036	substitute teachers; experience; certification	Allows substitute teachers with primary teaching responsibility to use classroom time toward the capstone requirement for a standard teaching certificate and instructs SBE to define primary teaching experience in a classroom.	Summary	
2018	HB 2520	schools; reading requirements	Requires teaching certificate applicants to complete at least 45 classroom hours or 3 college-level credit hours in research-based systemic phonics instruction and reading instruction.	Summary	
2018	HB 2534	teachers; certification requirements	Transfers teacher certification statutes to a new section and instructs SBE to issue teaching certificates as outlined. Requires all certificated teachers to have a bachelor's degree, with exceptions. Applies provisions related to renewal, issuance and reciprocity to specified certificates and conforms disciplinary hearings for reciprocal certificates to disciplinary hearings for other certificate holders.	Summary	
2017	HB 2163	schools; certification; discipline; reciprocity	Directs SBE to prohibit persons whose certification application is denied on grounds of immoral or unprofessional conduct from submitting an application for up to five years rather than for five years. Instructs final certification disciplinary judgements in other jurisdictions for immoral or unprofessional conduct to be treated the same in Arizona and permits SBE to revoke state certifications in a manner consistent with the other jurisdiction.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	SB 1042	teacher certification; reciprocity	Permits school districts and charter schools to operate as a classroom-based preparation program provider and approve teacher certifications. Increases the minimum issuance and renewal period for all standard certificates to 12 years and removes provisional certifications. Establishes a subject matter expert standard certification. Provides exemptions to proficiency examination requirements and establishes alternate pathways to demonstrate subject knowledge proficiency. Modifies requirements for reciprocity and the requirements for alternative program providers. Directs SBE to adopt new rules for alternative program provider approval that are substantially different than traditional certification requirements by November 15, 2017, and directs SBE to approve an alternative preparation program provider that meets specified requirements for five years.	Summary	
2017	SB 1057	experienced teachers; certification renewal	Directs SBE to allow certificates and endorsements to be renewed between 2 and 10 years after expiration for applicants with at least 10 years of experience who possess an FPCC and are in good standing.	Summary	
2017	SB 1206	teachers; short-term certificates; dismissals	Permits school district governing boards to dismiss teachers holding a certificate that is valid for one year or less without complying with statutory dismissal requirements.	Summary	
2016	HB 2620	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1208	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 CE. Prohibits any requirement for reciprocity other than a valid certification from another state and a FPCC. Applies the requirement to pass the Constitution examinations to teachers only.	Summary	
2016	SB 1502	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2516	teachers; abuse prevention; continuing education	Allows awareness and prevention training for child abuse and the sexual abuse of children to count as CE credits for certified teachers and administrators.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2577	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 FPCC application.	Summary	
2014	HB 2605	teachers; suicide prevention; continuing education	Allows suicide awareness and prevention training programs to count as CE credits for certified teachers and administrators.	Summary	

Telemedicine

[Laws 1997, Chapter 94](#) established the practice of telemedicine in Arizona. Telemedicine is the practice of health care delivery, diagnosis, consultation and treatment and the transfer of medical data through interactive audio, video or data communications that occur in the physical presence of the patient, including audio or video communications sent to a health care provider for diagnostic or treatment consultation. Currently, 11 different types of health care providers are statutorily permitted to practice telemedicine ([A.R.S. § 36-3601](#)).

A health care provider must obtain verbal or written informed consent prior to utilizing telemedicine. Any documentation or medical reports that are a result of the use of telemedicine are confidential unless the patient gives consent or state or federal law allows it ([A.R.S. § 36-3602](#)).

Insurers are required to cover health care services provided by way of telemedicine if certain criteria are met. Health care services provided through telemedicine include trauma, burn, cardiology, infectious diseases, mental health disorders, neurological diseases, pulmonology, dermatology, urology (beginning in 2020), pain medicine and substance abuse ([A.R.S. § 20-841.09](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2042	insurance coverage; telemedicine	Adds urology, pain medicine and substance abuse to the list of health care services provided through telemedicine that must be covered by insurance.	Summary	
2017	HB 2197	telemedicine; audio visual requirements	Removes CMS' audio and video capability requirements for real-time telemedicine health examinations performed by an allopathic, osteopathic or naturopathic physician prior to prescribing medication or a prescription-only device. Removes CMS' audio and video capability requirements for real-time telemedicine health examinations for the purposes of filling a prescription that resulted from a telemedicine health examination.	Summary	
2016	SB 1363	insurance coverage; telemedicine	Requires a health service corporation, a health care services organization, a disability insurer or a group or blanket disability insurer to provide the required insurance coverage for health care services that are administered through telemedicine to services received in this state, rather than only rural regions. Adds pulmonology to the list of health care services provided by telemedicine that must be covered by insurance.	Summary	
2015	SB 1212	behavioral health examiners board	In part, allows behavioral health professionals to utilize telemedicine. Requires the Board of Behavioral Health Examiners to adopt rules regarding the use of telemedicine.	Summary	
2015	SB 1282	teledentistry; dental hygienists; dental assistants	In part, authorizes the practice of teledentistry. Allows an expanded function dental assistant to place interim therapeutic restorations under the supervision of a licensed dentist following a consultation conducted through teledentistry.	Summary	
2014	SB 1050	telemedicine; naturopaths	Allows naturopathic physicians to utilize telemedicine.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	SB 1339	physicians; prescriptions; required patient examinations	In part, allows allopathic and osteopathic physicians to conduct a physical or mental health status examination during a real-time telemedicine encounter. Allows naturopathic physicians to conduct a physical health status examination utilizing telemedicine.	Summary	

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: 1) has had their driving privilege suspended or revoked; 2) was never issued a valid driver license or permit; 3) is subject to an interlock device requirement but is operating the vehicle without a functioning certified ignition interlock device; or 4) 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 must 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. 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	Note
2018	HB 2125	task force; towing safety	Established the Towing Safety Task Force charged with reviewing the safety efficacy of existing towing laws.	Summary	
2018	HB 2306	towing companies; insurance companies; owners	Requires ADOT to develop and prescribe standard forms for requesting the release of a vehicle and releasing liability for the removal of property from a towed vehicle. Requires owners, insurance companies, towing companies and other persons requesting the release of a vehicle to present proof of ownership.	Summary	
2018	SB 1203	vehicle towing	Transfers vehicle towing requirements from Title 41 to Title 28.	Summary	
2017	HB 2159	vehicle impoundment; release of vehicles	Requires an impoundment agency to release a vehicle before the end of the 30-day impoundment period to any person who is identified as an owner if the vehicle is a commercial motor vehicle, street sweeper or heavy equipment. Allocates 20% of the fee collected by ADOT for an abandoned vehicle to the towing company as reimbursement. Makes various changes to the transfer of ownership process and prohibits expired registration from being the sole determination if a vehicle is abandoned.	Summary	
2017	SB 1216	towing firms; assets; definition	Prohibits an owner of a towing firm that has a shared use of assets with another towing firm from applying for a contractual agreement with ADPS or a city, town or county within the same geographic area. Specifies when a towing firm shares employees or staff with another firm the firms will be considered as one company for the purposes of the rotation list.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2434	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.	Summary	Veto Letter
2016	HB 2444	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2416	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. Requires the Director of ADPS to adopt guidelines to protect consumers against being overcharged for towing services.	Summary	
2015	HB 2422	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2523	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2429	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.	Summary	

