

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-seventh Legislature - Second Regular Session

CAUCUS TABLE OF CONTENTS

March 10, 2026

Committee on Commerce5
Committee on Education.....6
Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections.....12
Committee on Health & Human Services.....17
Committee on Judiciary.....18
Committee on Way & Means.....24

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-seventh Legislature - Second Regular Session

CAUCUS AGENDA

March 10, 2026

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
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Committee on Commerce

Chairman: Jeff Weninger, LD 13
Analyst: Paul Benny

Vice Chairman: Michael Way, LD 15
Intern: Zane Ellwood

[HB 2308](#)^(BSI) dental insurers; dental practice; prohibition
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
COM 2/3/2026 DP (8-0-3-0)
(Present: HENDRIX, CONNOLLY, WAY)

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4
Analyst: Chase Houser

Vice Chairman: Michele Peña, LD 23
Intern: Jasmine Dominguez

[SB 1126](#)^(BSI) DCS caseworkers; schools; required disclosures
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4 ED 3/3/2026 DP (10-0-2-0)
(Present: GUTIERREZ, GARCIA)

[SB 1210](#)^(BSI) private postsecondary education; nondomiciled institutions
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2 ED 3/3/2026 DP (11-1-0-0)
(No: OLSON)

[SCR 1006](#)^(BSI) schools; biological sex; requirements
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3 ED 3/3/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

Chairman: John Gillette, LD 30
Analyst: Grey Gartin

Vice Chairman: Rachel Keshel, LD 17
Intern: Aidan Walker

[SB 1006](#)^(BSI) campaign finance; aggregate report; amount
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3 FMAE 3/4/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[SB 1029](#)^(BSI) candidate committees; posthumous closure
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3 FMAE 3/4/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1038](#)^(BSI) cast vote record; public record
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1
FMAE 3/4/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[SB 1057](#)^(BSI) ~~watermark; paper ballots~~
(Now: fraud countermeasures; paper ballots)
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1
FMAE 3/4/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[SB 1237](#)^(BSI) election procedures manual; consultation
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
FMAE 3/4/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1 **Vice Chairman:** Ralph Heap, LD 10
Analyst: Ahjahna Graham **Intern:** Logan Kilbey

[HB 2083](#)^(BSI) health coverage; diabetes; monitor; supplies
(HHS S/E: supplies; health coverage; diabetes; monitor)
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/16/2026 DPA/SE (11-1-0-0)
(No: PINGERELLI)

Committee on Judiciary

Chairman: Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1 **Vice Chairman:** Khyll Powell, LD 14
Analyst: Nathan McRae **Intern:** Nicholas Putrow

[SB 1049](#)^(BSI) spousal maintenance; income; property
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
JUD 3/4/2026 DP (5-2-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ A, MARSHALL)

[SB 1053](#)^(BSI) concealed weapons permits; fees
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
JUD 3/4/2026 DP (6-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ A)

[SB 1058](#)^(BSI) firearms transactions; merchant codes; prohibition
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
JUD 3/4/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[SB 1093](#)^(BSI) riot; planning; participation; racketeering
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1
JUD 3/4/2026 DP (5-2-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ A, MARSHALL)

[SB 1160](#)^(BSI) ~~drones; entertainment districts; prohibition~~
(Now: drones; entertainment events; prohibition)
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
JUD 3/4/2026 DP (6-1-0-2)
(No: WAY Abs: HERNANDEZ A, MARSHALL)

[SB 1211](#)^(BSI) aggravated harassment; lifetime injunctions
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2 JUD 3/4/2026 DP (9-0-0-0)

Committee on Ways & Means

Chairman: Justin Olson, LD 10
Analyst: Vince Perez

Vice Chairman: Nick Kupper, LD 25
Intern: Conor Sakata

[SB 1293](#)^(BSI) GPLET; abatement; limitation
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13 WM 3/4/2026 DP (5-3-0-1)
(No: SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs: BLATTMAN)

[SB 1294](#)^(BSI) property tax assessment; destroyed property
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13 WM 3/4/2026 DP (6-1-1-1)
(No: SANDOVAL Abs: BLATTMAN Present: LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1430](#)^(BSI) tax corrections act of 2026
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13 WM 3/4/2026 DPA (7-0-1-1)
(Abs: BLATTMAN Present: LUNA-NÁJERA)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 8-0-3-0

HB 2308: dental insurers; dental practice; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prevents dental insurers and holding companies from having ownership interest in business organizations that offer regulated professional services to the public.

History

The [Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners](#) (Board) is responsible for examining and licensing individuals who provide dental services including dentists and dental therapists, hygienists, assistants and business entities. Any business entity offering dental services is required to register with the Board.

Statute mandates that business entities offering dental services provide a description of services, name the dentists responsible for each office and identify all officers and directors. Business entities are also required to establish patient protocols regarding the secure storage and transfer of dental records. ([A.R.S. § 32-1213](#)).

