

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

**CAUCUS TABLE OF CONTENTS**

March 24, 2026

Committee on Artificial Intelligence.....	8
Committee on Commerce .....	9
Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections.....	17
Committee on Government.....	25
Committee on Health & Human Services.....	30
Committee on Judiciary.....	43
Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs.....	53
Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water.....	56
Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement.....	63
Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure.....	66

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

## CAUCUS AGENDA

March 24, 2026

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
-------------	-------------	-----------	------	--------

### Committee on Artificial Intelligence & Innovation

**Chairman:** Justin Wilmeth, LD 2

**Vice Chairman:** James Taylor, LD 29

**Analyst:** Tasja McMaster

**Intern:**

[SB 1020](#)<sup>(BS1)</sup> special plate; Arizona space commission

SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29

All	3/19/2026	DP	(5-0-0-2)
(Abs: VILLEGAS, CAVERO)			

### Committee on Commerce

**Chairman:** Jeff Weninger, LD 13

**Vice Chairman:** Michael Way, LD 15

**Analyst:** Paul Benny

**Intern:** Zane Ellwood

[SB 1431](#)<sup>(BS1)</sup> municipalities; planned communities; design; prohibition

SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2

COM	3/17/2026	DP	(7-1-2-1)
(No: CREWS Abs: CAVERO Present: WENINGER, VOLK)			

[SB 1478](#)<sup>(BS1)</sup> liquor; policies; procedures

SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2

COM	3/17/2026	DP	(10-0-0-1)
(Abs: CAVERO)			

[SB 1566](#)<sup>(BS1)</sup> malicious delay; enforcement; penalty

SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14

COM	3/17/2026	DP	(7-3-0-1)
(No: AGUILAR, CREWS, VOLK Abs: CAVERO)			

[SB 1787](#)<sup>(BS1)</sup> exactions; individualized determinations; appeal

SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14

COM	3/17/2026	DP	(7-2-1-1)
(No: CREWS, VOLK Abs: CAVERO Present: AGUILAR)			

### Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

**Chairman:** John Gillette, LD 30

**Vice Chairman:** Rachel Keshel, LD 17

**Analyst:** Grey Gartin

**Intern:** Aidan Walker

[SB 1018](#)<sup>(BS1)</sup> foreign law; sharia law; prohibition

SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29

FMAE	3/18/2026	DP	(4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)			

[SB 1037](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> voting; equipment; internet; custody; violation  
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1  
FMAE 3/11/2026 FAILED (3-3-1-0)  
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA Present: KOLODIN)  
FMAE 3/18/2026 DPA (4-2-0-1)  
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ Abs: GARCIA)

[SB 1568](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> ~~early ballots; registration signatures; curing~~  
(Now: election systems; software; timekeeping; requirements)  
SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15  
FMAE 3/18/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)  
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[SB 1687](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> ~~ESAs; returned monies; administrative costs~~  
(Now: voter access; elections; primary date)  
SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15  
FMAE 3/18/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)  
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[SB 1825](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> precinct committeemen; vacancy; application  
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10  
FMAE 3/18/2026 DPA (4-1-1-1)  
(No: MÁRQUEZ Abs: GARCIA Present: KOLODIN)

### Committee on Government

**Chairman:** Walt Blackman, LD 7  
**Analyst:** Montse Lavender

**Vice Chairman:** Lisa Fink, LD 27  
**Intern:** Madeleine Nseir

[SB 1473](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> assisted living homes; occupancy; zoning  
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3  
GOV 3/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1479](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> deeds; identification; forgery; notice; notaries  
SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28  
GOV 3/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1663](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> freedom of speech monument; committee  
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2  
GOV 3/18/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, AUSTIN, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1686](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> Charlie Kirk; Don Bolles; memorial  
SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15  
GOV 3/18/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, AUSTIN, MÁRQUEZ)

### Committee on Health & Human Services

**Chairman:** Selina Bliss, LD 1  
**Analyst:** Ahjahna Graham

**Vice Chairman:** Ralph Heap, LD 10  
**Intern:** Logan Kilbey

[SB 1095](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> gender transition; minors; prohibitions  
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1  
HHS 3/16/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)  
(No: BLATTMAN, CONTRERAS P, GUTIERREZ, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1162](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> ~~health care institutions; licensing; complaints~~  
 (Now: health care institutions; licensing; compliance)  
 SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30  
 HHS 3/16/2026 DPA (11-0-1-0)  
 (Present: GUTIERREZ)

[SB 1164](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> ALTCS; providers; change of ownership  
 SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30  
 HHS 3/16/2026 DPA (11-0-0-1)  
 (Abs: BLATTMAN)

[SB 1165](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> insurance; cost sharing; breast exams  
 SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30  
 HHS 3/9/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[SB 1178](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> naturopathic physicians; drug administration  
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29  
 HHS 3/16/2026 DP (7-4-1-0)  
 (No: GUTIERREZ, PINGERELLI, LIGUORI, HEAP Present: BLATTMAN)

[SB 1253](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> safe haven providers; hospital deliveries  
 SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13  
 HHS 3/16/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[SB 1346](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> AHCCCS; fee-for-service; claims  
 SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4  
 HHS 3/16/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)  
 (No: BLATTMAN, CONTRERAS P, GUTIERREZ, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1446](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> social workers; documentation; dialysis centers  
 SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16  
 HHS 3/16/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[SB 1561](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> assisted living; notice; study committee  
 SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25  
 HHS 3/16/2026 DP (11-1-0-0)  
 (No: KUPPER)

**Committee on Judiciary**

**Chairman:** Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1

**Vice Chairman:** Khyl Powell, LD 14

**Analyst:** Nathan McRae

**Intern:** Nicholas Putrow

[SB 1092](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> dangerous crimes against children; probation  
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29  
 JUD 3/18/2026 DP (6-2-1-0)  
 (No: GARCIA, POWELL Present: CONTRERAS L)

[SB 1094](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> civil liability; gender reassignment surgery  
 SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3  
 JUD 3/18/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[SB 1239](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> sex offenders; statute of limitations  
SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29  
JUD 3/18/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA, POWELL)

[SB 1240](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> probation success incentive payments; calculation  
SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29  
JUD 3/18/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA, POWELL)

[SB 1326](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> victims' rights; attorney fees; costs  
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2  
JUD 3/18/2026 DP (5-3-0-1)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA Abs: DIAZ)

[SB 1502](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> unlawful flight; reckless endangerment; violation.  
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19  
JUD 3/18/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA, POWELL)

[SB 1512](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> vulnerable adults; theft; definitions  
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2  
JUD 3/18/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[SB 1540](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> motor fuel theft; classifications  
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27  
JUD 3/18/2026 DPA (6-2-0-1)  
(No: HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA Abs: CONTRERAS L)

[SB 1635](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> unlawful alert; arrests  
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3  
JUD 3/18/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[SB 1669](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> sexual offenses; victim; evidence  
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2  
JUD 3/18/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

### **Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs**

**Chairman:** Lupe Diaz, LD 19

**Vice Chairman:** Michele Peña, LD 23

**Analyst:** Corbin Wright

**Intern:** Harrison Culverhouse

[SB 1075](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> ~~foreign entities; land; legislative approval~~  
(Now: foreign entities; land; review commission)  
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1  
LARA 3/16/2026 DP (4-3-0-1)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON Abs: KESHEL)

[SB 1280](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> public monies; Mexican wolf; prohibition  
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10  
LARA 3/16/2026 DP (4-3-0-1)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON Abs: KESHEL)

## Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

**Chairman:** Gail Griffin, LD 19

**Vice Chairman:** Chris Lopez, LD 16

**Analyst:** Corbin Wright

**Intern:** Harrison Culverhouse

[SB 1200](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> assured water supply; certificate; model.  
(NREW S/E: bodies of water; effluent; landscaping)

SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16

NREW 3/17/2026 DPA/SE (6-3-0-1)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: MATHIS)

[SB 1419](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> solar energy; inspection; contractors

SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28

NREW 3/17/2026 DPA (6-1-2-1)  
(No: PESHAKAI Abs: MATHIS Present: CONTRERAS P, LIGUORI)

[SB 1447](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> groundwater withdrawal fee; Pinal AMA

SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16

NREW 3/17/2026 DP (7-1-1-1)  
(No: PESHAKAI Abs: MATHIS Present: LIGUORI)

[SB 1560](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> cap; water supply development fund

SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25

NREW 3/17/2026 DP (7-1-0-2)  
(No: PESHAKAI Abs: MATHIS, CARTER P)

[SCM 1004](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> clean air act; EPA powers

SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28

NREW 3/17/2026 DP (6-3-0-1)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: MATHIS)

[SCM 1007](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> San Carlos irrigation project; divestiture

SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16

NREW 3/10/2026 DP (9-0-0-1)  
(Abs: PESHAKAI)

## Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

**Chairman:** David Marshall, Sr., LD 7

**Vice Chairman:** Pamela Carter, LD 4

**Analyst:** Nathan McRae

**Intern:** Nicholas Putrow

[SB 1216](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> traumatic event counseling

SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27

PSLE 3/16/2026 DP (12-0-0-1)  
(Abs: TSOSIE)

[SB 1493](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> ~~disciplinary action; appeal; superior court~~

(Now: law enforcement; reinstatement; costs)

SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27

PSLE 3/16/2026 DPA (8-1-3-1)  
(No: CREWS Abs: TSOSIE Present: AUSTIN, SIMACEK, ABEYTIA)

[SB 1520](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> agencies; immigration; data sharing

SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

PSLE 3/16/2026 DP (7-5-0-1)  
(No: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, VOLK, ABEYTIA Abs: TSOSIE)

## Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

**Chairman:** Leo Biasiucci, LD 30

**Vice Chairman:** Teresa Martinez, LD 16

**Analyst:** Luca Moldovan

**Intern:** Izaak Carlebach

[SB 1024](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> roadable aircraft; registration; license plates

SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10

TI 3/18/2026 DP (3-2-0-2)  
(No: AGUILAR, CONTRERAS P Abs: HERNANDEZ C, CARTER P)

[SB 1205](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> motor vehicle booting; fees; regulation

SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3

TI 3/18/2026 DP (5-0-0-2)  
(Abs: HERNANDEZ C, CARTER P)

[SB 1232](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> ~~military compatibility permit zoning~~

(Now: signs; military compatibility permit zoning )

SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14

TI 3/18/2026 DPA (6-0-0-1)  
(Abs: HERNANDEZ C)

[SB 1366](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> ~~commercial buildings; telecommunications services~~

(Now: study committee; towing)

SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19

TI 3/18/2026 DP (5-0-0-2)  
(Abs: HERNANDEZ C, CARTER P)

[SB 1624](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> photo radar enforcement; civil penalty

SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19

TI 3/18/2026 DPA (4-2-0-1)  
(No: AGUILAR, CARTER P Abs: HERNANDEZ C)

[SCM 1002](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> L.F. Quinn memorial highway

SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

TI 3/18/2026 DP (6-0-0-1)  
(Abs: HERNANDEZ C)

[SCM 1006](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> PFC Michael Noline memorial highway

SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

TI 3/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

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

House: AII DP 5-0-0-2

## **SB 1020: special plate; Arizona space commission**

**Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29**

**Caucus and COW**

### **Overview**

Creates the Arizona Space Commission (ASC) special plate.

### **History**

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) is required to provide every vehicle owner one license plate for every vehicle registered upon application and payment of fees. Statute requires ADOT to issue or renew special plates according to specified requirements. An initial and annual renewal fee of \$25 is required for the special plate in addition to the vehicle registration fees. Of the \$25 special plate fee, \$8 is an administrative fee and \$17 is an annual donation. Special plates require a standard \$32,000 implementation fee (A.R.S. §§ [28-2351](#), [28-2402](#), [28-2403](#), [28-2404](#)).

All license plates, including special plates, that are designed or redesigned after September 24, 2022, are required to have: 1) the background color of the license plate contrast significantly with the color of the letters and numerals and the name of the state on the license plate; and 2) the name of the state appear on the license plate in capital letters in sans serif font with a height of three-fourths of an inch ([A.R.S. § 28-2351](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires ADOT to establish the ASC Special Plate if a person pays the \$32,000 implementation fee by December 31, 2026. (Sec. 3)
2. Allows the person who pays the implementation fee to design the ASC Special Plates, subject to ADOT approval. (Sec. 3)
3. Authorizes the ADOT Director to combine requests for the ASC Special Plate and a personalized license plate, in a form prescribed by ADOT and subject to fees for both plates. (Sec. 3)
4. Requires that, of the \$25 fee required to obtain and renew a special plate, \$8 is an administrative fee and \$17 is an annual donation. (Sec. 3)
5. Instructs ADOT to deposit the \$8 administrative fee in the State Highway Fund and the \$17 annual donation in the Space Exploration and Aeronautics Research Fund. (Sec. 3)
6. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 4-7)

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: RAGE DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 17-12-1-0-0

House: COM DP 7-1-2-1

## **SB 1431: municipalities; planned communities; design; prohibition**

**Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits municipalities from requiring certain shared features or amenities as part of a development or subdivision and interfering with a home buyer's right to choose home design standards.

### **History**

A planning agency of a municipality cannot require that a subdivider or developer to establish an association as part of a subdivision regulation or zoning ordinance. Alternatively, the municipality may require a subdivider or developer to establish an association to maintain private, common or community owned improvements that are approved and installed as part of a preliminary plan, final plat or specific plan, and cannot require that an association be formed or operated other than for the maintenance of common areas or community owned property. ([A.R.S. § 9-461.15](#)).

Statute defines *association* as a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners that is created pursuant to a declaration to own and operate portions of a planned community and that has the power under the declaration to assess association members to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the performance of the association's obligations under the declaration ([A.R.S. § 33-1802](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Development & Subdivision Standards***

1. Prohibits a municipality from requiring as part of a development or subdivision:
  - a. a shared feature or amenity that would require a homeowners' association, a condominium association or any other association to maintain or operate the feature or amenity, except if required by federal law; or
  - b. a gate, wall, fence or other perimeter enclosure or any type of controlled access. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts the municipal prohibitions relating to shared features do not supersede applicable building codes, fire codes or public health and safety regulations. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *condominium association* and *homeowners' association*. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Planning & Home Design Standards***

4. Prevents a municipality from interfering with a home buyer's right to choose the features, amenities, structure, floor plan, interior and exterior design of a home. (Sec. 2)
5. Outlines specified home design features that a municipality cannot require through the adoption of any code, ordinance or regulation for a single-family home or an accessory dwelling unit. (Sec. 2)
6. Prohibits a municipality from denying, delaying or conditionally approving a building permit or other entitlement based on prohibited home design requirements. (Sec. 2)
7. Authorizes a municipality to require the preparation and submission of acceptable electric and water utility plans and specifications. (Sec. 2)

#### ***Applicability***

8. Specifies the prohibited home design requirements do not supersede:
  - a. applicable building codes or fire codes;
  - b. public health and safety regulations;
  - c. utility clearance requirements or utility easements;
  - d. minimum parking requirements; and

<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
--

e. dark sky ordinances. (Sec. 2)

9. Outlines the types of properties that are exempted from the prohibited home design requirements. (Sec. 2)

***Miscellaneous***

10. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 2)

11. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DPA 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 22-4-4-0-0

House: COM DP 10-0-0-1

## **SB 1478: liquor; policies; procedures**

**Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Revises liquor statutes relating to regulations and definitions.

### **History**

The [Department](#) of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC), which consists of the State Liquor Board and the Office of the Director of the Department regulates the manufacture, distribution and sale of liquor in this state through the issuance of [21](#) license types or series.