Transaction Privilege Tax

TPT is a tax levied for the privilege of conducting business operations in the state. TPT is imposed under 16 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. Most TPT classifications 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 FY 2021. In FY 2022 through FY 2041, a 0.6% tax will take the place of the current additional rate for Proposition 301, for continued additional education funding. In addition to the state TPT rate, counties and municipalities are authorized to levy taxes for the benefit of their own jurisdiction. A portion of revenues generated through the state TPT, excluding Proposition 301, are distributed between counties and cities through the state shared revenue formula, based largely on population or percentage of the TPT base. Monies remaining after distributions to counties and cities are retained by the GF, with a small portion allocated towards other obligations. Revenues generated from taxes levied directly by a county or municipality are returned to the jurisdiction in which they originated.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2003	coal mining; TPT; repeal	Exempts coal from state and municipal TPT. Establishes a .5% county excise tax on the sale of coal for any county that mines or extracts coal within its boundaries.	Summary	
2018	HB 2484	local food tax; equality	Requires any municipality that levies a tax on food to apply the tax uniformly and without any additional tax for any specific food item. Prohibits a municipality from imposing a TPT or use tax on the manufacture, wholesale or distribution of food.	Summary	
2018	SB 1120	tax exemption; special events; nonprofits	Specifies that the TPT and use tax exemptions for nonprofit organizations associated with a MLB team or a PGA do not apply to organizations owned, managed or controlled by a MLB team, MLB association or a PGA, unless the organization operated exhibition events before January 1, 2018 that were exempt from TPT under the amusement classification.	Summary	
2018	SB 1382	TPT online lodging marketplace; registration	In part, requires all online lodging marketplaces to register with DOR for a TPT license. Exempts transient lodging from the online lodging marketplace classification.	Summary	
2018	SB 1386	high-tech tax fraud	Designates it a Class 5 felony to purchase, install, use, sell, license, manufacture, develop or possess any automated sales suppression device, service, zapper or phantom-ware with the intent to evade any tax.	Summary	
2018	SB 1390	TPT; additional rate; education.	Establishes a 0.6% TPT and use tax, from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2041, to be distributed according to the same formula as the revenues from Proposition 301.	Summary	Governor's Letter

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1409	TPT; prime contracting; alteration; replacement	Specifies the prime contracting classification does not include any work or operations performed by a person that is not required to be licensed by the ROC. Considers all projects in which the scope of work is more than 40% of the existing square footage of the property or involves expanding the square footage by more than 10% to be an alteration and therefore taxable under the retail TPT classification.	Summary	
2017	HB 2280	department of revenue; electronic filing	In part, requires electronic filing of TPT returns and payment of TPT liability, beginning in TY 2019.	Summary	
2017	SB 1416	quality jobs incentives; tax credits	In part, exempts an aircraft sold for use in a fractional ownership program from TPT and use tax.	Summary	
2016	HB 2025	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2016	HB 2133	TPT; exemption; aerial applicators	Exempts the sale of agricultural aircrafts from TPT and use tax.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2016	HB 2326	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2016	HB 2533	charter aircraft; tax exemption	Exempts specified sales of aircraft and aircraft equipment from TPT and use tax.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2016	HB 2536	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2674	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2016	HB 2676	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.	Summary	
2016	SB 1310	TPT exemption; billboard rentals	Exempts the leasing or renting of billboards from TPT.	Summary	
2016	SB 1505	tax exemption; natural gas delivery	Exempts gas transportation services from TPT and use tax.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2015	HB 2147	TPT; municipal tax; pole attachment	Exempts the leasing or renting of space to make attachments to utility poles from TPT.	Summary	
2015	HB 2358	TPT; exemption; crop dusters	Exempts various types of aircraft and aircraft equipment from TPT and use tax.	Summary	Veto Letter

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	HB 2285	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2389	transaction privilege tax changes	Exempts qualifying transactions made by members of SNAP under the Restaurant Program from TPT.	Summary	
2014	HB 2546	alarm businesses; alarm agents; regulation	Exempts alarm system monitoring services from municipal TPT.	Summary	
2014	HB 2701	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2014	SB 1413	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note

Truth In Taxation Notice and Hearing Requirements

Laws 1997, Chapter 150 established the TNT notice and hearing requirements. The TNT law requires public disclosure from a [county](#), [municipality](#), [school district](#), [community college district](#) or [special taxing district](#) that proposes an increase in their property tax levy from the prior year. If the political subdivision's proposed property tax levy, excluding amounts attributable to new construction, is greater than the amount levied in the year prior, the taxing jurisdiction must publish a notice and hold a hearing to educate the public. The hearing must be noticed in a specified manner, informing taxpayers of the intent to raise the property taxes over the prior year's level and must include the overall tax levy increase and a comparison of each year's tax rate levied against a \$100,000 home. The political subdivision governing body must consider a motion to levy the increased property tax by a roll call vote. For proposed increases of 15% or more from the previous year by a county, municipality or community college district, excluding increases due to new construction, the increase must be approved unanimously by the governing body. Within three days after the hearing, the governing body must send a copy of the TNT notice, along with a statement of its publication and the result of the vote to the PTOC for review.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2286	truth in taxation; increase; notice	Directs PTOC to review secondary property tax levies and collect TNT information from flood control districts, county free library districts, county jail districts and public health services districts. Clarifies notice language regarding tax liability estimates for a \$100,000 home.	Summary	
2016	SB 1523	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2538	special districts; truth in taxation	Subjects flood control districts, county free library districts, county jail districts and public health services districts to TNT requirements.	Summary	

Unclaimed Property

Unclaimed property is a financial asset owed to an individual or business, including but not limited to: traveler's checks, money orders, stocks and credits owed to a customer as a result of business transactions presumed abandoned or unclaimed anywhere from 1 to 15 years of a "good faith" effort of locating the owner, depending on the type of property ([A.R.S § 44-302](#)). ADOR is responsible for managing unclaimed property in Arizona for up to 35 years, in which the owner may pursue a claim. After 35 years without a claim, all unclaimed property is reverted to the state ([AZ-UCP](#)).

ADOR is required to publish a notice on social media or broadcasted on the radio, at least semiannually, directing the public to its abandoned property website, disclosing all property that has been paid or delivered to ADOR. The website is to include:

- The name and address of each person that appears to be the owner;
- A statement that explains the property is presumed abandoned;
- A statement containing information about a legal or beneficial interest in the property; and
- The total estimated dollar amount of unclaimed property ([A.R.S § 44-309](#)).

Monies received from the collection or sale of unclaimed property are deposited in the Estate and Unclaimed Property Fund, while monies received from the sale of escheated estates are deposited in the Escheated Estates Fund. ADOR retains at least \$100,00 to pay claims, while attempting to locate unclaimed property owners. These monies are distributed as follows:

1. Unclaimed victim restitution payments are deposited into the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund.
2. Monies from unclaimed shares and dividends of any corporation, escheated estates and unclaimed property in a self-storage unit are deposited into the Permanent State School Fund.