Statute defines *dental insurer* as a: 1) dental service corporation; 2) prepaid dental plan or health care services organization; or 3) group or blanket disability insurer that offers evidence of coverage or policy covering dental services ([A.R.S. § 20-126](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits dental insurers or holding companies from having any ownership interest in a business organization that offers to the public professional services regulated by the Board. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *dental insurer* and *holding company*. (Sec. 1)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0

House: ED DP 10-0-2-0

SB 1126: DCS caseworkers; schools; required disclosures

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a school to provide a Department of Child Safety (DCS) caseworker, on request by the caseworker, any information or records relating to a pupil who is or was enrolled at the school. Asserts a public or private school may not prohibit an employee from speaking to a DCS caseworker who is investigating an allegation of abuse or neglect.

History

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) governs the privacy and disclosure of a student's educational records. FERPA permits an educational agency or institution to disclose a student's educational records without the written consent of the student's parents in specific circumstances, such as: 1) in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or others; or 2) the disclosure is to an agency caseworker or representative of a state or local child welfare agency or tribal organization who has the right to access a student's case plan. State statute declares the right to review educational records and the release of or access to educational records, other information or instructional materials is governed by FERPA and relevant federal regulations ([20 U.S.C. § 1232g](#)) ([34 C.F.R. § 99.36](#)) ([A.R.S. § 15-141](#)).

DCS must employ child safety workers and investigate reports of child abuse and neglect. When visiting a child at the child's school to conduct an interview, a caseworker must present their DCS identification and may be asked to show their valid driver license or nonoperating identification license on request (A.R.S. §§ [8-451](#), [8-530.09](#) and [8-802](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a school, on request by a DCS caseworker and in accordance with FERPA, to:
 - a. identify to the caseworker:
 - i. any school that has requested a pupil's educational records; and
 - ii. any person who has withdrawn a pupil from school, according to the pupil's educational records; and
 - b. provide to the caseworker any other requested information or records relating to a pupil who is or was enrolled at the school.
2. Restricts a public or private school from prohibiting any school employee, contractor or volunteer from speaking to a DCS caseworker who is investigating an allegation of abuse or neglect.
3. Makes technical changes.

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 7-0-0 | Third Read 26-1-3-0-0

House: ED DP 11-1-0-0

SB 1210: private postsecondary education; nondomiciled institutions

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates an out-of-state registration process for a private postsecondary education institution (institution) that is not domiciled in Arizona nor an active participant in the National Council for State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (NC-SARA) and that enrolls an Arizona resident in a fully online program.

History

The Arizona State Board for Private Postsecondary Education (Board) must: 1) establish minimum standards for private vocational program licensure requirements; 2) consider applications for private vocational program licenses and licenses to grant degrees; and 3) maintain a list of licensed institutions. Statute prohibits a person from operating: 1) a private vocational program unless they hold a Board-issued private vocational program license; and 2) an institution that offers to grant a degree to any person unless the person holds a Board-issued license to grant degrees (A.R.S. §§ [32-3003](#), [32-3021](#) and [32-3022](#)).

Currently, *operate* means establishing, keeping, maintaining or utilizing a physical facility, location or mailing address in Arizona where: 1) students are procured for private vocational or private degree programs; 2) private vocational or private degree programs are offered; or 3) private vocational credentials or private degrees are offered or granted. *Operate* includes contracting for any of the aforementioned options ([A.R.S. § 32-3001](#)).

The State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (SARA) is an agreement between institutions, states and higher education regional compacts for the interstate delivery of distance education. NC-SARA is a nonprofit organization that, in partnership with four regional compacts (including the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education), sets national standards for the interstate offering of postsecondary distance education courses and programs ([NC-SARA](#)).

Provisions

Operating

1. Modifies the definition of *operate* to mean either:
 - a. establishing and maintaining a physical presence in Arizona, including a facility, location or mailing address, and an in-state director; or
 - b. providing postsecondary education through online distance education to a person who resides in Arizona if the institution is not a participant in NC-SARA. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits a person who does not hold a Board-issued out-of-state registration from providing postsecondary education through online distance education to a person who resides in Arizona if the institution is not an NC-SARA participant. (Sec. 2)

Out-of-State Registration

3. Defines *out-of-state registration* to mean an authorization issued by the Board to an institution domiciled outside of Arizona that enrolls an Arizona resident in an online program when the institution is not a participant in NC-SARA. (Sec. 1)
4. Applies out-of-state registration requirements to any institution, regardless of accreditation status or whether the institution offers vocational or degree programs, that:
 - a. is not domiciled in Arizona;
 - b. enrolls an Arizona resident in a fully online program; and

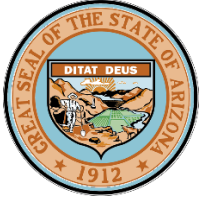
Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