Federal regulations define *nonbeverage products* as products including, medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors, flavoring extracts or perfume, which are manufactured using taxpaid distilled spirits and that are unfit for use as a beverage ([27 CFR § 17.11](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Liquor Regulations***

1. Allows the Director to issue interim permits to applicants for certain licensees regardless of whether that license has been used in the past three years if specified conditions exist. (Sec. 4)
2. Modifies a condition which must exist for issuing interim permits. (Sec. 4)
3. Clarifies a licensed farm winery may label a wine offered for sale that is produced from grapes or other fruit grown within a federally recognized viticultural area located in this State. (Sec. 11)
4. Repeals statute which subjects licensed producers, craft distillers, brewers and farm wineries production and storage spaces to federal food safety rules. (Sec. 15)
5. Exempts *nonbeverage products* as defined by federal law and that are qualified by the United States Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau as nonbeverage products from the Alcoholic Beverages statutes. (Sec. 16)

#### ***Liquor Regulatory Definitions***

6. Modifies the definition of *cider* to include any beverage that contains more than .5% of alcohol by volume and not more than 8.5%, rather than 7%, of alcohol by volume. (Sec. 1)
7. Excludes, from the definitions of *distilled spirits* and *spirituous liquor*, bitters containing alcohol and fruits preserved in ardent spirits. (Sec. 1)
8. Includes, in the definition of *distilled spirits*, beverages that contain more than .5% of alcohol by volume and that are produced by the distillation or rectification of fermented material. (Sec. 1)
9. Includes, in the definition of *spirituous liquor*, cider. (Sec. 1)
10. Excludes, from the definition of *spirituous liquor*, *nonbeverage products* as defined by federal law and that are qualified by the United States Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau as nonbeverage products. (Sec. 1)
11. Includes, in the definition of *veteran*, a person who has served in the U.S. Space Force who has received a discharge other than dishonorable. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Luxury Privilege Tax Definitions***

12. Includes a definition of *beer* with the same meaning as prescribed in the Alcoholic Beverages statutes. (Sec. 18)

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

13. Conforms the definitions of *cider*, *craft distiller* and *spirituous liquor* to the same meanings as prescribed in the Alcoholic Beverages statutes. (Sec. 18)
14. Redefines *malt liquor* as any beverage that is obtained by the alcoholic fermentation, infusion or decoction of barley malt, hops, rice, bran or other grain, glucose, sugar or molasses, or any combination of them, and may include, as adjuncts in fermentation, honey, fruit, fruit juice, fruit concentrate, herbs, spices and other food materials. (Sec. 18)
15. Adds that *malt liquor* includes beer that is aged in an empty wooden barrel previously used to contain wine or distilled spirits and as such is not considered a dilution or mixture of any other spirituous liquor. (Sec. 18)
16. Redefines *vinous liquor* as the product obtained by the fermentation of grapes, other agricultural products that contains natural or added sugar or cider or any such alcoholic beverage fortified with grape brandy and that contains not more than 24% of alcohol by volume. (Sec. 18)
17. Adds that vinous liquor does not include cider. (Sec. 18)

***Miscellaneous***

18. Replaces the term *manufacturer* with *producer*. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 19, 20)
19. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-14, 16, 17, 20)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: GOV DPA 3-2-2-0 | Third Read 17-12-1-0-0

House: COM DP 7-3-0-1

## **SB1566: malicious delay; enforcement; penalty**

**Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes municipal and county prohibitions on malicious delays in responding to an application for single-family construction and applications for a license or permit.

### **History**

For any new or existing ordinance or code requiring a license, a local government is required to have in place an overall time frame during which the local government will either grant or deny each type of license that it issues. The overall time must distinguish between the administrative completeness review time frame and the substantive review time frame (A.R.S. §§ [9-835](#), [11-1605](#)).

Additionally, if a municipality with a population of 30,000 persons or more does not approve, conditionally approve or respond with required additions or revisions to an application for a single-family residential building permit within 15 working days after the date the application is submitted, any required review of the application may be performed by a qualified third-party selected by the municipality ([A.R.S. § 9-470.01](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Prohibition on Malicious Delay; Municipalities***

1. Prohibits a city or town from maliciously delaying adopted licensing time frames or a response to an application for single-family residential construction. (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes the Attorney General (AG) to enforce the prohibition. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows the AG, for municipalities that are found to have violated the prohibition, to impose a \$5,000 civil penalty per violation. (Sec. 1)
4. Asserts the prohibition does not modify the authority of a building code official to withhold a certificate of occupancy in accordance with a municipality's adopted codes and ordinances. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows a municipality to challenge the AG's finding of a malicious delay by bringing an action in a court with appropriate jurisdiction. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *malicious* as:
  - a. acting with specific intent to obstruct approval of an application by imposing requirements not specifically authorized by law;
  - b. repeated unexplained delays of more than twice the municipality's adopted licensing time frame for single-family residential construction; or
  - c. delays resulting from other pending applications by the same applicant. (Sec. 1)
7. Stipulates *malicious* does not include any delays due to resource constraints or by the applicant or a third party, good faith errors or enforcement of adopted technical codes, ordinances or standards. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Prohibition on Malicious Delay; Counties***

8. Prohibits a county from maliciously delaying a response to a license, approval or permit or any similar application or request. (Sec. 2)
9. Authorizes the AG or county attorney to enforce the prohibition. (Sec. 2)

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

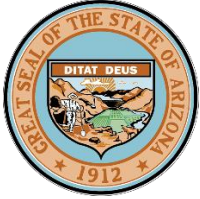
10. Subjects a county that violates the prohibition to a civil penalty of \$5,000 per violation. (Sec. 2)
11. Allows a county to challenge the findings of malicious delay by the AG or the county attorney by bringing an action in a court with appropriate jurisdiction. (Sec. 2)
12. Defines *malicious* as:
  - a. acting in bad faith or with specific intent to obstruct approval of a license, approval or permit or any similar application or request by imposing requirements not specifically authorized by law or engaging in selective enforcement; or
  - b. repeated unexplained delays or actions taken without a legitimate health, safety or planning concern. (Sec. 2)
13. Stipulates *malicious* does not include any delays due to resource constraints, good faith errors or enforcement of identified codes, ordinances or standards. (Sec. 2)

***Property Right and Land Use Malicious Delay Claims***

14. Entitles a plaintiff filing a malicious delay claim in superior court for a single-family residential application to expedited judicial review. (Sec. 3)
15. Requires the court to set an initial case management conference within 10 calendar days of the complaint being served to establish an expedited schedule for discovery, briefing and hearings. (Sec. 3)
16. Requires all fact discovery in the action to be completed as expeditiously as possible after the initial case conference, unless otherwise ordered for good cause. (Sec. 3)
17. Requires the court to:
  - a. consider and rule on all motions for summary judgment or other dispositive motions as soon as practicable; and
  - b. set a trial or final hearing date as soon as practicable after the case management conference, absent a finding of good cause. (Sec. 3)
18. Provides for an expedited process relating to an appeal of malicious delay claim in the court of appeals. (Sec. 3)

***Miscellaneous***

19. Defines *application*. (Sec. 1, 3)
20. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 4)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DP 5-1-1-0 | Third Read 23-5-2-0-0

House: COM DP 7-2-1-1

## **SB 1787: exactions; individualized determinations; appeal**

**Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Provides for requesting and appealing an individualized determination which demonstrates the basis for an exaction being imposed on the proposed project.

### **History**

A property owner may appeal the requirement by a local government of a dedication or exaction as a condition of granting approval for the use, improvement or development of real property. The local government must notify the property owner of their right to appeal the local government's action and provide a description of the appeal procedure.

In the appeals proceedings, the local government has the burden to establish that there is an essential nexus between the dedication or exaction and a legitimate governmental interest and that the proposed dedication or exaction is roughly proportional to the impact of the proposed use, improvement or development. The hearing officer must decide on the appeal and if determined that the local government did not meet its burden, the hearing office must modify or delete the requirement of the dedication or exaction. If the hearing officer modifies or affirms the requirement of the dedication or exaction, the property owner aggrieved by the hearing officer's decision may file a complaint for a trial de novo in the superior court on the facts and the law regarding the issues of the condition or requirement of the dedication or exaction (A.R.S. §§ [9-500.12](#), [11-832](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Local Government***

1. Prohibits a local government from:
  - a. imposing an exaction on an applicant for any proposed project without a written notice of the required exaction; and
  - b. requiring the applicant to satisfy the exaction as a prerequisite to appeal the validity of the individualized determination. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Requires a local government to pay for the individualized determination and to provide the completed individualized determination within 60 days after receiving the request from the applicant. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Stipulates that the local government, in an appeal, has the burden of proof to demonstrate that the exaction is roughly proportional to the adverse impact of the proposed project. (Sec. 1, 2)

#### ***Applicant***

4. Allows an applicant to:
  - a. on receipt of the written notice of the exaction, request an individualized determination demonstrating the basis for the exaction being imposed on the proposed project;
  - b. appeal directly to the Attorney General if they object to the methodology, supporting information or conclusions in the individualized determination;
  - c. elect to proceed under protest and satisfy a required exaction as the exaction is being appealed; and
  - d. bring an action in an appropriate court to challenge the validity of the individualized determination or the exaction. (Sec. 1, 2)

#### ***Attorney General***

5. Mandates the Attorney General to investigate any appeal alleging that a local action violates state law or the Arizona Constitution. (Sec. 1, 2)

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

6. Requires the Attorney General, if an applicant's appeal is successful, to:
  - a. deem the exaction excessive and waive the exaction; or
  - b. direct the local government to compensate the applicant for any costs that the applicant has expended in furtherance of the excessive exaction if the applicant has proceeded under protest. (Sec. 1, 2)

#### ***Individualized Determination***

7. Requires the individualized determination to include the methodology, supporting data and information used to determine the adverse impact that is anticipated to result from the proposed project and the method of calculating the exaction amount. (Sec. 1, 2)
8. Stipulates that:
  - a. the individualized determination is the final determination, unless an applicant files an appeal; and
  - b. the exaction is deemed excessive and is waived if the individualized determination is not completed and delivered to the applicant within 60 days after receiving the request from the applicant. (Sec. 1, 2)

#### ***Judicial Review***

9. Prohibits any satisfaction of an exaction under protest from being construed as a waiver of any objections, appeals or right to judicial review of the exaction. (Sec. 1, 2)
10. Requires the court to review the exaction de novo. (Sec. 1, 2)
11. Instructs the court to award compensatory damages and attorney fees to a prevailing applicant that brings an action. (Sec. 1, 2)

#### ***Miscellaneous***

12. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1, 2)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FED DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-12-1-0

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

## **SB 1018: foreign law; sharia law; prohibition**

**Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands the meaning of foreign law by including sharia law and states that foreign law includes outlined foreign, religious or cultural laws, customs or practices.

### **History**

Currently, statute defines *foreign law* as any law, rule or legal code or system other than the Constitution, laws and ratified treaties of the U.S. and the territories of the U.S., or the Constitution and laws of Arizona. A court, arbitrator, administrative agency or other adjudicative, mediation or enforcement authority is prohibited from enforcing a foreign law if doing so would violate a right guaranteed by the Arizona Constitution or the U.S. Constitution or conflict with U.S. or Arizona law (A.R.S. §§ [12-3101](#), [12-3103](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Expands the meaning of *foreign law* by adding sharia law. (Sec. 1)
2. States that *foreign law* includes a foreign, religious or cultural law, custom or practice that allows, condones or excuses:
  - a. the honor killing of a person or honor-based violence;
  - b. a forced or coerced marriage;
  - c. a marriage involving a minor that violates a law in this state;
  - d. female genital mutilation or cutting;
  - e. the physical punishment of a minor that constitutes abuse pursuant to the laws of Arizona;
  - f. domestic violence or spousal abuse that is justified by cultural, religious or family authority;
  - g. restricting a person's liberty or rights if based on gender, religion or family honor;
  - h. denying a person equal protection or due process;
  - i. polygamy where prohibited by the laws of Arizona; or
  - j. any conduct that violates Arizona criminal law. (Sec. 1)
3. 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 16-11-3-0

House: FMAE DPA 4-2-0-1

## **SB 1037: voting; equipment; internet; custody; violation**

**Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes requirements related to voting machinery software and hardware. Prohibits the use of voting machinery with internet access in polling places and counting centers. Outlines chain of custody requirements for such machinery and the data contained therein.

### **History**

The Secretary of State (SOS) is required to appoint a committee to investigate and test various types of vote recording or tabulating machines or devices that can be used in elections. The committee must submit recommendations to the SOS who is required to make final adoption of certified types, makes or models for use in elections in Arizona. Machines or devices used at any election for federal, state or county offices can only be certified for use in Arizona if they comply with the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA).

HAVA established voluntary nationwide standards for voting systems and created a testing and certification program through federally accredited laboratories. States retain authority to determine whether voting equipment meeting federal standards may be certified and used within their jurisdictions ([P.L. 107-252](#)).

The SOS may revoke the certification of any voting system or device for use in a federal, state or county election in Arizona or may prohibit for up to five years the purchase, lease or use of any voting system or device leased, installed or used by a person or firm in connection with an election if outlined conditions are met ([A.R.S. § 16-442](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Establishing New Requirements for Voting Machinery***

1. Requires the SOS to ensure that vote recording and vote tabulating machines and devices that are approved for use pursuant to statute:
  - a. have all operating systems and software configured to the appropriate level of security consistent with best practices in standards issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency;
  - b. do not have hardware installed that supports internet connectivity or other form of remote access or software that allows any change to results in files or a database;
  - c. support the usage and tracking of users based on unique credentials that are changed at least once per election cycle for each user;
  - d. log any deletions of ballot images, windows event logs and results files and maintain election software logs; and
  - e. maintain the previously outlined information as election data for 22 months. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Prohibiting the Use of Voting Machinery with Internet Access in Polling Places***

2. Prohibits any voting equipment used in a polling place or voting center from having internet access and requires such equipment to prohibit access to any data or results. (Sec. 2)
3. Mandates that if such equipment has an accessible port, the port be locked with a tamper-proof seal and be logged in the chain of custody document when broken or accessed. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires the delivery, use and return of such equipment to be logged on a chain of custody document so that the name and signature of every person who delivers, receives, uses and returns the equipment is recorded and retained as an official election record. (Sec. 2)

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

5. Outlines criminal penalties for a violation. (Sec. 2)

***Prohibiting the Use of Voting Machinery with Internet Access in Counting Centers***

6. Prohibits any tabulation equipment used in a central counting center or other tabulation center from having internet access and requires such equipment to prohibit access to any data or results until used by authorized election personnel only. (Sec. 3)
7. Mandates that if such equipment has an accessible port, the port be locked with a tamper-proof seal and be logged in the chain of custody document when broken or accessed. (Sec. 3)
8. Allows only authorized personnel, including political party observers, to be present at the tabulation of votes. (Sec. 3)
9. States that the use and return of the equipment that contains election results and data, including any removable data storage device, must be logged on a chain of custody document so that the name and signature of every person who delivers, receives, uses and returns the equipment is recorded and retained as an official election record. (Sec. 3)
10. Specifies that for any removable data storage device, two observers who are not members of the same political party must be present at all times, including during the insertion, removal and transportation of the device. (Sec. 3)
11. Prohibits the removable storage device from being under the sole custody and control of only one person. (Sec. 3)
12. Requires all activities at a counting center to be included in a nonstop video that is posted to the applicable county's website. (Sec. 3)
13. Outlines criminal penalties for a violation. (Sec. 3)

***Miscellaneous***

14. Adds a federal statutory reference to HAVA. (Sec. 1)
15. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections*

1. Includes *electronic voting systems* and *election management systems* in provisions relating to the establishment of new requirements for voting machinery.
2. Strikes the requirement for approved voting machinery to be configured to outlined standards of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.
3. Specifies that approved voting machinery is prohibited from supporting *direct or indirect* internet connectivity.
4. States that *indirect internet connectivity* includes the use of an election management system gateway system.
5. Requires voting equipment used in a polling place or voting center to prohibit access to any *aggregated* data or results.
6. Prohibits any election management system and tabulation equipment from having a port.
7. Strikes references to removable data storage devices and associated provisions.
8. Specifies that a person who *negligently* violates the act's provisions related to equipment in counting and tabulation centers is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.
9. Adds a legislative findings clause.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DPA/SE 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

**SB 1568: ~~early ballots; registration signatures; curing~~**  
**NOW: election systems; software; timekeeping; requirements**  
**Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15**  
**Caucus & COW**

### Overview

Requires elections equipment to have internal clock and timekeeping functions set to and maintained at the accurate current time. Adds to the duties of county Boards of Supervisors, the Secretary of State, elections officers and county recorders as it pertains to the verification of compliance with the timekeeping provisions of the act, compatibility reviews and logic and accuracy testing.