The monies remaining are distributed as follows:

1. The first \$2 million are deposited into the Seriously Mentally Ill Housing Trust Fund.
2. The next \$2.5 million are deposited into the Housing Trust Fund.
3. The next \$24.5 million are deposited into the ADOR Administrative Fund to cover administrative costs such as unclaimed property contract auditors and the handling, publicizing and selling of abandoned property.
4. All remaining monies are reverted to the GF ([A.R.S. § 44-313](#)).

Monies received from unclaimed property represent a significant source of revenue for the state. In FY 2017, unclaimed property collections totaled \$79,116,800, with \$48,834,800 deposited in the GF, while \$57,030,300 was returned to the rightful owner.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1097	unclaimed property; notice; publication; claims	Limits the period an owner of unclaimed property may pursue a claim with DOR to 35 years. Requires the notice of abandoned property be published on social media or broadcasted on the radio. Requires DOR to annually publish the estimated dollar amount of unclaimed property on the homepage of the unclaimed property website.	Summary	
2017	HB 2269	victims' rights; requirements; monetary judgments	In part, requires county treasurers to deposit monies from unclaimed victim restitution payments in the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund.	Summary	
2016	HB 2343	unclaimed property; auditor contingency contracts	Requires DOR to establish procedures to monitor the performance of contingent fee contract auditors. Specifies that an auditor conducting an audit on unclaimed property must provide a notice of rights to holders of the unclaimed property.	Summary	

Underground Storage Tanks

In 2015, the Legislature amended and reorganized the UST program statutes to: 1) Specify the preapproval process for reimbursement of eligible corrective actions costs; 3) 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; 3) Extend the repeal date for the \$0.01 per gallon gasoline tax to January 1, 2024; 4) Establish a mechanism for payment of previously time-barred claims; and 5) 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	Note
2018	HB 2310	underground storage tanks; reimbursement claims	Permits ADEQ to reimburse up to \$1,000,000 per facility for corrective actions conducted between July 1, 2010 and December 31, 2016, for releases that were properly reported and confirmed before financial responsibility was required. Declares an owner or operator that satisfied the financial responsibility requirement through insurance at the time of a release is eligible for reimbursement up to \$500,000 for additional corrective action without filing an insurance claim but is subject to preapproval and a cost sharing obligation of \$50,000.	Summary	
2016	HB 2702/ SB 1533	environment; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Instructs the State Treasurer to invest and divest monies in the UST Revolving Fund and credit investment earnings to the Fund.	Summary	
2015	HB 2636	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.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	HB 2708	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 SHF 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.	Summary	

Unemployment Insurance

ADES provides employment programs and services, including UI. UI 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 UI, 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 UI 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 CY. According to ADES, the average rate for 2015 and 2016 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 CY.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2168	public agency pooling; unemployment insurance	Expands the types of service that an insurance pool can offer to its participants.	Summary	
2015	HB 2347	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.	Summary	
2015	SB 1471/ HB 2673	revenue; budget reconciliation; 2015-2016.	Repeals the Job Training Tax.	Summary	

Use Fuel Tax

[Laws 1997, Chapter 7](#) established the classification for Arizona's use fuel tax in response to the repeal of the weight distance tax. The use fuel tax applies to diesel fuel, not to gasoline or alternative fuels. The tax is imposed to compensate Arizona for highway use and is collected by the supplier, paid to ADOT and deposited into HURF ([A.R.S. § 28-5606](#)). The tax is rated at two different classifications a *light class motor vehicle* taxed at 18¢/gallon and a *use class motor vehicle* taxed at 26¢/gallon. Arizona is the only state with two diesel tax rates. Statute defines:

1. *Use class motor vehicle* as a motor vehicle that uses use fuel on Arizona highways and that is a road tractor, truck tractor, truck or passenger carrying vehicle having a declared gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds or having more than two axels.
2. *Light class motor vehicle* as a motor vehicle that uses use fuel on Arizona highways but excludes a road tractor, truck tractor, truck or passenger carrying vehicle having a declared gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds or having more than two axels ([A.R.S. § 28-5601](#)).

[Laws 2001, Chapter 287](#) required fuel vendors to post diesel tax information on the fuel pumps, making the consumer aware of the two-tier system and appropriated funds to ADOT for fuel dispense labels.

If a vendor pays the use fuel tax rate for use class motor vehicle on an actual light class motor vehicle for convenience and facility only, the vendor can apply to ADOT for a refund of the difference between the two tax rates. A vendor may file an application for a refund monthly if the amount of the refund is at least \$750 ([A.R.S. § 28-5614](#)). [Laws 2005, Chapter 278](#) reduced the use fuel tax for motor vehicles transporting forest products to 13¢/gallon until December 31, 2010, which was later extended to December 31, 2024 and reduced to 9¢/gallon.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1200	transportation revisions	In part, removes the additional penalty for unsatisfactorily reported or paid use fuel tax.	Summary	
2016	SB 1398	fuel taxes; streets and highways	Required counties to publish annual financial reports of funds received from motor vehicle fuel and use fuel taxes for the previous FY by December 31.	Summary	

Vehicle Emissions

VEIP was established in 1976 because of the designation of the Phoenix and Tucson areas as nonattainment. ADEQ administers the mandatory emissions inspection program that includes inspection of vehicles registered in Areas A and B, and vehicles registered outside of but used to commute for employment or school within Areas A and B. *Area A* encompasses the Phoenix metropolitan area including portions of Pinal and Yavapai County. *Area B* includes the Tucson metropolitan area ([A.R.S. § 49-541](#)).

Federal law requires the On-Board Diagnostics (OBD) II system in 1996 and newer vehicles. The system consists of computers and sensors built into the vehicle to monitor emission systems. Emission testing requirements are based on vehicle model year and engine type. Most new vehicles of the newest five model years are exempt from emission testing until its sixth registration year. Motorcycles, collectible vehicles and golf carts are exempt from emission testing ([A.R.S. 49-542](#)). Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFV), excluding hydrogen-fueled vehicles, require emission testing in the sixth registration year and subsequent years ([A.R.S. § 49-542.05](#)).