- c. is not an active participant in NC-SARA. (Sec. 4)
5. Requires an institution that is not domiciled in Arizona to submit an application for out-of-state registration to the Board that includes:
 - a. evidence that the institution is legally authorized to operate in the state in which it is domiciled by the home state's postsecondary education regulatory agency;
 - b. evidence that the institution is accredited or, if the institution is not accredited, the additional prescribed information required for an unaccredited institution;
 - c. evidence the institution is providing financial protection for Arizona students;
 - d. the most recent year-to-date parent company financial statements and the most recently completed fiscal year financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and
 - e. an example of the institution's official student transcript. (Sec. 4)
6. Specifies the type of evidence an institution must provide to prove it is providing financial protection for Arizona students. (Sec. 4)
7. Details what must be included in the parent company financial statements. (Sec. 4)
8. Instructs an institution that is not accredited to submit to the Board for approval:
 - a. program information that is approved by the institution's home state's postsecondary education regulatory agency and that is offered by the institution to Arizona residents;
 - b. a list of all faculty teaching residents of Arizona and evidence of the faculty's qualifications to teach in their assigned subject areas;
 - c. evidence that all vocational or degree programs offered meet the minimum credit hour and program length standards established by the institution's home state; and
 - d. a signed attestation from a responsible officer of the institution. (Sec. 4)
9. Specifies the signed attestation from a responsible officer of the institution must affirm that the institution will:
 - a. comply with the Board's pro rata refund policy rule for all Arizona students; and
 - b. provide the following notifications to students who are Arizona residents:
 - i. that the institution is registered by the Board to operate;
 - ii. an outline of the procedures students may follow to file a complaint against the institution;
 - iii. that the transferability of credits earned at the institution is at the sole discretion of the receiving institution; and
 - iv. a statement of whether program completion is sufficient to meet Arizona's licensure requirements if the institution offers programs or courses leading to or advertised as leading to professional licensure. (Sec. 4)
10. Requires the institution, in its notification to students of the complaint procedures, to:
 - a. include a statement that if a complaint is not resolved to the student's satisfaction, the student may contact the Board;
 - b. provide the Board's contact information; and
 - c. ensure that students will not be retaliated against for filing a complaint. (Sec. 4)
11. Asserts that if the institution cannot determine whether a program will meet Arizona's professional licensure requirements, the notification must state that the program does not satisfy Arizona's licensure requirements. (Sec. 4)
12. Mandates an institution with out-of-state registration report in writing to the Board within 30 days after the occurrence of any:
 - a. change in accreditation status;
 - b. suspension or revocation of the institution's authorization by any state;
 - c. material change in the institution's financial status or a filing for bankruptcy;
 - d. new education, consumer protection or fraud-related enforcement action or lawsuit filed against the institution by a state or federal agency; or
 - e. change in institution ownership following approval by the institution's home state. (Sec. 4)
13. Requires each institution with out-of-state registration to maintain, in digital form, a student's:
 - a. official transcript in perpetuity; and
 - b. enrollment and financing agreements for at least ten years after the student is no longer enrolled. (Sec. 4)
14. Requires an institution, within 30 days after its closure, to submit all transcripts for Arizona residents to the Board. (Sec. 4)

15. Sets the validity of an out-of-state registration at one year and requires the registration to be renewed annually through a Board-approved application. (Sec. 4)
16. Requires an institution to pay a Board-set fee for initial out-of-state registration and renewal of registration. (Sec. 4)

Miscellaneous

17. Subjects each institution that collects prepaid tuition and that holds an out-of-state registration to Student Tuition Recovery Fund requirements. (Sec. 6)
18. Specifies *private postsecondary education institution* or *institution* means an educational institution that is subject to out-of-state registration. (Sec. 5)
19. Deletes the definition of *distance learning instruction*. (Sec. 5)
20. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: GOV DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0

House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

SCR1006: schools; biological sex; requirements

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Subject to voter approval, requires a public school to provide a reasonable accommodation to a person who is unwilling or unable to use a multioccupancy restroom or changing facility designated for the person's sex. Prohibits a school district or charter school employee from knowingly referring to a minor student by a pronoun that differs from the pronoun that aligns with the student's biological sex unless the school district or charter school receives written parental permission.

History

All parental rights are exclusively reserved to a minor child's parent without obstruction or interference from any governmental entity or institution. The Parents' Bill of Rights details parental rights, including the right to direct a minor child's education and the upbringing and moral or religious training of the minor child. A governmental entity or institution may not infringe on these rights unless there is a compelling governmental interest that meets specified criteria (A.R.S. §§ [1-601](#) and [1-602](#)).

A person enrolling a pupil for the first time in a particular school district or private school must provide reliable proof of the pupil's identity and age. This documentation must be photocopied and placed in the pupil's school file. The school must enroll the pupil using the name printed on the pupil's birth certificate or other proof, though the pupil may be called by any name their guardian wishes ([A.R.S. § 15-828](#)).

Similar legislation was introduced in the 57th Legislature, 1st Regular Session and was vetoed by the Governor ([SB 1002](#) pronouns; biological sex; school policies and [SB 1003](#) public schools; restrooms; reasonable accommodations).

Provisions

Reasonable Accommodation Requirements

1. Requires a public school to provide a reasonable accommodation to any person who:
 - a. is, for any reason, unwilling or unable to use a multioccupancy restroom or changing facility that is designated for the person's sex and that is located in a public school building or multioccupancy sleeping quarters while the person attends a public school-sponsored activity;
 - b. requests in writing a reasonable accommodation from the public school; and
 - c. submits satisfactory evidence of their sex to the public school.
2. Specifies a reasonable accommodation:
 - a. may include access to a single-occupancy restroom or changing facility or use of an employee restroom or changing facility; and
 - b. does not include access to a restroom or changing facility that is designated for use by persons of the opposite sex while those persons are present.
3. Authorizes a public school to adopt policies to implement the requirements relating to a reasonable accommodation that:
 - a. are necessary to accommodate individuals protected under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 or young children who need physical assistance when using public school restrooms or changing facilities; and
 - b. authorize a person to enter a multioccupancy restroom, a multioccupancy changing facility or multioccupancy sleeping quarters that are designated for use by persons of the opposite sex to:

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

- i. perform custodial or maintenance services while the restroom, changing facility or sleeping quarters are unoccupied;
 - ii. provide emergency medical assistance; or
 - iii. maintain order or address a serious threat to student safety during an emergency.
- 4. Grants a person whose written request for a reasonable accommodation is denied by a public school, administrator or employee to bring a private cause of action against the public school unless the public school demonstrates that the accommodation would cause an undue hardship.
- 5. Provides a person a private cause of action against a public school if:
 - a. the person either:
 - i. encounters someone of the opposite sex while in a multioccupancy restroom or changing facility that is designated for the person's sex and located in a public school building; or
 - ii. is required by the public school to share sleeping quarters with someone of the opposite sex who is not a family member; and
 - b. the public school, an administrator or an employee gave the person of the opposite sex permission to use the restroom, changing facility or sleeping quarters.
- 6. Stipulates a person does not have a private cause of action if:
 - a. the person of the opposite sex is a young child who is accompanied by an adult who is not a person of the opposite sex; or
 - b. the person of the opposite sex is present in the multioccupancy restroom, changing facility or sleeping quarters consistent with the school's reasonable accommodation policies.
- 7. Requires claims to be brought in superior court in the county where the aggrieved person resides or the public school is located at the time of filing.
- 8. Requires all civil actions to be initiated within two years after the alleged violation occurred.
- 9. States any person who prevails on a claim may recover monetary damages for all psychological, emotional and physical harm suffered and is entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs.
- 10. Specifies the reasonable accommodation requirements do not limit other remedies at law or equity that are available to the aggrieved person against the public school.
- 11. Defines *changing facility, family, restroom, satisfactory evidence* and *sex*.

Pronoun and Name Prohibition

- 12. Prohibits an employee or independent contractor of a school district or charter school, unless the school district or charter school receives written parental permission, from knowingly addressing, identifying or referring to a student who is younger than 18 by:
 - a. a pronoun that differs from the pronoun that aligns with the student's biological sex; or
 - b. a first name other than the first or middle name listed on the student's official school records, except a nickname that is commonly associated with the student's name of record.
- 13. Prohibits a school district or charter school from requiring an employee or independent contractor to address, identify or refer to a person by a pronoun that differs from the pronoun that aligns with the person's biological sex if doing so would be contrary to the employee's or contractor's religious or moral convictions.
- 14. Requires each school district governing board and charter school governing body to adopt policies to implement the prohibitions relating to pronouns and names.
- 15. Asserts a school district or charter school employee or independent contractor is not prohibited from discussing matters of public concern outside the context of their official duties.
- 16. Defines *biological sex*.

Miscellaneous

- 17. Contains a severability clause.
- 18. Directs the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DPA 4-3-1-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1006: campaign finance; aggregate report; amount

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the threshold at which an in-state individual's contribution to a committee must be itemized and disclosed among total receipts in the committee's campaign finance report.

History

Currently, a campaign finance report is required to include total receipts from the given reporting period, including an itemized list of receipts in categories outlined by statute. One such category is contributions from in-state individuals whose contributions exceed \$100 for the given election cycle. This category includes the identification of the contributor and the contributor's occupation and employer. Campaign finance reports must also list the aggregate amount of contributions from all in-state individuals whose contributions do not meet \$100 for the given election cycle.

Additionally, campaign finance reports are required to include an itemized list of receipts for contributions from out-of-state individuals, including the contributor's occupation and employer. There is currently no minimum reporting threshold for out-of-state contributions ([A.R.S. § 16-926](#)).

[Laws 2016, Chapter 79](#) established several requirements for campaign finance reports, one of which was a requirement to list receipts from contributions from in-state and out-of-state individuals whose contributions exceeded \$50 for the given election cycle.

[Laws 2021, Chapter 154](#) bifurcated that individual contribution reporting category based on residency, increasing the reporting threshold to \$100 for in-state individuals and requiring the reporting of all contributions from out-of-state individuals regardless of contribution amount.

Provisions

1. Increases from \$100 to \$200 the minimum amount at which an in-state individual's contribution to a committee must be itemized with identifying information in a committee's campaign finance report. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a campaign finance report to include the aggregate amount of contributions from all in-state individuals whose contributions do not exceed \$200, rather than \$100, for the given election cycle. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0

House: FMAE DP 7-0-0-0

SB 1029: candidate committees; posthumous closure

Sponsor: Senator Kavanaugh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Designates a candidate committee as having the intention to terminate upon the death of a candidate and allows outlined individuals to serve as treasurer of such a committee in place of the deceased candidate.

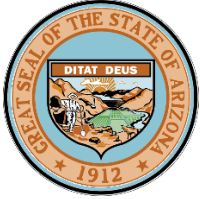
History

Currently, a committee that intends to terminate must dispose of surplus monies as outlined by statute. A committee may terminate only when the committee treasurer files a termination statement with the filing officer with whom the committee's statement of organization was filed. A filing officer may reject the termination statement if it appears to the filing officer that the outlined procedural requirements of the termination statement have not been satisfied (A.R.S. §§ [16-933](#), [16-934](#)).