### History

Within the period of time before election day as prescribed by the Secretary of State (SOS) in the election instructions and procedures manual (EPM), a county Board of Supervisors (BOS) or other election officer in charge, or for an election involving statewide or federal candidates, the Secretary of State (SOS), must have automatic tabulating equipment and programs tested to ascertain that the equipment and programs will correctly count the votes cast for all officers and on all measures.

Electronic ballot tabulating systems must be tested for logic and accuracy within seven days before their use for early balloting as prescribed by the EPM. The EPM is required to include procedures for the handling of ballots, the electronic scanning of ballots and any other matters necessary to ensure the maximum degree of correctness, impartiality and uniformity in the administration of an electronic ballot tabulating system ([A.R.S. § 16-449](#)).

The SOS is required to develop and administer a statewide database of voter registration information that contains the name and registration information of every registered voter in Arizona. The database must provide for access by voter registration officials and must allow expedited entry of voter registration information after it is received by county recorders. For the purpose of maintaining compliance with the Help America Vote Act of 2002, each county voter registration system is subject to approval by the SOS for compatibility with the statewide voter registration database system ([A.R.S. § 16-168](#)).

### Provisions

1. Requires all elections systems and software, before their use during an election period, to have their clocks and internal timekeeping functions set to and maintained at the accurate current time as outlined. (Sec. 2)
2. Specifies the act's provisions apply throughout the election period and includes all timestamps that are generated for logs, records, affidavits, cure periods, ballot issuance and ballot processing and for test and audit purposes. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires county BOSs or other officers in charge of elections and county recorders, for election systems and software under their respective statutory authority and duties, to:
  - a. set and verify compliance with the required timekeeping testing outlined by the act during preelection preparation, programming, data entry, system setup and voter registration activities;
  - b. verify compliance as part of each required test and review of equipment and election systems and software, including all of the following:
    - i. logic and accuracy testing pursuant to the required testing of election equipment by the SOS;
    - ii. any compatibility reviews for voter registration systems; and
    - iii. any security reviews for voter registration systems;
  - c. maintain and reverify time accuracy during the election period, including on election day and during central counting, early ballot processing, signature verification and all other processes prescribed by the act; and

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

- d. perform and document a final time accuracy verification as part of postelection procedures, including for the canvass and any audits, recounts and chain of custody reviews in which timestamps are material. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires the SOS to include in the EPM procedures for all outlined verifications required by the act, including methods, frequency and responsible personnel and any corrective actions for noncompliance. (Sec. 2)
5. Classifies a person who violates the act as guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires a county BOS or other officer in charge of elections, or the SOS in elections involving state or federal candidates, to test automatic tabulating equipment and programs to ascertain that any internal clocks and timekeeping functions comply with the provisions of this act. (Sec. 1)
7. Specifies that such testing must also include verification that the internal clocks of the equipment and programs are set and maintained as prescribed by the provisions of the act and that any deviation is corrected and retested. (Sec. 1)
8. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 2)
9. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DPA/SE 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

**SB 1687: ESAs, returned monies, administrative costs**

**NOW: voter access; elections; primary date**

**Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15**

**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Adjusts the date on which primary elections are required to be held from the second to last Tuesday in July to the Tuesday before the last Monday in May. Changes the period before an election in which a nomination paper and petition must be filed. Amends the date basis by which the number of required nomination petition signatures is calculated.

## History

Any person desiring to become a candidate at a primary election for a political party and to have the person's name printed on the official ballot must be a qualified elector of the party and, not less than 120 nor more than 150 days before the primary election, must sign and file a nomination paper containing outlined information. Any person desiring to become a candidate at any nonpartisan election and to have the person's name printed on the official ballot must be at the time of filing a qualified elector of the county, city, town or district and, not less than 120 nor more than 150 days before the election, must sign and file a nomination paper containing outlined information ([A.R.S. § 16-311](#)).

Any person desiring to become a candidate at any election and to have the person's name printed on the official ballot must file, not less than 120 nor more than 150 days before the primary election, a nomination petition in addition to the required nomination paper ([A.R.S. § 16-314](#)).

Currently, the basis of percentage of qualified signers required to sign a nomination petition for various offices, except for in cities, towns and school districts, must be the number of signers as determined from reported voter registration totals on January 2nd of the year in which the general election is held. In school districts or career technical education districts, the basis of percentage must be the total number of active registered voters in the school district, career technical education district or single member district, whichever applies. The total number of active registered voters for such districts must be calculated using reports from county recorders. The count that is reported on January 2nd of the year in which the general election is held must be the basis for the calculation of total voter registration for such districts ([A.R.S. § 16-322](#)).

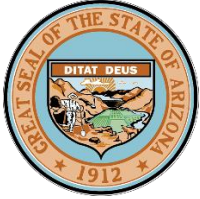
[Laws 2026, Chapter 1](#) adjusted the date of primary elections from the first Tuesday in August to the second to last Tuesday in July.

## Provisions

1. Requires, beginning in 2028 and later, primary and other applicable non-candidate elections to be held on the Tuesday before the last Monday in May, rather than the second to last Tuesday in July, in any year in which a general election or special election is held. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes the third Tuesday in May as an allowable consolidated election date for non-candidate elections. (Sec. 2)
3. Adjusts, beginning in 2028, the period in which a person desiring to become a candidate must sign and file a nomination paper and petition from between 120 and 150 days before the primary election to between 117 and 140 days before the primary election. (Sec. 4, 5, 7)

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

4. Adjusts, beginning in 2028, the period before an election in which a person desiring to become a candidate at a nonpartisan election must sign and file a nomination paper from between 120 and 150 days before the election to between 117 and 140 days before the election. (Sec. 4)
5. States that, beginning in 2028, the basis of percentage for calculating the required minimum number of qualified signers of nomination petitions must be the number of qualified signers as determined from voter registration totals as reported on October 1st of the year before the election is held, rather than as reported on January 2nd of the year of the general election. (Sec. 6, 7)
6. States that if new boundaries are drawn for congressional or legislative districts subsequent to January 2nd of the year of a general election and before the first date for the filing of nomination petitions, the basis for determining the required number of nomination petition signatures is the number of qualified signers in the elective office or district that was effective on October 1st of the year before the year of a general election, rather than on January 2nd of the year of a general election. (Sec. 6)
7. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 4, 5, 6)
8. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3, 4, 5)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: GOV DP 5-0-2-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0

House: FMAE DPA 4-1-1-1

## **SB 1825: precinct committeemen; vacancy; application**

**Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires outlined chairmen to submit a list of names to fill a vacancy in the office of a precinct committeeman (PC) and directs a county Board of Supervisors (BOS) to fill a PC vacancy within 30 days after the date on which the list of names is submitted.

### **History**

Currently, at a primary election, the members of a political party residing in each precinct must choose one of their members as a PC and must choose one additional PC for every 125 voters who are registered in the party in the precinct. The BOS, upon recommendation of the county chairman or upon the recommendation of a committee as designated in the bylaws of the county committee for that purpose, must determine when a vacancy exists in the office of a PC. If a vacancy exists, the vacancy must be filled by the BOS from a list of names submitted by the county chairman of the appropriate political party ([A.R.S. § 16-821](#)).

Any member of a recognized political party who is a registered voter in their precinct is eligible to seek the office of a PC of that party in that precinct. A political party may establish a district party committee for any legislative district (LD). A district party committee must consist of the PC residing in the district and elected pursuant to statute ([A.R.S. §§ 16-822, 16-823](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires a county BOS to fill a vacancy in the office of a PC using a list of names submitted to the county BOS from a county chairman *or an LD chairman*, if applicable. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs a county BOS to fill such a vacancy within 30 days after the date on which the complete and correct list of names is submitted by an LD chairman or a county chairman. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires a person who wishes to fill a PC vacancy to submit an application to the applicable chairman. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs and Elections*

1. Specifies that an LD chairman must submit a list of names to the county BOS to fill a PC vacancy that occurs in a precinct in a county with over 500,000 people.

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: RAGE DPA 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

## **SB 1473: assisted living homes; occupancy; zoning**

**Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prevents a county or municipality from creating or enforcing regulations that impose a cap on the number of residents that can live at an assisted living home that is lower than ten residents.

### **History**

An *assisted living home* is an assisted living facility that provides resident rooms to ten or fewer residents. In the case that a county or municipality has a zoning regulation that restricts the distance between assisted living homes, the county or municipality is required to establish an administrative procedure in which a deviation from the separation requirement can be granted as a reasonable accommodation under the Fair Housing Act (A.R.S. §§ [9-462.09](#), [11-820.02](#), [36-401](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits a county or municipality from adopting, enforcing or maintaining any law, ordinance or other regulation relating to the operation of an assisted living home that:
  - a. imposes a cap on the number of residents who can reside at an assisted living home lower than ten residents;
  - b. restricts an assisted living home from operating on a property zoned for residential use either based on the number of residents at the assisted living home if there are ten or fewer residents or based on the classification of the assisted living home as assisted living use; or
  - c. requires an assisted living home to obtain a variance, conditional use permit, reasonable accommodation or rezoning based solely on the number of residents who reside at the assisted living home. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Permits a municipality or county to enforce and maintain zoning, building, fire, safety and health codes and regulations so long as the codes and regulations do not impose an occupancy limit more restrictive than what the assisted living home's license allows. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Allows an individual to assert a violation of this legislation and bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Permits a court to award attorney fees and costs to the prevailing plaintiff in such cases. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. Stipulates that an assisted living home's occupancy limit is a statewide concern and is not subject to further regulations by a municipality or county and that the occupancy limit under this legislation preempts all inconsistent laws, ordinances or other regulations adopted by the municipality or county. (Sec. 1, 2)
6. Asserts that this legislation does not prohibit or restrict a municipality or county from adopting a distance requirement. (Sec. 1, 2)
7. Specifies that this legislation applies to assisted living homes that are licensed as of and after the effective date of this legislation. (Sec. 1, 2)
8. Defines *assisted living home*. (Sec. 1, 2)
9. Contains a severability clause. (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: RAGE DP 5-0-2-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0-0

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

## **SB 1479: deeds; identification; forgery; notice; notaries**

**Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes requirements for providing valid photo identification (ID) when recording documents in person at the county recorder's office or a recording kiosk.

### **History**

An individual purporting to claim an interest in, or a lien or encumbrance against real property and documents asserting such claim with the county recorder knowing the document is forged, groundless or a false claim is liable to the owner or beneficial title holder of the real property for at least \$5,000 or for triple the actual damages caused by the recording, whichever is greater, and reasonable attorney fees and costs of the action. The individual is also guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

The owner or beneficial title holder of real property may bring an action in the superior court in the county where the real property is located to immediately clear the real property's title ([A.R.S. § 33-420](#)).

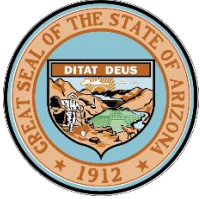
### **Provisions**

1. Requires any document that is recorded in person at the county recorder's office or at a recording kiosk to be submitted along with a valid form of ID unless the document is submitted by any of the following:
  - a. an escrow officer or escrow office;
  - b. title insurance agent or title insurer;
  - c. state-chartered or federally chartered bank or credit union;
  - d. active member of the Arizona State Bar; or
  - e. government entity, including an agency, branch or instrumentality of the federal government. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits the county recorder from retaining a copy of the person's identification. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the county recorder to note the following in the recording system or receipt for the recording:
  - a. type of identification;
  - b. name on identification; and
  - c. identification number. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that the outlined information is not a public record and is not subject to disclosure. (Sec. 1)
5. Instructs the county assessor to provide a system where an owner of a parcel of real property may choose to participate for notification of when the county assessor receives notice of a change in ownership or change in mailing address by January 1, 2027. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires the notice to be provided promptly by email, text message or other similar means. (Sec. 2)
7. Allows the buyer and seller of real property to provide additional contact information, including email addresses. (Sec. 3)
8. Modifies the information an affidavit must include for the sale of real property. (Sec. 3)
9. Changes the classification, from a class 1 misdemeanor to a class 5 felony, for an individual who knowingly submits a false claim or forgery to real property. (Sec. 5)
10. Directs the notary public to require the party signing documents involving real property or power of attorney to place

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

their right thumbprint in the notary's journal. (Sec. 6)

11. Stipulates that if the right thumbprint is unavailable, the notary must use the party's left thumb or any available finger and indicate in the journal. (Sec. 6)
12. Requires the notary to indicate in the journal if the party signing the document is physically unable to provide a fingerprint and provide an explanation of the physical condition. (Sec. 6)
13. Stipulates that this legislation does not apply to a trustee's deed that results from a judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure or to a deed of release and reconveyance. (Sec. 6)
14. Asserts that such notarial acts do not require a thumbprint or alternate procedure for a remotely located individual if the audiovisual recording of the notarization shows the forms of identification provided for the notarization, the notary retains the recording for at least seven years and otherwise complies with the statute related to notarial acts performed for remotely located individuals. (Sec. 6)
15. Repeals statutes related to a city lot claimed under a recorded deed. (Sec. 4)
16. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 3, 5, 7)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: GOV DPA 5-1-1-0 | Third Read 18-10-2-0-0

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

## **SB 1663: freedom of speech monument; committee**

**Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes the Freedom of Speech Monument Committee (Committee) to add two deceased individuals each year to the freedom of speech monument. Permits the placement of a freedom of speech monument in the governmental mall.