A vehicle may not be registered until it has passed the required emissions inspection 90 days prior to its registration expiration date or has received a one-time certificate of waiver ([A.R.S. § 49-542](#)). A vehicle that fails the initial or subsequent test is not subject to a penalty for late registration renewal if the original testing was accomplished before the expiration date and the registration renewal is received by the MVD or county assessor within 30 days of the original test. Any person whose vehicle is not in compliance must have the vehicle repaired and retains the right to return for re-inspection within 60 days without charge.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	SB 1240	weights and measures; duties; systems	Prohibits stage II vapor recovery systems in an ozone nonattainment area designated by the EPA as moderate, serious, severe or extreme, or in Area A, beginning October 1, 2018.	Summary	
2018	SB 1421	environmental quality; amendments	Removes the limitation for the transfer of a fleet vehicle certificate of inspection to only an auctioneer who intends to sell the vehicle and instead allows the transfer as prescribed by the ADEQ Director.	Summary	
2018	SB 1525/ HB 2658	environment; budget reconciliation; 2018-2019.	Continues to require the ADEQ Director to charge the FY 2017 vehicle emissions inspection testing fees in Area A.	Summary	
2017	SB 1526/ HB 2541	environment; budget reconciliation; 2017-2018.	Continues to require the ADEQ Director to charge the FY 2017 vehicle emissions inspection testing fees in Area A.	Summary	
2017	HB 2131	air quality compliance	Adds emissions testing options for OBD equipped vehicles and removes the Compliance Advisory Panel repeal date.	Summary	
2016	HB 2702/ SB 1533	environment; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	Instructs the ADEQ Director to reduce vehicle emission inspection fees by \$3 per test in Area A.	Summary	
2016	SB 1255	vehicle emissions inspection program; continuation	Continues VEIP for six years.	Summary	
2014	HB 2128	weights; measures; vapor recovery systems	Decommissions Stage II vapor recovery systems at gasoline dispensing facilities, excluding retail stations that began construction after April 22, 2014. Applies all regulations and requirements of Stage II vapor recovery systems to Stage I vapor recovery systems.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2014	HB 2226	vehicle emissions inspection program	Restructures vehicle emissions testing requirements for vehicles registering in Area A and Area B. Requires OBD equipped diesel-powered vehicles in Area A or Area B to take and pass an OBD test and exempts these vehicles from the requirement to undergo a gas cap test. Requires the ADEQ Director to issue a certificate of waiver if all recommended maintenance and repairs to a vehicle have been completed and the vehicle has failed a required re-inspection but prohibits the ADEQ Director from issuing a waiver for any vehicle that has failed inspection due to catalytic-converter system issues.	Summary	
2014	HB 2580	alternative fuel vehicles; registration; inspection	Requires AFV emissions testing in the sixth registration year instead of the fourth year. Removes the requirement for fleet vehicles to receive an emissions test at least once in a 12-month period and allows the ADEQ Director to adopt rules for the inspection of fleet vehicles.	Summary	

Vehicle License Tax

A VLT, which is charged in lieu of property taxes for a vehicle, is imposed on all vehicles registered for operation upon the highways in Arizona ([Arizona Constitution, Article IX, Section 11](#)). During the first-year 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 manufacturer's base retail price. For each subsequent year, the VLT is \$2.89 for each \$100 in value, which is assessed as 16.25% less than the preceding year. The minimum amount of VLT for a non-alternative fuel motor vehicle is \$10 per year.

Noncommercial trailers that have less than 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight have an initial VLT of \$105 and a one-time renewal registration VLT of \$70. A trailer or semitrailer that exceeds 10,000 pounds gross weight has an initial registration VLT of \$555. The VLT for renewal registration of a trailer or semitrailer is \$355 for the first 6 years and \$100 for subsequent years ([A.R.S. § 28-5801](#)).

During the first-year registration of an alternative fuel vehicle, the VLT is \$4 for each \$100 of assessed value of the vehicle. The assessed value of the vehicle for the first year is 1% of the manufacturer's base retail price of the motor vehicle. During each succeeding 12-month period, the value of the motor vehicle is 15% less than the value of the previous year. The minimum amount of VLT for an alternative fuel motor vehicle is \$5 per year ([A.R.S. § 28-5805](#)).

Beginning January 1, 2020, the value of an alternative fuel vehicle purchased before 2020 will be determined by a percentage, set by the Director of ADOT, of the base retail price of the motor vehicle. For alternative fuel vehicles purchased after January 1, 2020 that have less than 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight will have an initial value of 30% of the manufacturer's base retail price of the motor vehicle. Alternative fuel vehicles purchased after January 1, 2020 that have more than 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight will be subject to the regular VLT formula ([A.R.S. § 28-5805; Version 2](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2166	vehicle fees; alternative fuel VLT	Makes various changes to the VLT for alternative fuel vehicles, beginning January 1, 2020.	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2153	VLT exemption; military members; spouses	Exempts a surviving spouse or dependent of a deceased member of the US military who was killed in the line of duty from paying VLT and registration fees.	Summary	Note

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 VLT. 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](#)).

Highway Safety Fee

The registering officer is required to collect a Highway Safety Fee with the vehicle registration application and the Director of ADOT is instructed to deposit all the monies collected into the Arizona Highway Patrol Fund. The Director is required to annually determine the fee that must fund 110% of ADPS highway patrol budget for each fiscal year ([A.R.S. § 28-2007](#)).

Vehicle License Tax

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, § 11](#)). If you would like more information, please go to the VLT section by clicking [here](#).

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, § 14](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2166	vehicle fees; alternative fuel VLT	Requires the registering officer annually collect highway safety fee with the vehicle registration application. Instructs the Director of ADOT to deposit all highway safety fee monies collected into the Arizona Highway Patrol Fund.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2016	SB 1008	VLT; fee exemptions; first responders	Modifies 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.	Summary	Fiscal Note

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2153	VLT exemption; military members; spouses	Exempts the spouse or dependent of a deceased US 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.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2015	SB 1197	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	Fiscal Note

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 5 to 10 additional points on a civil service test taken for employment purposes. Five points are provided to honorably discharged veterans and 10 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 CE 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.

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 Arizona or has met required criteria.

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. DEMA operates 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. An Arizona Purple Heart Tuition Waiver is also awarded and available to: 1) Post 9/11 veterans with at least a 50% VA disability, a Purple Heart medal, and who were AZ residents during their service; 2) Dependent children under 30 and un-remarried spouses of AZ military member who were killed in the line of duty on or after September 11, 2001; or 3) Post 9/11 AZ guard members who were medically discharged or received a Purple Heart.

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.

Miscellaneous

Veterans' Cemeteries

ADVS operates the Southern AZ Veterans' Memorial Cemetery using monies from a trust fund consisting of private donations and grants. The federal government funds most of the construction costs for new veteran cemeteries and ADVS is responsible for ongoing operational costs. There are three veterans' cemeteries which are in Camp Navajo, Marana and Sierra Vista. Any veteran who has an other-than-dishonorable discharge is eligible for burial. Spouses and certain dependents are also eligible for burial. There is no charge for interment for veterans, and a one-time nominal fee for eligible spouses and dependents.