Provisions

1. States that on the death of a candidate, that candidate's candidate committee is deemed to have the intention to terminate. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the following outlined individuals, in order of priority, to serve as the candidate committee's treasurer in place of the deceased candidate if the candidate was the treasurer for their own committee, unless an alternate treasurer was previously designated by the candidate:
 - a. the personal representative of the candidate's will or the trustee of the trust, if applicable;
 - b. the surviving spouse of the deceased candidate;
 - c. the next of kin of the deceased candidate; or
 - d. an individual who is appointed by the court. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the acting treasurer to note on the termination statement that the candidate is deceased and to provide the filing officer with documentation that verifies the candidate's death. (Sec. 2)
4. Allows a filing officer to waive any penalties accrued from a candidate committee's failure to file a report if the report was due after that candidate's death. (Sec. 3)
5. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 3)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DPA 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 17-12-1-0

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1038: cast vote record; public record

Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a county board of supervisors or an officer in charge of elections to transmit the cast vote record to the Secretary of State (SOS) and prohibits the transmitted cast vote record from being altered unless otherwise prescribed.

History

A person may not perform the duties or exercise the authority of an election officer or the clerk of a county board of supervisors (BOS) or a county recorder in performance of election duties on behalf of any county, except for persons who are certified and holders of an election officer's certificate issued by the SOS. The SOS must examine applicants for election officer certificates, and may not issue a certificate to a person who has not demonstrated competency to the satisfaction of the SOS ([A.R.S. § 16-407](#)).

Precinct registers and other lists and information derived from registration forms may be used only for purposes relating to: 1) a political or political party activity; 2) a political campaign or an election; 3) revising election district boundaries; or 4) for any other purpose authorized by law. A county recorder, the SOS and other elections officers, on a request for an authorized use and within 30 days from receipt of the request, must prepare additional copies of an official precinct list and furnish them to any person requesting them on payment of a statutory fee based on the number of voter registration forms provided ([A.R.S. § 16-168](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a county BOS or an officer in charge of elections to transmit the cast vote record to the SOS in a sortable format within 48 hours after the county BOS transmits the county canvass to the SOS. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the transmitted cast vote record to be unaltered, except for precincts, precinct splits and ballot styles that contain fewer than 25 registered voters. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that, for such exceptions, a county BOS or an officer in charge of elections must include only the number of votes and number of cast vote records. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits a county BOS or an officer in charge of elections from randomizing or otherwise altering the original files. (Sec. 1)
5. States that the cast vote record constitutes a public record. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *cast vote record*. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-2-1-0 | 3rd Read 16-11-3-0

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1057: fraud countermeasures; paper ballots

Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires any vendor that provides fraud countermeasures that are contained in and on paper used for election ballots to be certified by outlined standards and requires such countermeasures to include at least three of the listed features.

History

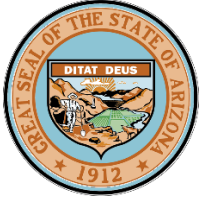
Current statute outlines that general election ballots must be printed with black ink on white paper of sufficient thickness to prevent printing from being discernable from the back. The same type must be used for the names of all candidates ([A.R.S. § 16-502](#)).

A county board of supervisors, or the city or town clerk in municipal elections, must prepare and provide ballots containing the names of all persons whose certificates of nomination have been filed with them. All ballots cast in elections for public office within Arizona, and the cards of instruction to the voters, must be printed, delivered and distributed at public expense and must be a county charge, but when used at local elections must be a charge against the municipality in which the local election is held ([A.R.S. § 16-503](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires any vendor that provides fraud countermeasures that are contained in and on the paper used for ballots to be ISO 27001 certified, ISO 17025 certified or ISO 9001:2015 certified. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires ballot fraud countermeasures to include the use of at least three of the following:
 - a. unique, controlled-supply watermarked clearing bank specification 1 security paper;
 - b. secure holographic foil that acts as a visual deterrent and anti-copy feature;
 - c. a branded overprint of any hologram that personalizes the hologram with customer logo;
 - d. custom complex security background designs with banknote-level security;
 - e. secure variable digital infill;
 - f. thermochromic, tri-thermochromic, photochromic or optically variable inks;
 - g. stealth numbering in ultraviolet, infrared or taggant inks;
 - h. multicolored micro-numismatic invisible ultraviolet designs;
 - i. unique forensic fraud detection technology that is built into security inks; or
 - j. a unique bar code or QR code that is accessible only to the voter and that tracks the voter's ballot as it is processed. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1237: election procedures manual; consultation

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds outlined public officers to the list of persons with whom the Secretary of State (SOS) must consult before prescribing the elections instructions and procedures manual (EPM).

History

Currently, statute outlines that the SOS must consult with each county board of supervisors or other officers in charge of elections before prescribing rules to achieve and maintain the maximum degree of correctness for early voting and voting and of producing, distributing, collecting, counting, tabulating and storing ballots.

The rules must be prescribed in the EPM and issued not later than December 31 of each odd-numbered year immediately preceding the general election. Before the EPM is issued, it must be approved by the Governor and Attorney General (AG). The SOS must submit the EPM to the Governor and the AG no later than October 1 of the year before the general election ([A.R.S. § 16-452](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds county recorders and the chairpersons and ranking members of the House of Representatives and Senate committees with jurisdiction over election matters to the list of public officers with whom the SOS must consult before prescribing EPM rules. (Sec. 1)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA/SE 11-1-0-0

HB2083: health coverage; diabetes; monitor; supplies

S/E: same subject

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2083

Overview

Expands the list of equipment and supplies that health benefit plans must cover for diabetes.