### **History**

A legislative act authorizes the placement of a memorial in the governmental mall. Following legislative authorization, the proponents must submit their concept, including the design, dimensions and location, to Legislative Council. Legislative Council is then responsible for determining the most appropriate location that highlights the memorial and preserves the integrity of the governmental mall. Moreover, Legislative Council can relocate any memorials in the governmental mall. The approved memorial must be completed within two years of the legislative act. All funding is the sole responsibility of the proponents. Further, the proponents are responsible for the cost to conform to the approved design following any deviation from the approved design ([A.R.S. § 41-1363](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Establishes the Committee to nominate and approve two individuals each year who have been deceased for at least five years and who are from different political parties to be added to the Freedom of Speech Monument for their contributions to preserving freedom of speech in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
2. Includes the following members to serve on the Committee:
  - a. the President of the Senate or their designee;
  - b. the Speaker of the House of Representatives or their designee;
  - c. the Senate Majority Leader or their designee;
  - d. the House of Representatives Majority Leader or their designee;
  - e. the Senate Minority Leader or their designee;
  - f. the House of Representatives Minority Leader or their designee; and
  - g. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or their designee. (Sec. 1)
3. Designates the Speaker of the House of Representatives or their designee to serve as the chairperson in odd-numbered years and the President of the Senate or their designee to serve as the chairperson in even-numbered years. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs the Committee to meet on the call of the chairperson. (Sec. 1)
5. Authorizes Legislative Council to provide for the placement of a freedom of speech monument in the governmental mall. (Sec. 2)
6. Specifies that the procedures in statute relating to monuments and memorials apply to the establishment of the monument. (Sec. 2)
7. Asserts that all fundraising and contracts related to the monument are the proponents' sole responsibility. (Sec. 2)
8. Prohibits the use of public monies for the costs of the monument and Arizona from facilitating fundraising for the deposit of the monies. (Sec. 2)
9. Repeals this legislation on September 30, 2029. (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: GOV DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-14-0-0-0

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

## **SB 1686: Charlie Kirk; Don Bolles; memorial**

**Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Renames Wesley Bolin Plaza the *Wesley Bolin and Charlie Kirk Freedom Plaza*. Permits a memorial dedicated to the commemoration of Charlie Kirk and a memorial dedicated to the commemoration of Don Bolles.

### **History**

A legislative act authorizes the placement of a memorial in the governmental mall. Following legislative authorization, the proponents must submit their concept, including the design, dimensions and location, to Legislative Council. Legislative Council is then responsible for determining the most appropriate location that highlights the memorial and preserves the integrity of the governmental mall. Moreover, Legislative Council can relocate any memorials in the governmental mall. The approved memorial must be completed within two years of the legislative act. All funding is the sole responsibility of the proponents. Further, the proponents are responsible for the cost to conform to the approved design following any deviation from the approved design ([A.R.S. § 41-1363](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Directs Legislative Council to rename Wesley Bolin Plaza as the *Wesley Bolin and Charlie Kirk Freedom Plaza*. (Sec. 5)
2. Authorizes Legislative Council to provide for the placement of a memorial dedicated to the commemoration of Charlie Kirk in the Wesley Bolin and Charlie Kirk Freedom Plaza. (Sec. 6)
3. Authorizes Legislative Council to provide for the placement of a memorial dedicated to the commemoration of Don Bolles in the Wesley Bolin and Charlie Kirk Freedom Plaza. (Sec. 7)
4. Specifies that the procedures in statute relating to monuments and memorials apply to the establishment of the memorial. (Sec. 6, 7)
5. Asserts that all fundraising and contracts related to the memorial are the proponents' sole responsibility. (Sec. 6, 7)
6. Prohibits the use of public monies for the costs of the memorial and Arizona from facilitating fundraising for the deposit of the monies. (Sec. 6, 7)
7. Repeals this legislation relating to the Don Bolles and Charlie Kirk memorials on September 30, 2029. (Sec. 6, 7)
8. Contains legislative findings clause. (Sec. 8)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-4)

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 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

## **SB 1095: gender transition; minors; prohibitions**

**Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Effective April 1, 2027, establishes prohibitions on gender transition procedures and referrals provided by physicians or other health professionals to individuals under 18 years old.

### **History**

[Laws 2022, Chapter 104](#) prohibits medical and osteopathic physicians from providing irreversible gender reassignment surgery to any person who is under 18 years of age.

A physician may provide any of the following to persons under 18 years of age: 1) services to an individual born with a medically verifiable disorder of sex development, including individuals with irresolvable ambiguous external biological sex characteristic; 2) services provided upon diagnosis of a sexual development disorder and a determination that, through genetic or biochemical testing, the individual does not have normal sex chromosome structure, sex steroid hormone production or sex steroid hormone action; 3) treatment of an infection, injury, disease or disorder that is caused or exacerbated by the performance of gender transition procedures, regardless of whether the procedure was performed in compliance with state and federal laws; or 4) any procedure undertaken due to a physical disorder, injury or illness that would place the individual in imminent danger of death or impairment of major bodily function, unless surgery is performed.

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits a physician or other health professional from:
  - a. providing a gender transition procedure to any individual who is under 18 years of age; and
  - b. referring any individual who is under 18 years of age to another health professional for a gender transition procedure. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes that performing or referring a patient for a gender transition procedure constitutes unprofessional conduct for a health professional and is subject to disciplinary action by the appropriate licensing entity or regulatory board. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows any individual to assert an actual or threatened violation as a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative proceeding and obtain compensatory damages, injunctive relief, declaratory relief or any other appropriate relief. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires an individual to bring a claim for a violation no later than two years after the date the cause of action accrues. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows an individual under 18 years of age to bring an action throughout the individual's minority through a parent or next friend and bring an action in the individual's own name on attaining 18 years of age until 20 years after attaining 18 years of age. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows an action to be commenced and relief to be granted in a judicial proceeding without regard to whether the individual commencing the action has sought or exhausted available administrative remedies. (Sec. 1)
7. Specifies that in any action or enforcement proceeding, the prevailing party who establishes a violation must recover reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
8. Permits the Attorney General to bring an action to enforce compliance with these prohibitions. (Sec. 1)

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

9. Clarifies this does not deny, impair or otherwise affect any right or authority of the Attorney General, this state or any agency, state officer or employee acting under any law to institute or intervene in any proceeding. (Sec. 1)
10. Defines the following terms:
  - a. *cross-sex hormones*;
  - b. *gender transition procedure*; and
  - c. *puberty-blocking drugs*. (Sec. 1)
11. Contains a delayed effective date of April 1, 2027. (Sec. 2)
12. Delays the effective date so that minors who are currently using puberty-blocking drugs or cross-sex hormones have time for appropriate medication tapering and discontinuation under the care of the minor's physician or other health professional. (Sec. 2)
13. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DPA 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0

House: HHS DPA 11-0-1-0

## **SB 1162: health care institutions; licensing; compliance**

**Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Directs the Department of Health Services (DHS) and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to coordinate review monitoring and compliance functions to identify areas of overlap related to health care institution licensing standards.

### **History**

*Health care institution* means every place, institution, building or agency, whether organized for profit or not, that provides facilities with medical services, nursing services, behavioral health services, health screening services, other health-related services, supervisory care services, personal care services or directed care services and includes home health agencies, outdoor behavioral health care programs and hospice service agencies (A.R.S. § [36-401](#)).

DHS is responsible for licensing and overseeing all health care institutions in Arizona, including enforcing applicable statutes, rules and regulations. DHS may review and approve facility plans and specifications, examine books and records and conduct inspections and investigations to ensure compliance with licensing standards. DHS may also develop manuals and guidance for health care institutions and the general public (A.R.S. § [36-406](#)).

AHCCCS is Arizona's Medicaid agency and provides qualifying residents with access to health care programs. AHCCCS contracts with health care providers to deliver medically necessary services to eligible members and may establish eligibility and enrollment procedures and implement systems to address fraud prevention, quality assurance and contractor compliance (A.R.S. § [36-2903](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires DHS to license and monitor the operation of health care institutions to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires DHS and AHCCCS to coordinate review monitoring and compliance functions to identify areas of overlap related to health care institution licensing standards. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that the health care institution licensing standards review must include, at a minimum:
  - a. licensing, certification and enrollment requirements;
  - b. on-site surveys, inspections, audits and other compliance activities;
  - c. data collection and reporting requirements; and
  - d. corrective action and enforcement processes applicable to health care institutions. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires DHS and AHCCCS to:
  - a. identify opportunities to eliminate or reduce duplicative, redundant or inconsistent requirements while maintaining patient safety and appropriate regulatory oversight; and
  - b. coordinate or align policies, procedures and operational practices to minimize administrative burdens on health care institutions. (Sec. 1)
5. Clarifies that the review does not require any action inconsistent with federal Medicaid conditions of participation, conditions of payment or other applicable federal requirements. (Sec. 1)

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

6. Directs DHS, by December 31, 2026, and October 31 every four years thereafter, to submit a written report to the House of Representatives and the Senate Health and Human Services committees, or their successor committees, that:
  - a. summarizes the findings and recommendations of the review;
  - b. identifies areas of duplication or overlap; and
  - c. includes recommendations for statutory, regulatory or administrative changes. (Sec. 1)

### Amendments

#### *Committee on Health & Human Services*

1. Requires DHS and AHCCCS to review their rules and policies relating to behavioral health technicians by December 31, 2026, to ensure alignment with the outlined qualifications and duties of behavioral health technicians.
2. Requires a behavioral health technician to:
  - a. be at least 18 years of age;
  - b. possess a minimum of a high school diploma or the equivalent; and
  - c. successfully complete any required background checks.
3. Requires a behavioral health technician, before providing supervised direct services, to complete training that addresses:
  - a. behavioral health system orientation;
  - b. confidentiality and compliance;
  - c. professional boundaries and ethics;
  - d. crisis response and de-escalation techniques and skills; and
  - e. trauma-informed recovery-oriented care.
4. Allows a behavioral health facility to adopt internal standards for behavioral health technicians that exceed statutory minimums.
5. Requires the employing behavioral health facility to provide ongoing training that the behavioral health facility requires or that is required by law.
6. Allows a behavioral health technician to provide services consistent with the individual's training, delegation and supervision, as outlined.
7. Clarifies that a behavioral health technician is not authorized to diagnose medical or behavioral health conditions, prescribe medications or provide services beyond those that are delegated and supervised by a licensed behavioral health professional or licensed registered nurse.
8. Defines *behavioral health technician*.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 24-6-0-0

House: HHS DPA 11-0-0-1

## **SB 1164: ALTCS; providers; change of ownership**

**Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes change of ownership requirements for licensed skilled nursing facilities and assisted living facilities to continue processing claims for services rendered to members of the Arizona Long-Term Care System (ALTCS).

### **History**

The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) administers Arizona's Medicaid program and provides health care services to eligible low-income persons through a system of managed care and contracted providers. AHCCCS also administers the ALTCS, which provides long-term care services to eligible elderly individuals and persons with physical or developmental disabilities who require an institutional level of care. Covered services may include nursing facility services, home and community-based services and other long-term care supports necessary to meet a member's medical and personal care needs (A.R.S. §§ [36-2901](#), [36-2931](#), [36-2932](#)).

A claim for an authorized service submitted by a licensed skilled nursing facility, an assisted living ALTCS provider, or a home and community-based ALTCS provider serving ALTCS members must be adjudicated by the program contractor within 30 calendar days of receipt. Any clean claim not paid within 30 calendar days accrues interest at a rate of 1% per month from the date of submission. Interest is calculated on a daily prorated basis and must be paid by the program contractor when the clean claim is submitted ([A.R.S. § 36-2943](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Specifies that when a licensed skilled nursing or assisted living facility changes ownership, at the new facility owner's request, AHCCCS and its program contractors must continue processing claims for services provided to ALTCS members and make payments under the previous owner's AHCCCS number and subcontractors until the new owner completes enrollment and contracting. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Health & Human Services*

1. Specifies that when there is a change of ownership the licensed skilled nursing facility or an assisted living facility is not in a suspension, termination or payment hold and is an active provider with AHCCCS.
2. Replaces certification with Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System.
3. Requires the new or current owner to provide a written notice to AHCCCS at least 60 days before a predicted change of ownership and provides AHCCCS must respond to all provider enrollment requests within 10 business days.

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: FIN DPA 5-1-1-0 | Third Read 27-2-1-0-0

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## **SB 1165: insurance; cost sharing; breast exams**

**Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Effective for contracts, evidence of coverage and policies issued on or after January 1, 2027, prohibits a hospital or medical service corporation, health care services organization, disability insurer and group or blanket disability insurer (health care insurer) from imposing cost sharing requirements for preventative screening services for breast cancer or for additional screening services required to complete the screening continuum.

### **History**

The Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions regulates policies, certificates, evidence of coverage and contracts of insurance (insurance policies) that are issued or delivered by health care insurers. *Health care insurers* include disability insurers, group disability insurers, blanket disability insurers, health care services organizations, hospital service corporations and medical service corporations (A.R.S. § [20-1379](#)).

Federal law defines *high-deductible health plan* as a health plan that has an annual deductible which is not less than a specified amount and for which the sum of the annual deductible and the other annual out-of-pocket expenses required to be paid under the plan for covered benefits does not exceed a separate specified limit ([26 U.S.C. § 223](#)).

Federal law permits a high-deductible health plan to provide coverage for preventive care without a deductible while maintaining the plan's legal status for health savings account eligibility. In 2024, the Internal Revenue Service expanded the list of preventive care benefits to be provided by a high-deductible health plan without a deductible, or with a deductible below the applicable minimum deductible for the high-deductible health plan, to include all types of breast cancer screening for individuals who have not been diagnosed with breast cancer ([IRS Notice 2024-75](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits a health care insurer that issues, amends, delivers or renews an insurance policy on or after January 1, 2027, from imposing cost sharing requirements for preventative screening services for breast cancer or for additional screening services required to complete the screening continuum, including a diagnostic breast examination and a supplemental breast examination. (Sec. 1-4)
2. Provides that, for insurance policies that include a high-deductible health plan, the cost-sharing prohibition applies after the deductible has been satisfied, except that for preventive items or services, the prohibition applies regardless of whether the minimum deductible has been met. (Sec. 1-4)
3. Defines *additional screening services* to include a diagnostic breast examination and a supplemental breast examination. (Sec. 1-4)
4. Defines *cost sharing* as a deductible, coinsurance, copayment or maximum limitation on the application of the deductible, coinsurance, copayment or similar out-of-pocket expense. (Sec. 1-4)
5. Defines *diagnostic breast examination* as a medically necessary and appropriate examination of the breast in accordance with the National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines and includes a breast examination using contrast enhanced mammography, diagnostic mammography, breast magnetic resonance imaging or breast ultrasound or molecular breast imaging that is used to either:
  - a. evaluate an abnormality that is seen or suspected from a screening examination for breast cancer; or
  - b. evaluate an abnormality that is detected by another means of examination. (Sec. 1-4)

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

6. Defines *preventative screening services for breast cancer* as a screening mammography, which means x-ray imaging of the breast of asymptomatic persons and includes digital breast tomosynthesis. (Sec. 1-4)
7. Defines *supplemental breast examination* as a medically necessary and appropriate examination of the breast in accordance with the National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines and includes a breast examination using contrast enhanced mammography, breast magnetic resonance imaging or breast ultrasound or molecular breast imaging that is both:
  - a. used to screen for breast cancer when there is no abnormality seen or suspected; and
  - b. based on a personal or family medical history or additional factors that increase an individual's risk of breast cancer, including heterogenous or extremely dense breasts. (Sec. 1-4)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-12-1-0

House: HHS DP 7-4-1-0

## **SB 1178: naturopathic physicians; drug administration**

**Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands the definition of *drug* to allow a naturopathic physician to intravenously administer antibiotics, antivirals and antifungals.

### **History**

The *practice of naturopathic medicine* is a medical system of diagnosing and treating diseases, injuries, ailments, infirmities and other conditions of the human mind and body, including by natural means, drugless methods, drugs, nonsurgical methods, devices, physical, electrical, hygienic and sanitary measures and all forms of physical agents and modalities. Naturopathic physicians are licensed and overseen by the Naturopathic Physicians Medical Board (Board).