AZ Gold Star Military Medal

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

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2412	leave of absence; day; definition	Defines <i>day</i> as a shift of work for an officer or employee of the Guard or the Reserve.	Summary	
2018	HB 2421	national guard; employment rights	Extends employment rights regarding seniority and leave of absence from employment for military duty to members of the National Guard in any other state.	Summary	
2018	SB 1089	purple heart day	Establishes August 7 of each year as Purple Heart Day. Specifies that Purple Heart Day is not a legal holiday.	Summary	
2018	SB 1431	memorial; veterans; suicide	Authorizes ADOA to provide for the placement of an awareness monument in the governmental mall commemorating veterans who have died by suicide due to unresolved post-traumatic stress and traumatic brain injury. Contains a repeal date of October 1, 2021.	Summary	
2017	HB 2107	schools; nonresident pupils; military duty	Grants required school attendance residency status for children of active duty military members who are transferred to military installation in any Arizona school district.	Summary	
2017	HB 2158	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 through January 1, 2020. Reverts all monies in the Fund to the GF on July 1, 2021.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2270	postsecondary education; veterans; transfer credits	Expands the current statute requiring Arizona's public universities and community colleges to award academic credit for a veteran's or active military member's "military skills, knowledge and competencies" acquired during active duty toward the pursuit of an associate degree or certification. Expands statute to include licensed private vocational programs.	Summary	
2017	HB 2271	occupational licensing; military members	Allows equivalent education, training or experience received as a member of the US 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 and provide the regulating entities with a one-year rulemaking exemption.	Summary	
2017	HB 2415	in-state tuition; veterans	An emergency measure that conforms to federal law by modifying eligibility requirements for veterans classified as an in-state student for community college and university tuition purposes.	Summary	
2017	SB 1118	military justice; nonjudicial punishment; procedures	Modifies punishment options that are no longer found in the Federal Uniform Code of Military Justice for members of the AZNG.	Summary	
2017	SB 1327	Gold Star memorial	Authorizes ADOA to provide for the placement of a Gold Star Memorial in Wesley Bolin Plaza.	Summary	
2016	HB 2033	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.	Summary	
2016	HB 2708/ SB 1539	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 GF in FY 2017 to the Fund. Repeals the Fund on January 1, 2020.	Summary	
2016	SB 1267	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 US Military.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2696/ SB 1527	appropriations; capital outlay; 2016-2017.	Appropriates \$10,000,000 from the GF 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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2091	veterans; in-state tuition	Grants an individual who receives educational assistance for veterans pursuant to federal law classification as an in-state student.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2015	HB 2094	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.	Summary	
2015	HB 2240	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.	Summary	Fiscal Note
2015	SB 1473/ HB 2675	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.	Summary	
2014	HB 2514	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.	Summary	
2014	SB 1040	auxiliary members; leave of absence	Grants a public employee who serves as an auxiliary member of the US Military a leave of absence while under military orders.	Summary	
2014	SB 1313	Arizona gold star military medal	Establishes an application process and revises eligibility requirements for an individual to receive the Arizona Gold Star Military Medal.	Summary	

Victim Restitution

Arizona voters approved [Proposition 104](#) in 1990, which created [Article II, § 2.1](#) of the Arizona Constitution to enumerate specific rights for victims of crime. One of the outlined rights states that a victim has the right to receive prompt restitution from the person or persons convicted of the criminal conduct that caused the victim's loss or injury.

[A.R.S. § 13-603\(C\)](#) states that the court shall require a convicted person to make restitution to a victim in the full amount of the economic loss (defined in [A.R.S. § 13-105\(16\)](#)). [A.R.S. § 13-804](#) outlines restitution for offenses causing economic loss. The court has sole discretion in ordering all or any portion of the fine imposed as restitution to be paid to any person who suffered an economic loss caused by the defendant's conduct. If the court does not have enough evidence to determine the amount of restitution or how the restitution should be paid, the court may hold a restitution hearing. At this hearing, the state may present evidence and information, but it does not represent the victim. Once a determination is made, the court must enter a restitution order. Any monies paid by the defendant to the court must first be applied to satisfy the restitution order (and any arrears) before being applied to fines or court fees.

In determining the amount of restitution, the court cannot consider the defendant's economic circumstances. After determining the amount of restitution, the court must:

1. Specify the way the restitution is to be paid;
2. Make reasonable efforts to contact any victim who has requested notice;
3. Consider the views of the victim; and
4. Consider the economic circumstances of the defendant.

Any person entitled to restitution may file for a restitution lien. On proper filing, this creates a lien in favor of the victim against interest held by the defendant in real property, personal property or other property identified in the lien ([A.R.S. § 13-806](#)). This lien is treated as a criminal penalty for purposes of federal bankruptcy.

A probation, parole or community supervision officer must report to the supervising court or Board of Executive Clemency if a defendant fails to make restitution in a timely manner and may revoke the defendant's probation, parole or community supervision, if there is reason to believe that court ordered restitution is not being made. [A.R.S. § 13-810](#) outlines consequences of nonpayment of restitution where the court, on motion of the prosecuting attorney, on petition of any person entitled to restitution or on its own motion must require the defendant to show cause why the default should not be treated as contempt. After this hearing, the court may issue a writ of criminal garnishment ([A.R.S. § 13-812](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2313	sentencing; monetary obligations; fine mitigation	In relevant part, establishes an interest rate of 4% per year on criminal restitution orders enforced by the state.	Summary	
2018	HB 2522	traffic violations; penalties	In relevant part, requires the court to award restitution and increases the cap on restitution from \$10,000 to \$100,000.	Summary	
2018	SB 1503	delinquent restitution; procedure	Establishes a process for notifying the court if a probationer is delinquent in victim restitution by an amount that totals four full monthly payments. Requires the court to hold a hearing if requested by the state or the victim, or on its own motion. States a review hearing is not required if a petition to revoke probation or an order to show cause is filed.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2269	victims' rights; requirements; monetary judgment	In relevant part, prohibits the payment of specific types of monetary judgments to a person who is or was incarcerated at ADC before all owed restitution and incarceration costs are paid if the judgment is against the state, a political subdivision, any prison, jail or correctional facility or an employee or agent of a facility. Specifies that the trial court retains jurisdiction over all restitution orders in a victim's favor until payments are made in full for purposes of ordering, modifying and enforcing the manner of payments. Prohibits charging a fee for a person filing a criminal restitution order or a restitution lien. Permits the victim or a prosecutor to file a request for a pre-conviction restitution lien in a criminal proceeding where there was an economic loss. The lien would be released if the defendant is acquitted or prosecution does not proceed. Allows a victim to file a restitution lien after restitution is ordered and determined by the trial court. Requires the county treasurer to deposit monies from unclaimed victim restitution payments in possession of the JP court in the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund.	Summary	
2017	SB 1066	clerk of court; records	In relevant part, permits a victim to request a copy of the defendant's restitution history from the clerk.	Summary	
2016	HB 2376	victim restitution; stipulated amounts; hearings	Allows a victim or a victim's counsel to present information or evidence or make an argument to the court at any restitution proceeding. Applies to restitution proceedings for juvenile adjudications and adult convictions.	Summary	
2016	HB 2701	criminal justice; budget reconciliation; 2016-2017.	In relevant part, removes the requirement that a person participating in the Prisoner Transition Program be current on statutorily prescribed restitution payments.	Summary	
2015	HB 2204	criminal restitution order; courts	Allows a limited jurisdiction court to enter a criminal restitution order at the time the defendant is ordered to pay restitution. Allows the court to allocate all or a portion of a fine as restitution for a victim of a traffic accident that involves a failure to stop or remain at the scene of an accident when there is damage to a vehicle.	Summary	
2015	SB 1116	finer; fees; costs; community restitution	Allows the court to order a defendant to perform community restitution at a rate of \$10 per hour if the defendant is unable to pay or has willfully failed to pay a fine, fee, restitution or incarceration costs.	Summary	