History

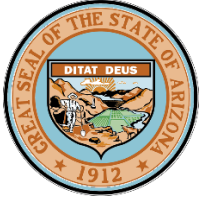
An *accountable health plan* is an entity that is approved by the Department of Insurance and Financial Institution that offers issues, or otherwise provides health benefit plans (A.R.S. § [20-2301](#)).

Any health benefits plan that is offered by an accountable health plan and provides coverage for diabetes must also provide coverage for equipment and supplies that are medically necessary and prescribed by a health care provider. These include: 1) blood glucose monitors; 2) blood glucose monitors for the legally blind; 3) test strips for glucose monitors and visual reading and urine testing strips; 4) insulin preparations and glucagon; 5) insulin cartridges; 6) drawing up devices and monitors for the visually impaired; 7) injection aids; 8) insulin cartridges for the legally blind; 9) syringes and lancets including automatic lancing devices; 10) prescribed oral agents for controlling blood sugar that are included on the plan formulary; 11) podiatric appliances for prevention of complications associated with diabetes to the extent coverage is required under Medicare; and 12) any other device, medication, equipment or supply for which coverage is required under Medicare by January 1, 1999 (A.R.S. § [20-2325](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires any health benefit plans offered by an accountable health plan that provides coverage for diabetes to also provide coverage for:
 - a. traditional and smart insulin pens;
 - b. injectable medications for controlling blood sugar that are included on the plan formulary;
 - c. adjunctive and nonadjunctive continuous glucose monitors, including relevant transmitters, sensors, readers, receivers and skin health supplies; and
 - d. insulin pumps, including automated insulin delivery systems and continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion devices. (Sec.1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec.1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DPA 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: JUD DP 5-2-0-2

SB 1049: spousal maintenance; income; property

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Amends the conditions under which the court may grant a spousal maintenance order as well as the list of relevant factors that the Supreme Court must consider when determining the guidelines for awarding spousal maintenance.

History

The court may award spousal maintenance to either spouse in any proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation or a proceeding for maintenance following dissolution of the marriage if the spouse seeking maintenance:

- 1) lacks sufficient property to provide for his own reasonable needs;
- 2) lacks earning ability in the labor market that is adequate to be self-sufficient;
- 3) is the parent of a child whose age or condition restricts that spouse from seeking employment outside the home;
- 4) has made a significant financial or other contribution to the education, training, vocational skills, career or earning ability of the other spouse or has significantly reduced his own income or career opportunities for the benefit of the other spouse; or
- 5) had a marriage of long duration and is of an age that may preclude the possibility of gaining employment adequate to be self-sufficient ([A.R.S. § 25-319](#)).

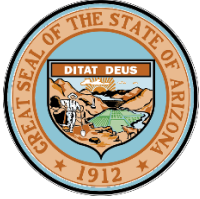
Statute directs the Supreme Court to establish guidelines for determining and awarding spousal maintenance based on a list of relevant factors, including:

- 1) the standard of living established during the marriage;
- 2) the duration of the marriage;
- 3) the age, employment history and physical and emotional condition of the spouse seeking maintenance;
- 4) the contributions, financial resources and earning potential of both spouses; and
- 5) the ability of both parties, after the dissolution, to contribute to the future developmental costs of their mutual children ([A.R.S. § 25-319](#)).

Provisions

1. Restricts the court from granting a spousal maintenance order for any reason unless the requesting spouse lacks sufficient apportioned property and other income sources to support his own or a child's well-being. (Sec. 1)
2. Restricts the court from awarding spousal maintenance for a period longer than four years. (Sec. 1)
3. Amends the relevant factors upon which the Supreme Court must base the guidelines for determining and awarding spousal maintenance to include only one-half of the standard of living established during the marriage. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *reasonable needs*. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 17-10-3-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-1

SB 1053: concealed weapons permits; fees

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to change its fee structure for the issuance and renewal of Arizona concealed weapons permits (CCWs).

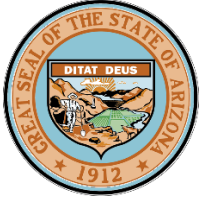
History

Statute governs the issuance, suspension, revocation and recognition of CCWs. DPS must issue a permit to applicants who meet specific eligibility criteria, including age, citizenship, lack of disqualifying criminal or mental health history and proof of firearms competence. A CCW is valid for five years at a time. It must be carried when legally required, and failure to present it upon request by law enforcement may result in a civil penalty and temporary suspension. DPS maintains a secure computerized system for law enforcement to verify CCW status and reports annually on CCW statistics. Arizona also recognizes out-of-state CCWs if the issuing state reciprocates and the holder meets Arizona's legal standards. DPS is authorized to charge fees for the issuance and renewal of CCWs; fees are deposited into a dedicated fund to administer the cost of the CCW permitting process and to pay for DPS operating expenses. The current fee for an initial CCW application is \$60, and the current fee for a renewal application is \$43 ([A.R.S. §§ 13-3112, 41-1722](#))([DPS. Concealed Weapons Permit Unit](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs DPS to charge a separate fee for resident and non-resident CCW permitting; the resident fee must be 10% of fee charged to non-residents. (Sec. 1)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-10-3-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

SB 1058: firearms transactions; merchant codes; prohibition

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits governmental and certain private entities from creating registries related to firearms and from distinguishing firearm retailers via Merchant Category Codes (MCCs).