A naturopathic physician may dispense a natural substance, a drug, except a schedule II-controlled substance that is an opioid, or a device for a patient's diagnosed or treated condition if: 1) the physician is certified to dispense by the Board without suspensions or revocation; 2) the natural substance, drug or device is dispensed and properly labeled with outlined information; 3) the dispensing physician enters into the patient's medical record the name and strength of the natural substance, drug or device dispensed, the dispense date and the therapeutic reason; and 4) the dispensing physician keeps all prescription-only drugs, controlled substances and prescription-only devices in a secured cabinet or room, controls access to the cabinet or room and maintains an ongoing inventory of its contents.

The term *drug* excludes: 1) the intravenous administration of prescription drugs, except for vitamins, chelation therapy, drugs used in emergency resuscitation and stabilization, minerals and nutrients; 2) controlled substances listed as schedule I or II controlled substances, except morphine, any drug that is reclassified from schedule III to schedule II after January 1, 2014 and any homeopathic preparations that are also controlled substances; 3) cancer chemotherapeutics classified as prescription drugs; and 4) antipsychotics (A.R.S. §§ [32-1501](#) and [32-1581](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows a naturopathic physician, by expanding the definition of *drug*, to intravenously administer antibiotics, antivirals and antifungals. (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: HHS DP 5-0-2-0 | Third Read 26-1-3-0

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## **SB 1253: safe haven providers; hospital deliveries**

**Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Permits a parent or parent's agent to surrender a newborn infant at the hospital of birth without requiring the parent to be discharged from or leave the hospital after the birth and subsequently return to complete the surrender.

### **History**

State law permits designated safe haven providers to accept a newborn infant voluntarily surrendered by a parent without requiring identifying information and outlines procedures to ensure the infant receives immediate medical care and appropriate placement. Safe haven providers include: 1) on-duty firefighters; 2) on-duty emergency medical technicians; 3) health care institutions classified by the Department of Health Services as general or rural general hospitals; and 4) staff members or volunteers of licensed private child welfare or adoption agencies that publicly post notice of their willingness to accept a newborn infant (A.R.S. § [13-3623.01](#)).

Safe haven providers are required to: 1) immediately transport the newborn to a hospital, or arrange for transportation, for a physical examination; 2) notify the Department of Child Safety (DCS) that a newborn has been left with the provider, identify the hospital where the infant was taken and indicate the agency that will assume custody after the examination; and 3) assume custody of the infant within 24 hours after the hospital completes the examination, unless the provider is unable or unwilling to take custody DCS must report the number of newborns infants delivered to safe haven providers (A.R.S. §§ [8-526](#) and [8-528](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Permits a parent or parent's agent to surrender a newborn infant to a general hospital or rural general hospital immediately after the infant's birth at the hospital. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that a parent who has surrendered a newborn infant at a hospital is not required to be discharged from or leave the hospital after the infant is born and subsequently return to the hospital before leaving the infant with the safe haven provider. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Instructs a general hospital or rural general hospital to take custody of a newborn infant if the infant is born at the hospital and the parent notifies a staff member that the parent intends to voluntarily surrender the newborn infant and not return. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires DCS to include in its child welfare report the number of newborn infants surrendered at safe haven providers. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 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: HHS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-10-4-0

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

## **SB 1346: AHCCCS; fee-for-service; claims**

**Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Directs the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) Division of Fee-For-Service Management (DFSM) to notify a person or entity of any administrative deficiencies in a claim within 72 hours and approve or deny the claim within 10 days if the deficiencies are corrected or there are no deficiencies.

### **History**

Established in 1981, AHCCCS is Arizona's Medicaid program that oversees contracted health plans for the delivery of health care to individuals and families who qualify for Medicaid and other medical assistance programs. Through contracted health plans across the state, AHCCCS delivers health care to qualifying individuals including low-income adults, their children or people with certain disabilities. Members must meet certain financial and nonfinancial requirements to be eligible for AHCCCS (A.R.S. § [36-2901](#)).

DFSM is a division of AHCCCS that functions as the health plan for Medicaid members receiving services through the fee-for-service system and processes claims for certain populations who are not enrolled with a contractor. DFSM oversees the clinical, administrative, and claims operations for approximately 12 percent of AHCCCS members under fee-for-service management, including: 1) American Indians and Alaska Natives enrolled in the American Indian Health Program for specified services; 2) members receiving behavioral health care coordination through tribal regional behavioral health authorities; 3) members enrolled in tribal long-term care programs; and 4) individuals participating in the Federal Emergency Services program ([AHCCCS](#)).

Fee-for-service is a method of payment by AHCCCS to a registered provider on an amount-per-service basis for a member not enrolled with a contractor (A.A.C. [R9-22-101](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires DFSM to notify the person or entity that submitted a claim of all administrative deficiencies in the claim, if any, within 72 hours after receiving the claim. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires AHCCCS to either approve or deny the claim within 10 business days if:
  - a. the person or entity corrects all administrative deficiencies in the claim; or
  - b. there were no administrative deficiencies in the claim. (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: RAGE DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## **SB 1446: social workers; documentation; dialysis centers**

**Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits the Department of Health Services (DHS) from requiring a social worker employed by an outpatient dialysis treatment center to document a patient's progress more frequently than on a quarterly basis, unless required by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to meet the needs of the patient.

### **History**

Arizona health care institutions are regulated by DHS. Statute defines a *health care institution* to include facilities such as hospitals, outpatient treatment centers and other entities that provide medical services or treatment to individuals. DHS is responsible for licensing and regulating these facilities, adopting rules governing their operation and enforcing compliance with health and safety standards. A person or entity may not operate a health care institution without a license issued by DHS. DHS may inspect facilities, impose sanctions and take enforcement action for violations of statutory or regulatory requirements (A.R.S. §§ [36-401](#), [36-405](#), [36-406](#) and [36-407](#)).

*Outpatient treatment centers* are a category of licensed health care institution that provide medical services that do not require inpatient hospitalization. These facilities may include centers that provide specialized treatments such as dialysis services. Licensed health care institutions must maintain medical records for each patient and comply with standards governing patient care, recordkeeping and facility operations (A.R.S. §§ [36-401](#) and [36-405](#)).

Social workers and other behavioral health professionals who provide services in health care settings are regulated by the Arizona Board of Behavioral Health Examiners (Board). Individuals must be licensed to practice as a clinical social worker, master social worker or related profession, and licensees are required to practice within the scope of their licensure and comply with professional and ethical standards. The Board may investigate complaints and impose disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct or violations (A.R.S. §§ [32-3251](#), [32-3271](#) and [32-3281](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits DHS from requiring a social worker employed by an outpatient dialysis treatment center to document a dialysis patient's progress in the patient's medical record more frequently than on a quarterly basis, unless more frequent documentation is required by CMS to meet the patient's needs. (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: HHS DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 26-4-0-0

House: HHS DP 11-1-0-0

## **SB 1561: assisted living; notice; study committee**

**Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Directs assisted living facility discharge or eviction notices to provide a statement of the resident's rights. Reestablishes the Vulnerable Adult System Study Committee and prescribes membership, duties and reporting requirements.

### **History**

Administrative rules under the Department of Health Services (DHS) outlines requirements for terminating residency in assisted living facilities. Immediate termination without notice is permitted if a resident poses a direct threat to the health or safety of the resident or others. Facility managers may also terminate residency with 14 days' written notice for nonpayment of fees or if the facility cannot meet the resident's needs. Termination for other reasons requires 30 days' notice. The notice must include the termination date and reason, information on refunds and fee disposition, contact information for the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman and a copy of the resident's current service plan (A.A.C. [R9-10-807](#)).

[Laws 2024, Chapter 100](#) created the Vulnerable Adult System Study Committee (Study Committee) to review Arizona's vulnerable adult system and recommend improvements to coordination and oversight. The Study committee consisted of 25 members appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the House and the Senate President and was tasked with researching best practices for coordination, abuse or neglect investigations, case management and data collection. In 2025, the Study Committee issued its final recommendations, including extending the Study Committee until December 31, 2026. The Study Committee was repealed on December 31, 2025 ([Vulnerable Adult System Study Committee Final Report](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Specifies that an assisted living facility must include a statement of the resident's rights in any notice of discharge or eviction provided to a resident. (Sec. 1)
2. Reestablishes the 25-member Study Committee, consisting of:
  - a. two members of the House of Representatives from different political parties and one designated as Co-Chair, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
  - b. two members of the Senate from different political parties and one designated as Co-Chair, appointed by the President of the Senate;
  - c. the Director of DHS or the Director's designee;
  - d. the Director of Department of Economic Security (DES) or the Director's designee;
  - e. the Director of the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System or the Director's designee;
  - f. one member representing the Governor's Office, appointed by the Governor;
  - g. one member representing the Attorney General's office, appointed by the Attorney General;
  - h. the current DES Long-Term Care Ombudsman or the Ombudsman's designee;
  - i. a current public fiduciary, appointed by the Governor;
  - j. two employees of a local law enforcement agency or statewide organization representing law enforcement, appointed by the Governor;
  - k. the Executive Director of the Navajo Area Agency on Aging or the Executive Director's designee;
  - l. the Executive Director of the Intertribal Council of Arizona or the Executive Director's designee;
  - m. two members representing assisted living facilities, appointed by the Speaker of the House;
  - n. two members representing nursing care institutions, appointed by the Governor;

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

- o. one member representing a statewide organization that advocates for elderly vulnerable adults, appointed by the Senate President;
  - p. one member representing a statewide organization that advocates on behalf of persons affected by Alzheimer's disease, appointed by the Senate President;
  - q. one member representing a statewide association that advocates on behalf of persons who provide services to persons with developmental disabilities, appointed by the Speaker of the House;
  - r. a licensed health care professional that provides health care services to elderly vulnerable adults, appointed by the Speaker of the House;
  - s. one member who serves on the Governor's Advisory Council on Aging, appointed by the Governor; and
  - t. one member who represents a statewide association representing Arizona firefighters, appointed by the Senate President. (Sec. 2)
3. Tasks the Study Committee to:
    - a. develop and implement a coordinated vulnerable adults delivery system that ensures the health and safety of vulnerable adults;
    - b. recommend best practices relating to responding and investigating complaints;
    - c. research best practices related to APS at the state, municipal and community levels;
    - d. research and make recommendations on how the vulnerable adult system can ensure that vulnerable adults receive required services, including assigning a specific agency the responsibility to provide or coordinate case management;
    - e. research and identify common statewide outcomes;
    - f. identify best practices for data collection and data sharing by various entities involved in providing vulnerable adult services; and
    - g. review and recommend changes to the statutes and rules governing vulnerable adult services. (Sec. 2)
  4. Permits the Co-chairs to designate work groups to research, study and make recommendations to the Study Committee. (Sec. 2)
  5. Requires at least two work groups to be established to separately address the needs of persons with developmental disabilities and persons who are elderly or who have a physical disability, including the training requirements for persons who are caring for these populations. (Sec. 2)
  6. Directs DES to develop an action plan for implementation once a strategic direction is established in conjunction with the work groups. (Sec. 2)
  7. Stipulates that public members are eligible for travel, lodging, meal and incidental expense reimbursement. (Sec. 2)
  8. Directs, by October 1, 2026, and each October 1 thereafter, the Study Committee to submit a report regarding its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the Senate President and the Speaker of the House and to provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 2)
  9. Repeals the Study Committee on January 1, 2029. (Sec. 2)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 18-11-1-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-2-1-0

## **SB 1092: dangerous crimes against children; probation**

**Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits the court from terminating or shortening the probationary period earlier than the originally imposed time of any person convicted of a dangerous crime against a child.

### **History**

Statute outlines enhanced penalties for certain serious offenses if the victim of the offense is under a certain age, labeling these crimes as a *dangerous crime against children*. A dangerous crime against children is in the first degree if it is a completed offense and is in the second degree if it is a preparatory offense, except attempted first degree murder, which is a dangerous crime against children in the first degree ([A.R.S. § 13-705](#)).

Statute allows multiple avenues through which a person on probation may have his probationary period shortened or terminated early including:

- 1) a hearing before the court, if in the court's opinion, the ends of justice will be served by the reduction or termination;
- 2) at an annual probation review hearing; or
- 3) through either earned time credit or work time credit, as proscribed by law ([A.R.S. §§ 13-901; 13-923; 13-924](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits the court from terminating or shortening the probationary period of any person convicted of a dangerous crime against children for any reason or at any time. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 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: HHS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

## **SB 1094: civil liability; gender reassignment surgery**

**Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Creates a civil cause of action against a physician who provides irreversible gender reassignment surgery to minors in violation of law.

### **History**

Under current law, a physician may not provide irreversible gender reassignment surgery to an individual who is under 18 years of age, subject to limited exceptions for certain disorders of sex development, treatment of complications caused by gender transition procedures and procedures needed to prevent imminent death or major bodily impairment ([A.R.S. § 32-3230](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Makes a physician who provides irreversible gender reassignment surgery to a minor, outside of the limited exceptions in law, liable in a civil action to the minor for damages resulting from the surgery, including damages that would not have otherwise occurred but for the surgery. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that parental consent to the surgery is not a defense for the aforesaid. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires a person who prevails under the section to be awarded:
  - a. actual damages, including damages for mental anguish even if an injury other than mental anguish is not shown;
  - b. exemplary damages;
  - c. court costs; and
  - d. reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
4. Establishes, notwithstanding any other law, that an action to recover damages under the section must be commenced no later than the later of either:
  - a. 25 years after the minor turns 18 years of age; or
  - b. 4 years after the minor who had the irreversible gender reassignment surgery undergoes detransition treatment. (Sec. 1)
5. 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: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-13-0-0-0

House: JUD DP 5-4-0-0

---

## **SB 1239: sex offenders; statute of limitations**

**Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Adds violation of the sex offender registry statutes to the list of crimes that have no statute of limitation.

### **History**

Sex offenders in Arizona are required to submit to various registration and monitoring requirements. Generally, failure to comply is a class 4 felony ([A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 38, Article 3](#)).

[A.R.S. § 13-107](#) governs Arizona's criminal statute of limitations. Various listed crimes may be prosecuted at any time without limit; this includes homicide, some major sexual offenses, certain public-corruption offenses and attempts to commit those offenses. For most other crimes, the state generally must file charges within seven years for felonies, one year for misdemeanors, and six months for petty offenses, measured from when the offense was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered.

### **Provisions**

1. Adds that failing to register as a sex offender is an offence for which prosecution may be commenced at any time. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes conforming 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
--	--	---	--------------------------------------



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 18-12-0-0-0

House: JUD DP 5-4-0-0

---

## **SB 1240: probation success incentive payments; calculation**

**Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Directs the administrative office of the courts to exclude probationers convicted of dangerous crimes against children when calculating county probation success incentive payments.

### **History**

Statute directs the administrative office of the courts, in consultation with each county's adult probation department, to calculate a county probation success incentive payment for each county for the most recently completed fiscal year. This calculation is based on how many probationers were successfully prevented from entering prison, the county-specific historical baselines and the marginal cost of incarceration in the county ([A.R.S. § 12-270](#)).

Subject to legislative appropriation, the administrative office of the courts is required to proportionately allocate these incentive payments to each county based on the specific calculations made. Counties are directed to use these payments and any monies received from a statewide probation success incentive grant to improve supervision and rehabilitative services for probationers, including implementing and expanding evidence-based practices, intermediate sanctions, rehabilitation programs and recognizing and rewarding probation officers in adult probation departments ([A.R.S. § 12-270](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Directs the administrative office of the courts to exclude probationers convicted of dangerous crimes against children when calculating county probation success incentive payments. (Sec. 1)
2. 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
--	--	---	--------------------------------------



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0-0

House: JUD DP 5-3-0-1

## **SB 1326: victims' rights; attorney fees; costs**

**Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands recoverable expenses for victims who have had their victim rights violated or exacerbated to include attorney fees and other incurred costs from remedying the violation.