Victims' Rights

Arizona voters approved [Proposition 104](#) in 1990, which created [Article II, § 2.1](#) of the Arizona Constitution to enumerate specific rights for victims of crime. Twelve specific rights were enacted, including the right to:

- Be treated with fairness, respect, dignity and to be free from intimidation, harassment or abuse, throughout the criminal justice process.
- Be informed, upon request, when the accused or convicted person is released from custody or has escaped.
- Be present at and, upon request, to be informed of all criminal proceedings where the defendant has the right to be present.
- Be heard at any proceeding involving a post-arrest release decision, a negotiated plea, and sentencing.
- Refuse an interview, deposition, or other discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney or other person acting on behalf of the defendant.
- Confer with the prosecution, after the crime against the victim has been charged, before trial or before any disposition of the case and to be informed of the disposition.
- Read pre-sentence reports relating to the crime against the victim when they are available to the defendant.
- Receive prompt restitution from the person or persons convicted of the criminal conduct that caused the victim's loss or injury.
- Be heard at any proceeding when any post-conviction release from confinement is being considered.
- A speedy trial or disposition and prompt and final conclusion of the case after the conviction and sentence.
- Have all rules governing criminal procedure and the admissibility of evidence in all criminal proceedings protect victims' rights and to have these rules be subject to amendment or repeal by the legislature to ensure the protection of these rights.
- Be informed of victims' constitutional rights.

Since 1990, various statutory changes have further implemented and augmented these Constitutional provisions. These statutes can be found in A.R.S. Title 8, Chapter 3, Article 7 (juvenile offenses) and A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 40 (crime victims). These statutes address the ability of a victim to exercise rights, notice provided to victims at various stages of the process and various protections and privacy considerations.

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2313	sentencing; monetary obligations; fine mitigation	In part, Establishes a penalty assessment of \$9 on every fine, penalty and forfeiture for criminal offenses, traffic violations or violations of Game and Fish statutes. Deposits the monies in the Victims' Rights Fund and the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund.	Summary	
2018	SB 1503	delinquent restitution; procedure	Establishes a process for notifying the court if a probationer is delinquent in victim restitution by an amount that totals four full monthly payments. Requires the court to hold a hearing if requested by the state or the victim, or on its own motion. States a review hearing is not required if a petition to revoke probation or an order to show cause is filed.	Summary	
2017	HB 2241	victims' rights; pleading endorsements	Requires a victim's counsel to be endorsed on all pleadings on the filing of a notice of appearance by either the victim or the victim's counsel.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2269	victims' rights; requirements; monetary judgments	In relevant part, allows for alternative forms of notice of specified victim rights information and permits a victim to exercise his or her right to be heard through the submission of any video or digital media available to the court. Requires the court to provide notice to ADC and the Board of Executive Clemency if a victim has requested post-conviction notice and a defendant is committed to ADC as the result of probation being revoked.	Summary	
2017	HB 2375	victims; medical bills; prohibited acts	States that healthcare providers who agree to the Victims' Compensation Program rules and accept payment from the Program are deemed paid in full. Prohibits providers from pursuing debt collection activity if a person has filed a claim with the Program until the claim has been processed.	Summary	
2016	HB 2375	crime victims' rights; facility dog	Requires the court to allow victims under 18 to be accompanied by a facility dog while testifying in court. Witnesses and adult victims may also be permitted to use a facility dog. The same process applies to victims of juvenile offenses.	Summary	
2016	HB 2376	victim restitution; stipulated amount; hearings	Allows a victim or a victim's counsel to present information or evidence or make an argument to the court at any restitution proceeding. Applies to restitution proceedings for juvenile adjudications and adult convictions.	Summary	
2016	HB 2383	public records; law enforcement	Requires the petitioner in a special action for the release of records to establish that the disclosure of a record containing a visual depiction of a minor witness or a victim outweighs the victim or witness's right to privacy. Prohibits the disclosure of a witness's personal identifying information contained in specific records related to criminal investigations or prosecutions, except in certain situations.	Summary	
2016	SB 1211	victim compensation fund; allocations	Strikes the cap of 50% on the amount of on victim assistance monies that can be distributed statewide to governmental agencies or public officers who are members of the ACJC.	Summary	
2015	HB 2166	DCS information; egregious abuse; neglect	Relocates the laws regarding information DCS must provide to the public in a case of fatality or near fatality and further expands disclosure requirements.	Summary	
2015	HB 2203	postconviction release hearings; recordings; free	Specifies that any electronic recordings made of postconviction and postadjudication release hearings shall be provided for victims free of charge.	Summary	
2015	HB 2517	internet crimes against children; fund	Allocates \$900,000 to the Internet Crimes Against Children Enforcement Fund and \$100,000 to the Victims' Rights Enforcement Fund from the proceeds of any lottery games that are sold from a vending machine	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2553	sex trafficking victim; vacating conviction	Allows a person convicted of prostitution prior to July 24, 2014 to apply to the court to vacate the person's conviction if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person's participation in the offense was a direct result of being a victim of sex trafficking.	Summary	
2014	HB 2563	juvenile crime victims' rights	Modifies the rights of victims of juvenile delinquency. Provides that if a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent, the juvenile cannot deny the elements of the delinquency in a later civil action by the victim or the state. States that a victim of delinquency retains the victim's rights if the delinquency is overturned and a new hearing is provided. Outlines notification requirements that are to be provided to victims of juvenile delinquency. Increases the victim's right to privacy and right to release information. Establishes the effects of failure to comply with victims' rights. Aligns state statute regarding a victim's right to privacy.	Summary	

Voter Registration

In order to vote, all electors are required to be registered to vote as a resident within the boundaries of the election district at least 29 days prior to the election ([A.R.S. § 16-120](#)). In order to be eligible to vote in Arizona, a person must be a US citizen, at least 18 years of age, a resident for at least 29 days before the election, able to write his/her mark, not convicted of treason or a felony and not adjudicated an incapacitated person ([AZ Constitution, Article 7 § 2](#) & [A.R.S. § 16-101](#)).

County recorders, JPs and deputy registrars are required to provide registration forms to any requesting qualified person ([A.R.S. § 16-131](#)). Qualified persons may register or update their voter registration information in person or by mailing a completed registration form to the county recorder's office. County recorders are also required to designate additional places for the distribution and receipt of registration forms ([A.R.S. § 16-134](#)). In addition to these designated locations, qualified persons may register or update voter registration when applying for a driver license or renewal, for benefits at a public assistance agency and when entering the armed forces ([A.R.S. §§ 16-112, 16-140 & 16-141](#)).

The County Recorder is required to process all registration forms by the 10th day preceding the primary and general elections and prepare official precinct registers, which include a list of all qualified electors in each county. The official precinct registers are required to include the name, party preference, registration date and residence address of each qualified elector in precinct ([A.R.S. § 16-168](#)). Voters must be notified by the county recorder once their record of registration is placed in the county's general register ([A.R.S. § 16-163](#)). Election boards may use either paper signature rosters or electronic media poll book systems at polling locations for identifying electors qualified to vote ([A.R.S. § 16-169](#)).