History

MCCs are four-digit numbers used by credit card companies and payment processors to classify businesses based on the goods or services they provide; MCCs are used for purposes like fraud detection, rewards program categorization, and data analysis ([Visa Merchant Data Standards Manual](#)). MCCs are specified by the ISO 18245 standard ([ISO 18245:2023](#)).

Provisions

1. Forbids any government entity from knowingly keeping or causing to be kept any list, record or registry of privately owned firearms or their owners, except when done in the regular course of a criminal investigation or prosecution or when otherwise required by law. (Sec. 2)
2. Prohibits a payment card network from requiring or incentivizing the use of an MCC in a way that distinguishes firearm retailers from other retailers. (Sec. 2)
3. Prohibits any person or covered entity from assigning a firearm retailer an MCC that distinguishes them from other retailers. (Sec. 2)
4. Instructs the attorney general or a county attorney to investigate reasonable allegations of violations of this Act. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires that if a violation is found, written notice must be given to the violating party, and the violator must cease the offending conduct within 30 business days of receipt of notice. (Sec. 2)
6. Instructs the attorney general or county attorney to file an injunction if the violator does not cease the conduct within 30 business days of notice. (Sec. 2)
7. Directs the court to grant the injunction and award attorney's fees and costs if it finds the violator did not cease the prohibited conduct. (Sec. 2)
8. Instructs the attorney general or county attorney to petition the court to seek a civil penalty, of not more than \$1,000 per violation, if the violator purposely fails to comply with the injunction within 30 days of proper service. (Sec. 2)
9. Directs the court to consider factors such as the violator's financial resources and the public harm or risk caused when determining the amount of the civil penalty. (Sec. 2)
10. Stipulates that any civil penalty order is stayed pending appeal. (Sec. 2)
11. Grants exclusive enforcement authority for this Act to the attorney general and county attorneys and asserts that the remedies in this Act are the exclusive remedies for violations of this Act. (Sec. 2)
12. Designates this legislation with the short title Second Amendment Financial Privacy Act. (Sec. 3)
13. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: JUD DP 5-2-0-2

SB 1093: riot; planning; participation; racketeering

Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Amends the classification of *riot* to include force or a threat of force that results in damage to another person's property. Adds *riot* to the list of predicate offenses for conspiracy and racketeering.

History

A person commits conspiracy if, with the intent to promote or aid the commission of an offense, the person agrees with one or more persons that at least one of them, or another person, will engage in conduct constituting the offense and one of the parties commits an overt act in furtherance of the offense. However, an overt act is not required if the conspiracy's object is to commit a felony on another person or if the offense is first-degree burglary or arson of an occupied structure ([A.R.S. § 13-1003](#)).

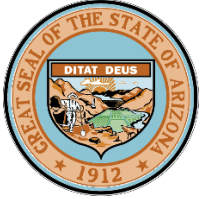
Statute defines *racketeering* to mean any act, including any preparatory or completed offense, that is chargeable in Arizona, even if the crime occurred in a different state, that would be punishable by a year or more in prison and involves either a form of terrorism or another serious offense, including theft, extortion, forgery, kidnapping, robbery or homicide, if the offense is committed for financial gain ([A.R.S. § 13-2301](#)).

A person commits riot if, with two or more other persons acting together, such person recklessly uses or threatens to use force or violence, if such threat is accompanied by immediate power of execution, which disturbs the public peace ([A.R.S. § 13-2903](#)).

Provisions

1. Modifies the definition of *conspiracy* to include riot under the list of predicate offenses which do not require an overt act. (Sec. 1)
2. Includes in the definition of *racketeering* to include riot as a predicate offense. (Sec. 2)
3. Alters the elements of *riot* to include if the reckless use or threat of force results in damage to the property of another person. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DPA 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 24-3-3-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-1-0-2

SB 1160: ~~drones; entertainment districts; prohibition~~

NOW: drones; entertainment events; prohibition

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits flying a civil unmanned aircraft (drone) within 5,280 feet (one mile) of a ticketed entertainment event unless the operator falls within specified exceptions.

History

It is unlawful to operate a model aircraft or drone in ways that violate applicable federal law and rule, or that interfere with emergency service operations. It is also a felony to intentionally use an unmanned aircraft or system to photograph or loiter over a critical facility in furtherance of a criminal offense. Statute broadly preempts local regulation by providing that, except as otherwise authorized by law, municipalities may not regulate the ownership or operation of drones ([A.R.S. § 13-3729](#)).

FAA rule prohibits most drone operations within three nautical miles of covered stadiums and similar venues during certain major sporting events including MLB, NFL, NCAA Division I football and major motor racing series. The FAA's Sporting Event Automated Monitoring System provides the public with near real-time event listings to help drone operators identify when and where these temporary stadium flight restrictions are active ([FAA, Stadiums and Sporting Events](#)).