### **History**

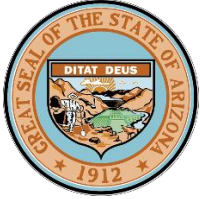
The Arizona Constitution enumerates a list of rights that are enjoyed by victims of crimes to preserve and protect victims' rights to justice and due process. Examples of these include the right: 1) to be treated with fairness, respect and dignity; 2) to be informed when the accused or convicted person is released from custody or has escaped; 3) to be heard at any proceeding when a post-conviction release is being considered; and 4) to a speedy trial or disposition and prompt and final conclusion of the case after the conviction and sentence ([Article II Section 2.1 Const. of Ariz.](#)).

A victim also has the right to recover damages from a governmental entity responsible for the intentional, knowing or grossly negligent violation of the victim's rights under the Arizona Constitution or any other legislation or court rules ([A.R.S. § 13-4437](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows the court to order a party who violates or exacerbates a victim's rights to pay attorney fees and costs incurred from enforcing or remedying any violation of the victim's rights. (Sec. 1)
2. Contains an applicability clause mandating that this Act applies to all cases that are pending or filed on or after the general effective date of this Act. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes technical 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: PS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-13-1-0-0

House: JUD DP 5-4-0-0

## **SB 1502: unlawful flight; reckless endangerment; violation.**

**Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Enhances the unlawful flight statute by creating higher felony classifications when a person flees from law enforcement and either recklessly endangers another person, causes serious physical injury, transports a minor under age 15 or is convicted of DUI-related offenses.

### **History**

Under current law, a person commits *unlawful flight from a pursuing law enforcement vehicle*, a class 5 felony, by willfully fleeing a pursuing official law enforcement vehicle while the law enforcement vehicle is either:

- 1) marked to show that it is an official law enforcement vehicle and has engaged its siren and lights; or
- 2) unmarked and either of the following applies: a) the driver admits to knowing that the vehicle was an official law enforcement vehicle; or b) evidence shows that the driver knew that the vehicle was an official law enforcement vehicle ([A.R.S. § 28-622.01](#)).

A person commits *driving under the influence* (DUI), a class 1 misdemeanor offense, by driving a vehicle in Arizona while qualifying as impaired or intoxicated; most commonly by having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more within two hours of driving ([A.R.S. § 28-1381](#)).

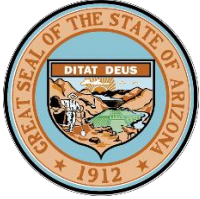
A person commits *extreme DUI*, also a class 1 misdemeanor, by driving a vehicle in Arizona and having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.15 or more within two hours of driving ([A.R.S. § 28-1382](#)).

*Serious physical injury* is defined as physical injury that creates a reasonable risk of death or that causes serious and permanent disfigurement, serious impairment of health or loss or protracted impairment of the function of any bodily organ or limb ([A.R.S. § 13-105](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Establishes that a driver who commits unlawful flight is guilty of a class 4 felony if, while fleeing, the driver operates the motor vehicle in a manner that recklessly endangers the life of another person. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes that a driver who commits unlawful flight is guilty of a class 2 felony if, while fleeing, any of the following apply:
  - a. the offense results in serious physical injury to another;
  - b. at the time of the offense, the driver is transporting a minor under 15 years old; or
  - c. at the time of the offense, the driver is in violation of the DUI or extreme DUI statutes. (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 18-12-0-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

## **SB 1512: vulnerable adults; theft; definitions**

**Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Amends the definition of *position of trust and confidence* and *vulnerable adult* when used in the theft statute.

### **History**

A person commits theft if, without lawful authority, the person knowingly takes control, title, use or management of a vulnerable adult's property while acting in a position of trust and confidence and with the intent to deprive the vulnerable adult of the property ([A.R.S. § 13-1802](#)).

Statute defines *position of trust and confidence* to mean a:

- 1) person who has assumed a duty to provide care to the vulnerable adult;
- 2) joint tenant or a tenant in common with a vulnerable adult;
- 3) person who is in a fiduciary relationship with a vulnerable adult;
- 4) person who is in a confidential relationship with the vulnerable adult; or
- 5) beneficiary of the vulnerable adult in a governing instrument ([A.R.S. § 46-456](#)).

Statute defines *vulnerable adult* to mean an individual who is eighteen years of age or older and who is unable to protect himself from abuse, neglect or exploitation by others because of a physical or mental impairment. Vulnerable adult includes an incapacitated person ([A.R.S. § 46-451](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Amends the definition of *position of trust and confidence* to include a person who has formed a relationship of or reliance with a vulnerable adult where the vulnerable adult is likely to rely on that person to act in good faith for the vulnerable adult's interest. (Sec. 1)
2. Amends the definition of *vulnerable adult* to include a person who is 65 years of age or older and who:
  - a. has experienced the death of a spouse, domestic partner or primary caregiver within the proceeding 12 months;
  - b. has a medically documented impairment of sight or hearing that significantly limits his ability to receive or interpret information accurately;
  - c. is diagnosed with a chronic illness that materially affects cognition or decision making capacity;
  - d. is dependent on another person for financial management, transportation or caregiving where the dependency creates a substantial risk of undue influence; or
  - e. exhibits signs of social, emotional or psychological isolation that impairs his ability to recognize financial exploitation. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical 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 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-11-2-0-0

House: JUD DPA 6-2-0-1

## **SB 1540: motor fuel theft; classifications**

**Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Creates the new offense of theft of motor fuel, for specified unauthorized conduct involving a retail fuel dispenser.

### **History**

Under current law, Arizona's general theft statute applies when a person knowingly controls, obtains or otherwise takes property or services without lawful authority. The classification of this offense generally depends upon the value of the property or services stolen. In the main, theft is classified as follows:

- 1) theft valued at less than \$1,000 is a class 1 misdemeanor;
- 2) theft valued between \$1,000 to \$2,000 is a class 6 felony;
- 3) theft valued between \$2,000 to \$3,000 is a class 5 felony;
- 4) theft valued between \$3,000 to \$4,000 is a class 4 felony;
- 5) theft valued between \$4,000 to \$25,000 is a class 3 felony; and
- 6) theft valued at more than \$25,000 is a class 2 felony ([A.R.S. § 13-1802](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Establishes that a person commits theft of motor fuel if the person willfully, knowingly and without authorization does any of the following with respect to a retail fuel dispenser:
  - a. breaches the dispenser or accesses any internal portion of the dispenser;
  - b. possesses a device constructed for the purpose of fraudulently manipulating the dispenser's normal operation;
  - c. physically tampers with any mechanical or electronic component located on the internal or external portion of the dispenser; or
  - d. uses any form of electronic communication to fraudulently manipulate the dispenser's normal operation. (Sec. 1)
2. Classifies a violation based on breaching or accessing the dispenser or possessing a fraudulent device, as a class 6 felony, except that the offense is a class 5 felony if the violation results in a person obtaining motor fuel. (Sec. 1)
3. Classifies a violation based on physical tampering with dispenser components or using electronic communication to fraudulently manipulate the dispenser's normal operation as a class 5 felony. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *motor fuel*. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Judiciary*

1. Removes possessing a device constructed for the purpose of fraudulently manipulating the dispenser's normal operation from the list of actions covered by the offense.
2. Makes conforming 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: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-13-0-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

---

**[SB 1635](#): unlawful alert; arrests**  
**Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Establishes the elements of *unlawful alerting*, classifies it as a class 1 misdemeanor and outlines specific situations in which the offense would not apply.

## History

[Chapter 25 of the Arizona Criminal Code](#) outlines offenses related to persons who escape or attempt to escape from lawful confinement and the hindering or resisting of lawful orders and actions by law enforcement officers.

A person commits hindering prosecution in the second degree if he renders assistance to another person with the intent to hinder the apprehension, prosecution, conviction or punishment of that person for any misdemeanor or petty offense. Hindering prosecution in the second degree is classified as a class 1 misdemeanor. This is changed to hindering prosecution in the first degree if the offense the other person has committed is a felony, with the classification increasing to a class 5 felony (A.R.S. §§ [13-2511](#); [13-2512](#)).

For the purposes of hindering prosecution, a person renders assistance to another person by: 1) knowingly harboring or concealing the other person; 2) warning the other person of impending discovery, apprehension, prosecution or conviction; or 3) otherwise assisting the person to evade apprehension or prosecution by law enforcement ([A.R.S. § 13-2510](#)).

## Provisions

1. Establishes that a person commits *unlawful alerting of another person to avoid arrest* if he, with the intent to hinder, delay or prevent the lawful arrest of another person, knowingly communicates information to that person of a real-time, imminent effort to arrest that person by local, state or federal law enforcement officers. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that the aforementioned offense does not apply to:
  - a. an attorney who provides legal advice to a client;
  - b. a person who provides information in response to a lawful request by a law enforcement officer;
  - c. a person's communication that is made without knowledge that the person warned is subject to arrest; or
  - d. a person's communication that is made without the intent to delay a lawful arrest. (Sec. 1)
3. Classifies unlawful alerting as a class 1 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the Attorney General or County Attorney of the county in which the offense occurs to prosecute violations of unlawful alerting. (Sec. 1)
5. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 2)
6. Defines pertinent terms. (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
--	--	---	--------------------------------------



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 6-1-0-0 | Third Read 30-0-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

## **SB 1669: sexual offenses; victim; evidence**

**Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Amends the evidence a judge may allow to be admitted during an admissibility hearing relating to a victim's prior sexual history during a prosecution.

### **History**

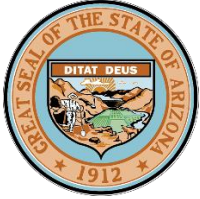
Evidence relating to a victim's reputation for chastity and opinion evidence relating to a victim's chastity are not admissible in any prosecution for most sexual offenses. Evidence of specific instances of the victim's prior sexual conduct may be admitted only if a judge finds the evidence is relevant and that the inflammatory or prejudicial nature of the evidence does not outweigh the probative value of the evidence, and if the evidence is one of the following:

- 1) evidence of the victim's past sexual conduct with the defendant;
- 2) evidence of specific instances of sexual activity showing the source or origin of semen, pregnancy, disease or trauma;
- 3) evidence that supports a claim that the victim has a motive in accusing the defendant of the crime;
- 4) evidence offered for the purpose of impeachment when the prosecutor puts the victim's prior sexual conduct in issue; or
- 5) evidence of false allegations of sexual misconduct made by the victim against others ([A.R.S. § 13-1421](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Replaces *trauma* with *physical injury* in the list of admissible evidence, in the category regarding evidence of specific instances of sexual activity. (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: FED DPA 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: LARA DP 4-3-0-1

## **SB 1075: foreign entities; land; review commission**

**Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes the Foreign Entity Review Commission (Commission) within the Arizona Department of Real Estate (ADRE). Prohibits the conveyance of land, and the sale, lease or sublease of state land, to a hostile foreign entity without Commission approval.

### **History**

ADRE regulates real estate, cemetery and membership camping brokers and salespersons. ADRE also regulates the sale of subdivisions, unsubdivided lands, timeshares, condominiums, membership campgrounds and cemeteries ([ADRE](#)).

The State Land Department (SLD) administers laws related to lands owned by, belonging to and under control of the state, which includes both trust land and sovereign land. The SLD also manages and controls the products and uses of state land including timber, stone, gravel, grazing and farming ([A.R.S. § 37-102](#)).

Section 108B of the National Security Act of 1947 requires the U.S. Director of National Intelligence (DNI), in coordination with the heads of intelligence community elements, to submit an Annual Report on Worldwide Threats, also called an [annual threat assessment](#) (ATA), to appropriate congressional committees. ATAs assess worldwide threats to national security and must be submitted by the first Monday in February annually. ATAs are presented in unclassified form, but they may include a classified annex to protect intelligence sources and methods. The most recent ATAs identified China, Russia, Iran and North Korea as countries that pose a risk to the national security of the United States ([50 U.S.C. § 3043b](#))(U.S. DNI ATA [2022](#), [2023](#), [2024](#), [2025](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits the conveyance of land to a hostile foreign entity without the approval of the Commission. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a grantor and the grantor's agent submit valid identification of a grantee to ADRE. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates, if a grantee is not a natural person, that valid identification of the grantee's agent, the grantee's name and the principal place of business are valid identification. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs a grantor, the grantor's agent and ADRE to maintain copies of the aforementioned identification information. (Sec. 1)
5. Stipulates an identification is deemed valid unless it can be determined on its face to be expired. (Sec. 1)
6. Establishes the Commission. (Sec. 1)
7. Prescribes Commission membership, term limits, meeting requirements and duties. (Sec. 1)
8. Outlines penalties for violations of this legislation. (Sec. 1, 3)
9. Prohibits the sale, lease or sublease of state lands to a hostile foreign entity without the approval of the Commission. (Sec. 3)
10. Allows the Commissioner of the SLD to refer proposed sales, leases or subleases of state lands to a foreign entity to the Commission. (Sec. 3)
11. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1, 3)

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

12. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: NR DP 4-2-2-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0

House: LARA DP 4-3-0-1

## **SB 1280: public monies; Mexican wolf; prohibition**

**Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits the Arizona Game and Fish Commission (Commission) from transporting Mexican gray wolf puppies into state boundaries or from spending or using public monies or resources for the transportation of Mexican gray wolf puppies.

### **History**

The Commission establishes the rules and regulations for managing, conserving and protecting wildlife. The Commission is comprised of five members appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation, who serve five-year terms. The Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) administers the rules and regulations as set by the Commission (A.R.S. §§ [17-201](#), [17-231](#), [38-211](#)).

The Mexican Wolf Reintroduction Program is a cooperative effort between five co-lead agencies: 1) AZGFD; 2) the White Mountain Apache Tribe; 3) the U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; 4) the U.S. Forest Service; and 5) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. An Inter-agency Field team carries out ground activities for the Mexican Wolf Reintroduction Program ([AZGFD](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Restricts the Commission from:
  - a. transporting Mexican gray wolf puppies into state boundaries; or
  - b. spending public monies or using public resources for the transportation of Mexican gray wolf puppies into state boundaries. (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: NR DP 5-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0

House: NREW DPA/SE 6-3-0-1

**SB 1200: assured water supply; certificate; model.**

**S/E: bodies of water; effluent; landscaping**

**Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

## **Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1200**

### **Overview**

Allows a person to use a qualifying body of water in an active management area (AMA) for transporting other types of water if the owner or operator meets specific requirements.

### **History**

There are currently eight AMAs that are subject to regulation according to the [Arizona Groundwater Code](#). There are four initial AMAs (Phoenix, Pinal, Prescott and Tucson) and four subsequent AMAs ([Douglas](#), [Ranegras](#), [Santa Cruz](#) and [Willcox](#)).

*Body of water* means a body of water in an AMA, including a lake, pond, lagoon or swimming pool that has a surface area greater than 12,320 square feet and that is filled or refilled for landscape, scenic or recreational purposes. A body of water that is used incidentally for landscape, scenic or recreational purposes is deemed not to be filled or refilled for those purposes ([ADWR](#))([A.R.S. § 45-131](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Enables a person to use a body of water that was constructed within an AMA before January 1, 2026, as a conduit for transporting other types of water for landscaping or other purposes by combining the effluent with the water used if the owner or operator of the body of water:
  - a. uses approved measuring devices to measure the total volume of delivered and withdrawn water for landscaping or other purposes and the total volume of delivered effluent in a year;
  - b. adds effluent to the body of water each year that is at least the difference between the amount of withdrawn water and the amount of delivered water in the calendar year; and
  - c. reports to the Director, by March 31st of the following year, the total volume of delivered water and effluent and withdrawn water used for landscaping or other purposes in the calendar year. (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: NR DP 6-2-0-0 | Third Read: 17-12-1-0-0

House: NREW DPA 6-1-2-1

## **SB 1419: solar energy; inspection; contractors**

**Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands requirements relating to the installation standards and inspections of solar energy devices. Prescribes requirements of distributed energy generation system agreements.