The county recorder is required to cancel the registration of voters in certain instances, including at the request of the voter, upon the death of the voter, if the voter is adjudicated an incapacitated person or registered as having been convicted of a felony. The clerk of the superior court in each county is required to notify the SOS when a person is adjudicated incapacitated or convicted of a felony. Additionally, ADHS must send the SOS a monthly list of all deaths in the state so that the names can be checked against the voter registration database. The County Recorder is required to notify any person whose registration has been canceled ([A.R.S. § 16-165](#)).

In 2004, Arizona voters passed the Arizona Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act ([Prop 200](#)), which required every person to provide proof of US Citizenship when registering to vote. As a result of a subsequent [US Supreme Court ruling](#) and Arizona [AG Opinion](#), Arizona established a bifurcated registration system, whereby voters who wish to vote for statewide and local offices must provide proof of US Citizenship and those who wish to vote for only federal offices do not have to meet the citizenship requirements. Federal only voters are required to register to vote using the federal registration form, which must be provided throughout the state by the SOS ([A.R.S. § 16-151](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2017	HB 2412	voter registration records; petition submittal	Modifies the fee that may be charged for copies of precinct registers. Prohibits a voter's email address from being released for any purpose. Requires the death record provided by ADHS to the SOS to include each individual's date of death.	Summary	
2017	SB 1307	voter registration; presidential elector deadlines	Stipulates that if the voter registration deadline falls on a weekend or legal holiday, those registrations received on the next business day are valid.	Summary	
2016	HB 2084	voter registration records; death records	Requires ADHS to annually provide the SOS with a record of all deaths of residents in this state, in order to compare this information with the statewide voter registration database.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2608	elections; active registered voters	Specifies that the terms <i>registered voters</i> , <i>persons who are registered to vote</i> , <i>registered electors</i> and <i>voters registered</i> includes only active registered voters for the purposes of calculating petition signature requirements, mailing certain notices and meeting other statutory requirements. Modifies the formula for required signatures on nomination petitions for certain offices.	Summary	

Water Infrastructure Finance Authority

Established in 1989, WIFA finances drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects throughout Arizona. WIFA is part of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) and is governed by the Arizona Finance Authority (AFA) Board of Directors consisting of five Governor-appointed members. Each member serves a three-year term (A.R.S. §§ [41-5352](#), [41-5353](#)). There is a seven-member advisory board that advises the BOD ([A.R.S. § 41-5653](#)). WIFA is authorized to:

1. Issue negotiable water quality bonds and water supply development bonds;
2. Provide financial assistance to political subdivisions, Indian tribes, drinking water facilities and water providers;
3. Guarantee debt obligations through third party lenders;
4. Provide grants, staff assistance or technical assistance; and
5. Apply for, accept and administer grants and other financial assistance from the federal government ([A.R.S. § 49-1203](#)).

WIFA evaluates and prioritizes projects that have the highest priority water needs and provides low-interest loans from the Clean Water Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water Revolving Fund (A.R.S. §§ [49-1223](#), and or & [49-1243](#)). In general, these loans must be repaid within 30 years and are conditional on a dedicated revenue source for repayment. Interest rates may not exceed the current market rate for similar types of loans and WIFA may allow flexible interest rate and interest free loans (A.R.S. §§ [49-1225](#), and or & [49-1245](#)). WIFA may also enter into short-term emergency loan agreements with political subdivisions or Indian tribes under certain conditions ([A.R.S. § 49-1269](#)).

Additionally, WIFA administers the *Hardship Grant Fund* which provides grants to political subdivisions or Indian tribes to plan, design, acquire, construct or improve wastewater collection and treatment facilities and to provide training and technical assistance related to the operation and maintenance of wastewater systems ([A.R.S. § 49-1267](#)). Applicants must be a community in a rural area with a population of fewer than 3,000 persons and that lacks a centralized wastewater treatment of collection systems or is in need of improvement to its system ([A.R.S. § 49-1268](#)).

The AFA BOD administers the *Water Supply Development Revolving Fund* which provides low-interest loans or grants to water providers to plan or design a water supply development project. Grants may not exceed \$100,000 and in general, loans must be repaid within 40 years and are conditional on a dedicated source of revenue for repayment ([A.R.S § 49-1275](#)). The Fund may also be used to purchase or refinance debt obligations to provide financial assistance to purchase insurance for local bond obligations ([A.R.S. § 49-1273](#)).

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2018	HB 2190	county improvement districts; repayment agreements	Allows a county improvement district to construct or improve waterworks with monies borrowed from or financial assistance provided by WIFA. Modifies the definition of <i>waterworks</i> .	Summary	
2017	HB 2094	small water systems fund; uses	Renames the Small Water Systems Fund the Small Drinking Water System Fund and transfers it to WIFA. Modifies the definition of <i>small drinking water system</i> to include a public water system that serves 10,000 or fewer persons. Expands the use of Fund monies to include grants for upgrading water infrastructure. Extends grant eligibility to small drinking water system owners. Modifies grant approval requirements and procedures. Exempts emergency grants from the Arizona Procurement Code.	Summary	

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2016	HB 2695 / SB 1526	general appropriations act; 2016-2017	Appropriates \$500,000 in one-time funding from the GF in FY 2017 to the Small Water Systems Fund for emergency grants to interim operators of small water systems. Exempts the appropriations from lapsing.	Summary	
2016	HB 2666	Governor's economic opportunity office; consolidation	Moves WIFA to the AFA within OEO. Requires the AFA Board to serve as the WIFA BOD and establishes an advisory board.	Summary	
2015	HB 2142	water infrastructure finance authority; prepayment	Prohibits WIFA from: 1) unilaterally amending a financial assistance agreement, loan or bond after execution; 2) implementing any policy that modifies terms and conditions or affects previously executed agreements; or 3) imposing a redemption premium or interest payment beyond the date the principal is paid as a condition of refinancing or receiving payment if not originally contained in the agreement.	Summary	
2014	HB 2523	projects; water supply development	Allows a water provider located outside of an AMA to use WIFA monies under certain circumstances.	Summary	
2014	SB 1314	board of barbers; continuation	Continues WIFA for eight years.	Summary	

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:

1. Life skills assessment and training.
 - Educational and vocational assistance.
 - Assistance in locating/maintain housing.
 - Employment support and assistance.
 - Counseling services.
2. 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

DCS (602) 255-2500 [Independent Living Program](#) and [Transitional Independent Living Program](#)
 Arizona Children’s Association (800) 944-7611 [Arizona Children's Association](#)
 Fostering Advocates CAA (602) 266-0707 x 211 [Fostering Advocates Arizona](#)
 Tumbleweed (602) 271-9904 [Tumbleweed](#)

Year	Bill No.	Short Title	Description	Summary	Note
2015	HB 2022	tuition waiver scholarship; university; revisions	Increases the age eligibility from under 21 to under 23 for the tuition waiver scholarship program.	Summary	
2013	SB 1208	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.	Summary	