Provisions

1. Makes it a class 1 misdemeanor for a person to operate a drone within one mile of, or one mile above, a ticketed entertainment event unless the person:
 - a. obtains written consent from the event;
 - b. is an employee of the event conducting official business;
 - c. is an employee of a utility company conducting official business; or
 - d. is operating on his own private property and is not using the craft for commercial purposes, to record for the purposes of commercial broadcasting or to interfere with the event. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *ticketed entertainment event*. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0-0

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

SB 1211: aggravated harassment; lifetime injunctions

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds felony aggravated harassment involving domestic violence to the list of offenses for which a victim may request a lifetime injunction against the convicted defendant.

History

The court is permitted to issue lifetime injunctions that prohibit the defendant from contacting the victim if the defendant is convicted of any of the following offenses, whether completed or preparatory:

- 1) a dangerous offense that is a felony;
- 2) a serious offense or violent or aggravated felony;
- 3) felony sexual offenses;
- 4) felony aggravated assault;
- 5) voyeurism; or
- 6) felony stalking ([A.R.S. § 13-719](#)).

A person commits aggravated harassment if he commits harassment while subject to an order of protection, a court order restricting contact with the victim, or any other criminal-related injunction or if he has a prior conviction of domestic violence against the victim ([A.R.S. § 13-2921.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a victim to request a lifetime injunction if the defendant was convicted of felony aggravated harassment involving domestic violence. (Sec. 1)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DPA 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: WM DP 5-3-0-1

SB 1293: GPLET; abatement; limitation

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Limits the abatement of revenues during the government property lease excise tax (GPLET) abatement period to the amounts designated for counties, cities, towns and community colleges and prohibits the abatement of GPLET revenues designated for school districts.

History

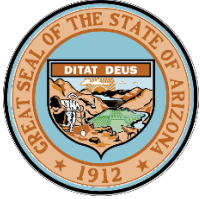
On or before February 15 each year, the county treasurer is required to submit a report to the Department of Revenue (DOR) and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee of all returns and payments received for the preceding calendar year regarding leases of government property improvements owned by the government lessor ([A.R.S. § 42-6204](#)).

Statute allows for a city or town to abate property tax on a property for eight years after the certificate of occupancy is issued on a government property improvement ([A.R.S. § 42-6209](#)).

Provisions

1. Limits GPLET abatement to the amount otherwise designated for counties, cities, towns and community college districts, for GPLET development agreements approved by a governing body beginning from and after the general effective date. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits the abatement of GPLET revenues designated for school districts. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 6-1-0-0 | Third Read 26-1-3-0-0

House: WM DP 6-1-1-1

SB 1294: property tax assessment; destroyed property

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Specifies that if the county assessor finds that the property has been destroyed by a verifiable accident, including, fire, flood or any other act of God, the county assessor can maintain the property classification in place on the date the property is destroyed for a period of five years or until an objectively verifiable change in use occurs, whichever is earlier.

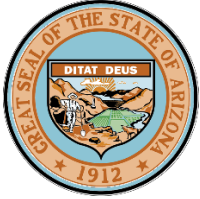
History

If a property is destroyed after the county assessor closes the rolls, the property owner can file a notice of claim or the county assessor can issue a notice of proposed correction to prorate the valuation of the property from the date of destruction. If the county assessor finds that the property has been destroyed: 1) the county assessor shall prorate the value of the property from the lien date to the date of destruction; 2) the county assessor may maintain the property classification in place on the date of destruction for a period of five years or until an objectively verifiable change in use occurs, whichever is sooner; 3) the county assessor is required to notify the property owner of the property assessment; and 4) the county treasurer is required to compute the amount of taxes assessed against the property by applying the tax rate for the appropriate tax year to the original valuation prorated for the portion of the year the property was intact, plus the tax rate for the appropriate tax year to the reassessed value of the property prorated for the balance of the year. ([A.R.S. 42-15157](#))

Provisions

1. Removes the definition of *destroyed*. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that if the county assessor finds that the property has been destroyed by a verifiable accident, including, fire, flood or any other act of God, the county assessor can maintain the property classification in place on the date the property is destroyed for a period of five years or until an objectively verifiable change in use occurs, whichever is earlier. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)
4. Applies retroactively to September 13, 2024. (Sec. 2)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 27-0-3-0-0

House: WM DPA 6-0-1-1

SB 1430: tax corrections act of 2026

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes technical and clarifying changes, corrects errors and removes obsolete language to the tax statutes administered by the Department of Revenue (DOR).

History

Every year DOR and Legislative Council review the tax statutes and provide corrections for errors, remove obsolete language, address blending problems and provide technical clarifications to the tax statutes.

Provisions

1. Removes the requirement of being sold to or purchased by the "ultimate consumer" for cash equivalents, precious metal bullion and monetized bullion to be exempt from the Retail Classification and use tax. (Sec. 1,2)
2. Specifies, for unclaimed property purposes regarding a property owner's right to receive or recover unclaimed property, the period of limitation is tolled if the holder is expressly notified by DOR that the holder is under audit or if the holder files a fraudulent report. (Sec. 5)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Amendments

Committee on Ways & Means

1. Removes the tolling of the period of limitation on an unclaimed property owner's right to receive or recover unclaimed property.

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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