### **History**

*Distributed energy generation system* (DEGS) means a device or system that is used to generate or store electricity, that has an electric delivery capacity greater than one kilowatt or one kilowatt-hour and that is primarily for on-site energy consumption ([A.R.S. § 44-1761](#)).

Current law requires an agreement governing the financing, sale or lease of a DEGS to any person or political subdivision of the state to meet certain requirements including, but not limited to: 1) a buyer's or lessee's signature; 2) being in at least ten-point type; 3) a provision granting the buyer or lessee the right to rescind the agreement for a period of not less than three business days; and 4) a description of the DEGS's major component's warranty or guarantee concerning energy production output over the life of the agreement ([A.R.S. § 44-1763](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Installation Standards***

1. Expands the installation standards a solar energy device must meet to include:
  - a. wind, load, structural and seismic codes as prescribed by a local authority; and
  - b. a manufacturer's installation requirements. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires a licensed contractor to evaluate and verify the structural integrity of the roof and its components before installing a solar energy device. (Sec. 2)
3. Designates the contractor as responsible for repairs to the roof that are caused by the installation, if the contractor installs the solar energy device. (Sec. 2)
4. Outlines penalties of a contractor that does not comply with this requirement. (Sec. 2)

#### ***DEGS Agreement Disclosures***

5. Requires the following disclosures in a DEGS agreement to be written in bold type and separately initialed by the buyer or lessee:
  - a. the warranty period for any major component that is less than the duration of the agreement; and
  - b. prescribed items relating to the total cost, interest and payment scheduled that are required to be set forth separately, if applicable. (Sec. 3)
6. Mandates the full summary of total costs for maintaining and operating a DEGS over the life of the system be acknowledged and initialed by the buyer or lessee. (Sec. 3)
7. Requires that the following items substantiate the methodology used to calculate the any utility charges and comparative estimates:
  - a. the agreement; and
  - b. a document or sales presentation related to the DEGS (Sec. 3)
8. Requires the disclosure regarding potential utility rate tax incentive changes to be written in bold type and all capital letters. (Sec. 3)

<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
--

9. Mandates a DEGS lease cannot begin until the system is approved by a local utility. (Sec. 3)
10. Requires a licensed contractor to obtain a written acknowledgement from the buyer or lessee stating that the buyer or lessee understands that the roofing materials or structure may require repair or replacement before the purchase or lease agreement expires. (Sec. 3)
11. Outlines requirements of the aforementioned written acknowledgement. (Sec. 3)

***Miscellaneous***

12. Defines *trombe wall*. (Sec. 1)
13. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*

1. Clarifies *solar energy device* to no include a utility scale solar project.
2. Removes wind, load, structural and seismic code installation standards from the standards a solar energy device must meet.
3. Requires a licensed contractor who installs a solar energy device on a roof to evaluate if the roof is deemed acceptable for the solar panel.
4. Outlines separate disclosures of major components if the system is being leased.
5. Modifies requirements of a DEGS agreement purchased with credit.
6. Specifies disclosure requirements at signing to include system maintenance and repair responsibilities.
7. Modifies requirements of disclosures and descriptions of savings estimates.
8. Removes requirements of sales presentation or documents related to financial savings and utility rates.
9. Makes technical and conforming changes.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: NR DP 5-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0-0

House: NREW DP 7-1-1-0

## **SB 1447: groundwater withdrawal fee; Pinal AMA**

**Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Extends the Pinal active management areas (AMA) exemption from the groundwater withdrawal fee for water banking by four years.

### **History**

The Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Director must levy and collect an annual groundwater withdrawal fee from each person who withdraws groundwater in the Pinal AMA in an amount not more than \$2.50 per acre-foot per year ([A.R.S. § 45-611](#)).

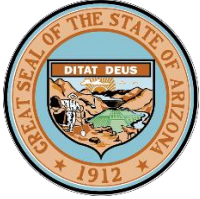
The Temporary Groundwater and Irrigation Efficiency Projects Fund (Fund) consists of state General Fund monies, groundwater withdrawal fees collected in the Pinal AMA, grants from federal agencies and monies deposited into the fund by qualified irrigation districts in the Phoenix AMA, Pinal AMA and the Harquahala irrigation non-expansion area (INA). The Fund exists for the purpose of funding projects for the construction and rehabilitation of wells and related infrastructure for the withdrawal and efficient delivery of groundwater by qualified irrigation districts in the Phoenix and Pinal AMA as well as the Harquahala INA.

The Fund is repealed on March 21, 2028, and on June 30, 2027 any unencumbered monies in the Fund must be proportionally distributed to Fund contributors by December 31, 2027, according to the total amount of monies deposited in the Fund by each contributor ([JLBC](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Extends, by four years:
  - a. the exemption from a groundwater withdrawal fee of not more than \$2.50 per acre-foot in the Pinal AMA for water banking purposes; and
  - b. the groundwater withdrawal fee of not more than \$2.50 per acre-foot in the Pinal AMA for groundwater and irrigation efficiency projects. (Sec. 1)
2. Extends the deadline for remaining monies in the Fund to be proportionally distributed to the Fund's contributors by five years. (Sec. 2)
3. Delays the repeal of the Fund by five years. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 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: NR DP 8-0-0-0 | Third Read 28-0-2-0

House: NREW DP 7-1-0-2

---

## **SB 1560: cap; water supply development fund**

**Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Limits a single loan from the Water Supply Development Revolving Fund (WSDRF) to \$20,000,000.

### **History**

The Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA) board authorizes grants and issues bonds to support water supply development, conservation and long-term water augmentation projects with state funds. WIFA administers WSDRF, which issues loans to construct water supply projects by eligible entities, and provides technical assistance or grants to eligible entities.

An *eligible entity* includes a water provider that distributes or sells water outside of the boundaries of an initial active management area (AMA) in which part of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) aqueduct is located, or any city, county or public entity/district/commission located outside of the boundaries of an initial AMA in which part of the CAP aqueduct is located ([A.R.S. § 49-1270](#))([JLBC](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Increases, from \$3,000,000 to \$20,000,000, the maximum single loan amount that can be administered from WSDRF.

<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
--	--	---	--------------------------------------



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: NR DP 4-3-1-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0-0

House: NREW DP 6-3-0-1

---

## **SCM1004: clean air act; EPA powers**

**Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requests that the U.S. Congress act to clearly define the Environmental Protection Agency's powers and duties.

### **History**

In July of 1970, President Richard Nixon signed [Reorganization Plan No.3](#) calling for the establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) *to know more about the total environment – land, water and air... to develop that knowledge and to effectively ensure that protection, development and enhancement of the total environment itself.* By the end of 1970 the U.S. Senate confirmed the EPA's first director and thereafter was initially organized via [EPA Order 1110.2](#).

Today, the EPA continues to work to ensure that Americans have clean air, land and water through the development and enforcement of regulations relating to the environment. Additionally, the agency also studies environmental issues, administers grants, publishes information and educates the public ([EPA](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Urges the U.S. Congress to clearly define the EPA's power and duties.
2. Requests the Arizona Secretary of State transmit a copy of this memorial to:
  - a. the President of the U.S. Senate;
  - b. the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; and
  - c. each member of Congress from Arizona.

<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
--	--	---	--------------------------------------



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: NR DP 8-0-0-0 | Third Read: 29-1-0-0

House: NREW DP 9-0-0-1

---

## **SCM1007: San Carlos irrigation project; divestiture**

**Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expresses the Legislature's interest in divesting the San Carlos Irrigation Project Electric System (SCIP) from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

### **History**

The SCIP was authorized by an act of Congress in 1924 to provide irrigation water to lands on the Gila River Reservation and lands adjacent to the San Carlos Indian Reservation (SCIR), this area spans approximately 2,400 square miles. The SCIP purchases power from the Western Area Power Administration and the Southwest Public Power Agency and resells it directly to customers on the SCIR ([BIA](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requests the U.S. Congress pass legislation divesting the U.S. and BIA of the SCIP.
2. Requests the U.S. Congress fund a system study and improvements for SCIP customers.
3. Requests the Secretary of State distribute copies of this memorial to specified parties.

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 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 27-0-3-0-0

House: PSLE DP 12-0-0-1

## **SB 1216: traumatic event counseling**

**Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Repeals the delayed repeal date of programs offering traumatic event counseling for public safety employees, peace officers, firefighters and 911 dispatchers. Adds that crime scene and digital forensics technicians can also receive traumatic event counseling.

### **History**

In Arizona, up to 12 traumatic event counseling sessions are granted to any public safety employee, peace officer, firefighter or 911 dispatcher that is exposed to one of the following events while in the course of duty: 1) Visually or audibly witnessing the death or maiming of a human being; 2) responding to a criminal investigation of an offense involving a dangerous crime against children; or 3) requiring rescue in the line of duty where one's life was endangered. Three other specified events qualify peace officers, firefighters and 911 dispatchers for traumatic event counseling, relating to traumatic events that occur while in the line of duty (A.R.S. §§ [38-672](#); [38-673](#)).

This form of traumatic event counseling is administered through programs established by the State and its political subdivisions and is paid for by the employers of public safety employees, peace officers, firefighters and 911 dispatchers (A.R.S. §§ [38-672](#); [38-673](#)).

[Laws 2016, Chapter 240](#) and [Laws 2018, Chapter 259](#), amended by [Laws 2022, Chapter 377](#), established traumatic event counseling for public safety employees and peace officers, firefighters and 911 dispatchers, respectively, with a delayed repeal date of January 1, 2027.

*Public safety employee* is currently defined as an individual who is a: 1) member of the public safety personnel retirement system or the corrections officer retirement plan; 2) probation, surveillance or juvenile detention officer employed by this state or a political subdivision of this state; or 3) 911 dispatcher in a primary or secondary public safety answering point. This definition does not include peace officers or firefighters ([A.R.S. § 38-672](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Includes crime scene technicians and digital forensics technicians within the definition of *public safety employee*, allowing them to receive traumatic event counseling. (Sec. 1)
2. Repeals session laws relating to the delayed repeal of traumatic event counseling for public safety employees, peace officers, firefighters and 911 dispatchers. (Sec. 2)
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: PS DPA/SE 5-2-0-0 | Third Read: 17-11-2-0-0

House: PSLE DPA 8-1-3-1

## **SB 1493: law enforcement; reinstatement; costs**

**Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires specified fees incurred by a law enforcement officer, in an action brought to superior court relating to the officer's termination without just cause, to be paid for by the employer.

### **History**

Disciplinary action against a law enforcement officer may include the dismissal, demotion or any suspension of the officer as a result of misconduct or unsatisfactory performance. Disciplinary action may only be taken by state law enforcement employers after the completion of an administrative investigation into the officer's conduct that leads to the employer maintaining just cause. In any case, it is within the peace officer's bill of rights that after a notice of any discipline ordered, the officer may appeal the disciplinary action, requiring the employer and officer to cooperate in an appeals process ([A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 8, Article 1](#)).

The appeals process begins with the officer filing a notice of appeal and participating in an exchange with the employer, of all documents and information pertinent to the administrative investigation and the conduct. The name of each witness whom the disclosing party expects to call at the appeal hearing must also be included in the exchange of information. An employer is prohibited from disciplining, retaliating against or threatening to retaliate against any witness for agreeing to be interviewed, for testifying, or providing evidence in the appeal ([A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 8, Article 1](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires an employer of a law enforcement officer to pay all taxable costs and reasonable attorney fees and expert fees incurred by the officer in a superior court action if:
  - a. a hearing officer, administrative law judge or appeals board determines that the law enforcement officer was wrongfully terminated;
  - b. the employer fails to reinstate the officer; and
  - c. the officer brings an action in superior court arising from the termination. (Sec. 3)
2. Stipulates that the employer must pay in the aforesaid case, regardless of the outcome of the superior court action. (Sec. 3)
3. Adds a statutory reference to define *prosecuting agency's rule 15.1 database*. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (1, 2, 3)

### **Amendments**

1. Changes the conditions under which the officer's taxable costs and reasonable attorney fees and expert fees are paid for by the employer, to be only if both of the following occur:
  - a. the employer fails to reinstate the officer after a hearing officer, administrative law judge or appeals board determines the termination was without just cause; and
  - b. a subsequent action brought in superior court also determines the termination was without just cause. (Sec. 3)
2. Requires the employer to pay in the aforesaid case for the appeal to the hearing officer, administrative law judge or appeals board, and the subsequent appeal to the superior court. (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: MABS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read: 16-12-2-0-0

House: PSLE DP 7-5-0-1

---

## **SB 1520: agencies; immigration; data sharing**

**Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires the State and all state agencies to share data requested by the federal government regarding the status of an unauthorized alien, undocumented immigrant or individual who overstays their visa.

### **History**

Established in 1972, the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) is responsible for providing support to the operation of state government. ADOA provides centralized support services that enable agencies to focus on their specific duties. The Director of ADOA is appointed by the Governor is required to: 1) be directly responsible to the Governor for the direction and operation of the department and provide assistance to the Legislature as requested; 2) adopt rules, policies, plans and programs to further the objectives of the department; 3) employ and determine powers and duties of administrative, clerical, professional, secretarial, and technical staff of the department; 4) contract with or assist other departments and agencies of the State, local and federal governments in the furtherance of the department's purpose; and 5) govern statutorily required financial accounts and the disbursement of grants, gifts, donations and direct payments for the conduct of the department's programs ([A.R.S. § 41-703](#); [ADOA, Arizona State Library](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Directs the State and all its agencies to share any data requested by the U.S. government regarding the status of, or any information relating to, an unauthorized alien, undocumented immigrant or any individual who overstays the individual's visa in this state. (Sec. 1)
2. Repeals this legislation on January 1, 2029. (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
--	--	---	--------------------------------------



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DP 7-2-1-0 | Third Read 18-9-3-0

House: TI DP 3-2-0-2

## **SB 1024: roadable aircraft; registration; license plates**

**Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes licensing and registration requirements for roadable aircraft.

### **History**

Statute outlines application requirements for registering a motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer on forms authorized by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) ([A.R.S. § 28-2157](#)).

ADOT must register motor vehicles and aircraft, license drivers, collect revenues, enforce motor vehicle and aviation regulations and perform related functions ([A.R.S. § 28-332](#)).

A person or governmental entity must register an aircraft by applying to ADOT on a form provided by ADOT within 60 days after the aircraft is brought into this state. A person who registers an aircraft must renew the registration annually ([A.R.S. § 28-8322](#)).

The Director of ADOT must establish a system of staggered registration on a monthly basis to distribute the work of registering aircraft as uniformly as practicable throughout the year ([A.R.S. § 28-8322.01](#)).

The U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration ([FAA](#)) is responsible for regulating civil aviation and developing and administering programs relating to aviation safety.