Acronym List

A		BSL	Base Support Level
AAC	Arizona Administrative Code	BTR	Board of Technical Registration
ABOC	Arizona Board of Cosmetology		
ABOR	Arizona Board of Regents	C	
ACPE	Arizona Commission for Postsecondary Education	CAA	Charter Additional Assistance
ACA	Arizona Commerce Authority	CAA	Children's Action Alliance
ACC	Arizona Corporation Commission	CAGR	Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District
ACI	Arizona Correctional Industries		
ACJC	Arizona Criminal Justice Commission	CAP	Central Arizona Project
ADC	Arizona Department of Corrections	CASA	Court Appointed Special Advocate
ADE	Arizona Department of Education	CAWCD	Central Arizona Water Conservation District
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	CC&Rs	Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions
ADES	Arizona Department of Economic Security	CCEC	Citizens Clean Election Commission
ADFFM	Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management	CCW	Concealed Carry Weapon
		CDHH	Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
ADFI	Arizona Department of Financial Institutions	CDL	Commercial Driver's License
ADHS	Arizona Department of Health Services	CE	Continuing Education
ADJC	Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	CFD	Community Facilities District
ADLLC	Arizona Department of Liquor, Licenses and Control	CJEF	Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund
ADM	Average Daily Membership	CMDP	Comprehensive Medical and Dental Program
ADOA	Arizona Department of Administration	CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
ADOH	Arizona Department of Housing	CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
ADOI	Arizona Department of Insurance	COLA	Cost of Living Adjustment
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation	COR	Committee of Reference
ADPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety	CORP	Corrections Officers Retirement Plan
ADRE	Arizona Department of Real Estate	COSF	Capital Outlay Stabilization Fund
ADVS	Arizona Department of Veterans' Services	CPA/ PA	Certified Public Accountant/ Public Accountant
ADWR	Arizona Department of Water Resources	CPI	Consumer Price Index
AEL	Aggregate Expenditure Limit	CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
AG	Attorney General	CSPMP	Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program
AGI	Adjusted Gross Income		
AHCCCS	Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System	CTE	Career and Technical Education
AIRC	Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission	D	
ALJ	Administrative Law Judge	DAA	District Additional Assistance
ALTCS	Arizona Long Term Care System	DCAC	Dangerous Crimes Against Children
AMA	Active Management Area	DCS	Department of Child Safety
AMB	Arizona Medical Board	DEMA	Department of Emergency and Military Affairs
AOC	Administrative Office of the Courts	DLLC	Department of Liquor Licenses and Control
AOI	Arizona Online Instruction	DOR	Department of Revenue
AOT	Arizona Office of Tourism	DROP	Deferred Retirement Option Plan
APP	Aquifer Protection Permit	DSH	Disproportionate Share Hospital
A.R.S.	Arizona Revised Statutes	DUI	Driving Under the Influence
ASDB	Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	DYTR	Department of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation
ASLAPR	Library, Archives and Public Records	E	
ASLC	Arizona State Lottery Commission	EEC	Economic Estimates Commission
ASLD	Arizona State Land Department	ELIC	Eligible Low-Income Children
ASPB	Arizona State Parks Board	EODCRS	Elected Officials Defined Contribution Retirement System
ASRS	Arizona State Retirement System		
ASU	Arizona State University	EORP	Elected Officials Retirement Plan
AZDA	Arizona Department of Agriculture	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
AZDOHS	Arizona Department of Homeland Security	ESA	Empowerment Scholarship Accounts
AZGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department		
AZGS	Arizona Geological Survey	F	
AZPOST	Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training	FDA	Federal Drug Administration
B		FDAT	Fire District Assistance Tax
BEC	Board of Executive Clemency	FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	FPCC	Fingerprint Clearance Card
BMP	Best Management Practices	FPL	Federal Poverty Level
BOD	Board of Directors	FTE	Full-time Employee / Full-time Equivalent
BOMEX	Board of Medical Examiners	FTSE	Full-time Equivalent Student Enrollment
BOS	Board of Supervisors		
BRB	Budget Reconciliation Bill		

FY	Fiscal Year	PC	Precinct Committeemen
G		PEVL	Permanent Early Voter List
GAN	Grant Anticipation Note	PPE	Presidential Preference Election
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PSPRS	Public Safety Personnel Retirement System
GF	General Fund	PTOC	Property Tax Oversight Commission
GIITEM	Gang and Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission	Q	
GITA	Government Information Technology Agency	QMB	Qualified Medical Beneficiaries
GPLET	Government Property Lease Excise Tax	R	
GO	General Obligation	R&D	Research and Development
GRRC	Governor's Regulatory Review Council	RARF	Regional Area Road Fund
GVWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating	RCL	Revenue Control Limit
H		RFI	Request for Information
HCSO	Health Care Services Organization	RFP	Request for Proposals
HEELP	Highway Expansion and Extension Loan Program	RMRF	Risk Management Revolving Fund
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization	ROC	Registrar of Contractors
HOA	Homeowner's Association	RTC	Resolution Trust Corporation
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle	RUCO	Residential Utility Consumers Office
HURF	Highway User Revenue Fund	S	
I		SBCS	State Board for Charter Schools
ICA	Industrial Commission of Arizona	SBDE	State Board of Dental Examiners
IDA	Industrial Development Authority	SBE	State Board of Education
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement	SBI	State Board of Investment
IME	Independent Medical Examination	SBOE	State Board of Equalization
INA	Irrigation Non-Expansion Area	SCB	State Certification Board
IPS	Intensive Probation Supervision	SETIF	Safety Enforcement Transportation Infrastructure Fund
IRC	Internal Revenue Code	SFB	School Facilities Board
IRS	US Internal Revenue Service	SHF	State Highway Fund
IT	Information Technology	SLF	State Lottery Fund
J		SMI	State Mine Inspector
JCCR	Joint Committee on Capital Review	SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
JLAC	Joint Legislative Audit Committee	SOBRA	Sixth Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
JLBC	Joint Legislative Budget Committee	SOS	Secretary of State
JP	Justice of the Peace	SPI	Superintendent of Public Instruction
JPO	Juvenile Probation Officer	SSA	Social Security Administration
JTED	Joint Technical Education District	STA	Sports and Tourism Authority
L		STAN	Statewide Transportation Acceleration Needs
LEEV	Low Emission Energy Efficient Vehicle	STO	School Tuition Organization
LLC	Limited Liability Company	SY	School Year
LTAF	Local Transportation Assistance Fund	T	
M		TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
M&O	Maintenance and Operations	TGEN	Translated Genomics Research Institute
MAO	Medical Assistance Only	TPT	Transaction Privilege Tax
MCTC	Model City Tax Code	TRO	Temporary Restraining Order
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Exam	TY	Tax Year
MTCC	Municipal Tax Code Commission	U	
MVD	Motor Vehicle Division	UA	University of Arizona
N		UI	Unemployment Insurance
NAIC	National Association of Insurance Commissioners	US	United States
NAU	Northern Arizona University	USC	United States Code
O		UST	Underground Storage Tank
OAG	Office of the Auditor General	V	
OAH	Office of Administrative Hearings	VEIP	Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (Federal)	VLT	Vehicle License Tax
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	W	
OSPB	Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting	WIC	Women, Infants and Children
P		WICHE	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
PAC	Political Action Committee	WIFA	Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona
PBI	Permanent Benefit Increase		