### **Provisions**

1. Tasks ADOT, when registering a roadable aircraft, with recording the n-number license marking of the aircraft and, as best as practicable, combining the title and registration processes for vehicles with the registration requirements for aircraft as prescribed. (Sec. 2)
2. Stipulates that the renewal date for both registrations is the renewal date prescribed for aircraft registrations. (Sec. 2)
3. Mandates that a roadable aircraft must maintain both aircraft registration and vehicle registration, unless the roadable aircraft is subject to an annual stored or repaired aircraft license tax, then the vehicle registration for the roadable aircraft is cancelled. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires ADOT, when issuing a license plate for a roadable aircraft, to issue a motorcycle-size license plate. (Sec. 3)
5. Classifies a class D license as a valid license for operating a roadable aircraft and specifies that a class M license is not necessary for operating a roadable aircraft. (Sec. 4)
6. Defines *n-number license marking* as a license number marking that is assigned by the FAA to identify a roadable aircraft. (Sec. 1)
7. Defines *roadable aircraft* as an aircraft that has a mode of transportation that enables the aircraft to operate like a vehicle that is manufactured to meet the federal safety standards for motorcycles. (Sec. 1)
8. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 5)
9. 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: RAGE DPA 7-0-0-0 | Third Read: 27-0-3-0

House: TI DP 5-0-0-2

## **SB 1205: motor vehicle booting; fees; regulation**

**Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes motor vehicle (vehicle) booting regulation for cities, towns and motor vehicle booting services (booting service). Lists signage requirements for the owners or agents of the owner of a private property (private property owner). Prescribes fee requirements for booting services and penalties for the violation of booting regulation.

### **History**

A peace officer may remove, immobilize or impound vehicles in certain circumstances, such as driving with a suspended or revoked license, driving under the influence (DUI) or extreme DUI arrest, driving without insurance in some cases and dangerous or reckless driving situations ([A.R.S. § 28-3511](#)).

Currently, statute does not contain rules on private vehicle booting specifically, however it does regulate private property towing. Statute states that a private property owner must be deemed to have given consent to unrestricted parking by the general public in any parking area of the private property unless such parking area is posted with signs as prescribed by private towing regulation, which are clearly visible and readable from any point within the parking area and at each entrance ([A.R.S. § 9-499.05](#)).

The Phoenix Police Department, under the direction of the Director of the Phoenix Police Department, may immobilize by placement of a restraint in such a manner as to prevent its operation, and may remove and impound any eligible vehicle upon a street, highway, public right-of-way or city-owned or leased parking lot. A vehicle must be eligible for immobilization or impoundment as provided herein any time after inclusion of its registered owner on an immobilization and impoundment eligibility list. A person must be included on the immobilization and impoundment eligibility list as prescribed by [Phoenix Municipal Code 36-7](#).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Booting Regulation on Cities and Towns (Sec. 1)***

1. Prohibits a city or town from preventing a regulation that prohibits booting a vehicle, without the permission of the owner or operator of the motor vehicle (vehicle owner), that is located on private property.
2. Allows the city or town to adopt rules that regulate the rates that a booting service is allowed to charge as prescribed.
3. Permits the city or town to adopt signage requirements and booted vehicle practices as prescribed if the vehicle is located on private property.

#### ***Booting Signage Requirements (Sec. 1)***

4. Asserts that a private property owner has given consent to unrestricted parking by the general public unless the parking area is posted with signs that are clearly visible and readable from any point within the parking area and at each entrance.
5. Requires the sign to contain at least:
  - a. restrictions on parking;
  - b. disposition of vehicles found in violation of the parking restrictions;
  - c. the maximum cost to the owner or operator of the vehicle for removal of the booting device; and
  - d. a telephone number and address for the vehicle booting service for assistance with boot removal.

#### ***Booting Service Requirements (Sec. 1)***

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

6. Allows a booting service to operate if the booting service:
  - a. receives a request from a law enforcement agency or has obtained permission from the private property owner that complies with signage requirements; and
  - b. does not act as the private property owner except to the extent required to collect unpaid parking fees.
7. Requires a booting service to release a booted vehicle within 30 minutes after receiving a request for the vehicle's release and be able to release a booted vehicle 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
8. Asserts that, before the release of the booted vehicle, all charges for booting the vehicle and all unpaid parking fees must be paid.
9. Mandates a booting service or a parking area management company (parking company) to provide the vehicle owner with a dispute process for a vehicle booting dispute and the dispute must be decided by an officer of an authorized agent of the booting service or of the parking company.
10. Requires the booting service or parking company, within 60 days of the dispute being filed, to provide notice of the decision of the dispute.
11. Allows the booted vehicle, that has been booted with a device that can be removed by the owner or operator of the vehicle on the payment of booting fees and unpaid parking fees, to be deemed released to the vehicle owner once they have been provided the ability to remove the booting device.
12. Restricts a booting service from booting:
  - a. a vehicle that is displaying a tax-exempt license plate;
  - b. a marked emergency vehicle;
  - c. a vehicle with an occupant; and
  - d. a vehicle that remains parked for less than 15 minutes after the paid parking period that is applicable to that vehicle expires.
13. Requires a booting service to maintain a time-stamp method of recording calls, that request the release of a booted vehicle, and to maintain the call record for at least 90 days and make the call record available to the city or town, at no charge, within five days after receiving a request from a city or town.

#### ***Booting Regulation Fees and Penalties (Sec. 1)***

14. Standardizes fee requirements for booting services, to be at least \$90 but not more than \$150.
15. Requires the fee for booting must automatically be adjusted every three years based on the consumer price index published by the United States Bureau of Statistics.
16. Prohibits a booting service from charging additional fees for the use of a credit card.
17. Mandates a booting service to release a booted vehicle after 30 minutes but before 60 minutes of receiving a request to release the vehicle and if that happens, the booting service must decrease the fee by 50%. If the booting service releases the booted vehicle after 60 minutes, they must not charge a fee.
18. Limits a booting service to only charge one fee for booting a combination of vehicles, however they may charge additional fees for booting a trailer or other vehicle that is separated from the vehicle that is the trailer's or other vehicle's method of transportation.
19. Subjects the vehicles owner or operator to a maximum fee of \$250, if they intentionally damage a booting device or do not return a booting device to the booting service or to a clearly designated area on-site at the booting service storage area.
20. Makes violators of booting regulation subject to a class two misdemeanor.

#### ***Miscellaneous (Sec. 1)***

21. Applies booting regulation only to services performed while a person is engaged in the activities of a booting service.
22. Exempts abandoned or junk vehicles from booting regulation.
23. Defines pertinent terms.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: MABS DPA/SE 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 28-0-2-0

House: TI DPA 6-0-0-1

---

## **SB 1232: signs; military compatibility permit zoning**

**Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Provides requirements for highway signs and displays for use in military zones.

### **History**

Currently, outlined outdoor advertising may be placed or maintained along an interstate, secondary or primary system within 660 feet of the edge of the right-of-way.

Outdoor advertising regulation does not prevent a city, town or county from enforcing or enacting an ordinance regulating outdoor advertising, including the lighting of the outdoor advertising. The city, town or county may enact an ordinance that is more restrictive than statutory requirements but not less restrictive ([A.R.S. § 28-7902](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows signs, displays, and devices placed not less than 1,000 feet from a residence and lawfully placed on a property, to be placed or maintained along an interstate, secondary or primary system within 660 feet of the edge of the right-of-way. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts that the residence and property must:
  - a. be located within a military airport and ancillary military facility overlay zoning district;
  - b. have been issued a military compatibility permit that allows commercial or industrial uses and that was not issued primarily to allow outdoor advertising structures; and
  - c. be located in a high noise or accident potential zone. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure*

1. Removes language whereby the signs, displays and devices are placed not less than 1,000 feet from a residence, to instead specify that these are *lawfully placed on the military property*.
2. Clarifies that the property has been *granted*, rather than issued, a military compatibility permit.
3. Stipulates that the property must have been approved through a public hearing held by the local jurisdiction or county.
4. Makes a conforming change.

<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
--	--	---	--------------------------------------



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DPA 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 26-3-1-0

House: TI DP 5-0-0-2

## **SB 1366: study committee; towing** **Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19** **Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes the Public Property Towing and Impound Practices Study Committee (Study Committee). Lists the Study Committee's membership and outlines its duties. Adds reporting requirements for the Study Committee. Repeals the Study Committee on October 1, 2028.

### **History**

A person may not operate a tow truck for the purpose of towing vehicles without first registering with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and obtaining a permit pursuant to the rules that govern tow trucks and that are adopted by DPS ([A.R.S. § 28-1108](#)).

The administrative charges established related to vehicle immobilization, impounding and storage must be \$150 and must not be charged to a towing company that performs removal, immobilization, impoundment, storage or release of the vehicle. The immobilizing or impounding agency must collect any administrative charges at the time of the release of the vehicle unless the vehicle is stolen and the theft was reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

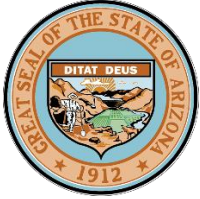
If the immobilizing agency is DPS, the administrative charges collected established related to vehicle immobilization, impounding and storage shall be deposited, in the Arizona highway patrol fund ([A.R.S. §28-3513](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Creates the Study Committee, consisting of:
  - a. two members of the Senate who are appointed by the Senate President and are not members of the same political party, with one member serving as a cochair as appointed by the President;
  - b. two members of the House of Representatives who are appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who are not members of the same political party, with one member serving as a cochair as appointed by the Speaker;
  - c. one member who represents a statewide public property towing association, dedicated to advancing the training, safety and professionalism of tow truck operators and that operates in an urban county with a population of more than 800,000, who is appointed by the President of the Senate;
  - d. one member who represents the public property towing industry, that operates in a rural county with a population of 800,000 or less, who is appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and
  - e. one member who represents DPS who is appointed by the Governor. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Study Committee to:
  - a. review current fees, rates, fines and administrative charges for DPS initiated accident, arrest, breakdown, disabled and abandoned vehicle tows;
  - b. examine the qualifications and operational standards for public property towing companies to be considered qualified for government-authorized towing of vehicles;
  - c. evaluate minimum insurance requirements and background check standards for towing company owners and operators; and
  - d. review the impact of the laws of this state and rules and DPS policies relating to public property towing. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows the Study Committee to:
  - a. request information and data from state and local agencies regarding towing contracts and impound statistics; and

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

- b. hold public hearings to receive testimony from industry experts, law enforcement agencies and the public. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the Study Committee, by January 1, 2027, to submit a report of its finding and recommendations for administrative or legislative action to the Governor, the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and a copy of the report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
5. Excludes Study Committee members from eligibility to receive compensation, unless it is for travel expense reimbursement. (Sec. 1)
6. Repeals the Study Committee on October 1, 2028. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DP 6-1-0-0 | Third Read 25-2-3-0

House: TI DPA 4-2-0-1

## **SB 1624: photo radar enforcement; civil penalty**

**Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Limits the fine for a civil traffic violation that results from a photo enforcement system violation to \$75. Restricts the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) or the Motor Vehicle Department (MVD), a court or an insurer from taking actions against a person for a photo enforcement system violation.

### **History**

A person who receives a notice of a traffic violation for excessive speed or failure to obey a traffic control device that is obtained using a photo enforcement system does not have to identify who is in the photo or respond to the notice. However, failure to respond to the notice may result in official service that may result in an additional fee being levied. Before a citation is issued, a law enforcement agency must review the evidence that is recorded by a photo enforcement system and decide whether it was a violation of excessive speed or failure to obey a traffic control device ([A.R.S. § 28-1602](#)). Except as other provided, a civil penalty imposed pursuant to civil traffic violation must not exceed \$250 ([A.R.S. § 28-1598](#)).

A *photo enforcement system* is a device consisting of a radar sensor linked to a camera that produces recorded images of a vehicle's license plate for the purpose of identifying violators of state traffic laws or speeding laws ([A.R.S. § 28-601](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Subjects a person, who is found responsible for a photo enforcement system violation, to a civil penalty of not more than \$75. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits:
  - a. ADOT or MVD from considering the photo enforcement system violation for the purpose of determining whether the person's license should be suspended or revoked;
  - b. a court from transmitting abstracts of records of the photo enforcement system violation to ADOT;
  - c. an insurer from:
    - i. considering the photo enforcement system violation as a traffic violation against the person, for the purposes of establishing rates or determining the insurability of a person; and
    - ii. canceling or refusing to renew any policy of insurance because of the violation. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure*

1. Subjects a person, who is found responsible for an excessive speed violation that results from a photo enforcement system, to a class three misdemeanor.
2. Prohibits a person who is charged with the excessive speed violation from being issued a civil complaint, if the civil complaint alleges a violation arising out of the same circumstances.
3. Stipulates that of the \$75 for the civil penalty, \$15 must be deposited into the Peace Officer Training Equipment Fund.
4. Defines *photo enforcement system*.

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: ATT DP 9-1-0-0 | Third Read 20-7-3-0

House: TI DP 6-0-0-1

## **SCM 1002: L.F. Quinn memorial highway**

**Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Urges the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names (ASBGHN) to rename the portion of State Route 77 between mileposts 170.93 and 135 as the *L.F. Quinn Memorial Highway*.

### **History**

It is declared the public policy of this state that natural or artificial objects, places or things continue to be known by the names they now bear, as determined by ASBGHN, so that the historical record of the state may be protected and preserved ([A.R.S. § 41-835](#)).

[ASBGHN](#) must receive and evaluate all proposals to establish or designate a highway or area as a parkway, historic road or scenic road that is of geographic or historical significance in this state. ASBGHN must designate the most appropriate and acceptable names and spelling of these names for use in maps and other official governmental documents.

ASBGHN must notify the Director of the Arizona Department of Transportation and the Arizona State Transportation Board when a parkway, historic road or scenic road is given a historic designation ([A.R.S. § 41-835.03](#)).

[State Route 77](#) is a 148-mile highway from [Oracle Junction to Holbrook](#). On State Route 77 between Oracle Junction and State Route 177 there is a 38-mile section of the highway known as the *Copper Corridor Scenic Road East*.

### **Provisions**

1. Urges SBGHN to rename the portion of State Route 77 between mileposts 170.93 and 135 as the *L.F. Quinn Memorial Highway*.
2. Urges the Secretary of State to transmit a copy of this memorial to the Chairperson of the ASBGHN.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DP 9-1-0-0 | Third Read 28-1-1-0

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

## **SCM1006: PFC Michael Noline memorial highway**

**Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Urges the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names (ASBGHN) to rename the portion of United States Route 70 from the intersection of State Route 77 to United States Route 70 milepost 300, in Bylas, Arizona, as the *PFC Michael A. Noline Memorial Highway*.

### **History**

It is declared the public policy of this state that natural or artificial objects, places or things continue to be known by the names they now bear, as determined by ASBGHN, so that the historical record of the state may be protected and preserved ([A.R.S. § 41-835](#)).

[ASBGHN](#) must receive and evaluate all proposals to establish or designate a highway or area as a parkway, historic road or scenic road that is of geographic or historical significance in this state. ASBGHN must designate the most appropriate and acceptable names and spelling of these names for use in maps and other official governmental documents.

ASBGHN must notify the Director of the Arizona Department of Transportation and the Arizona State Transportation Board when a parkway, historic road or scenic road is given a historic designation ([A.R.S. § 41-835.03](#)).

[United States Route 70](#) runs for 133 miles through Arizona from Globe at the junction of United States Route 60 and State Route 77 and the Arizona-New Mexico state line, east of Duncan and Franklin.

### **Provisions**

1. Urges the ASBGHN to rename the portion of United States Route 70 from the intersection of State Route 77 to United States Route 70 milepost 300 in Bylas, Arizona as the *PFC Michael A. Noline Memorial Highway*.
2. Urges the Secretary of State to transmit a copy of this memorial to the Chairperson of the ASBGHN.

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