

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

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

CAUCUS AGENDA

April 08, 2026

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
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[Blue Sheet #3](#)

[Blue Sheet #4](#)

Committee on Appropriations

Chairman: David Livingston, LD 28

Vice Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4

Analyst: Duncan Spilsbury

Intern: Jaiden Arleo

[SB 1041](#)_(BS) appropriation; Arizona trail fund
(APPROP S/E: health care facilities; electronic monitoring)
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

APPROP	3/31/2026	DPA/SE	(16-1-1-1)
(No: OLSON Abs: KUPPER Present: AUSTIN)			

[SB 1168](#)_(BS) ballots; categories; count
(APPROP S/E: licensees; exemptions; business entities)
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2

APPROP	3/31/2026	DPA/SE	(15-2-1-1)
(No: SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON Abs: WAY Present: AUSTIN)			

[SB 1189](#)_(BS) campaign spending; personal security
(APPROP S/E: construction contracts; revitalization districts)
SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16

APPROP	3/31/2026	DPA/SE	(18-0-0-1)
(Abs: WAY)			

[SB 1274](#)_(BS) special plate; police foundation
(APPROP S/E: licensure; timeshare salespersons)
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19

APPROP	3/31/2026	DPA/SE	(17-1-0-1)
(No: OLSON Abs: WAY)			

[SB 1286](#)_(BS) veterinarian visits; electronic means; prescriptions
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3

APPROP	3/31/2026	DP	(18-0-0-1)
(Abs: WAY)			

[SB 1428](#)_(BS) board of supervisors; membership
(APPROP S/E: proof of insurance; workers' compensation)
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13

APPROP	3/31/2026	DPA/SE	(17-0-0-2)
(Abs: WILLOUGHBY, KUPPER)			

[SB 1457](#)^(BS) air mobility fund; border security
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
APPROP 3/31/2026 DP (10-7-0-2)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,
TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK Abs: NGUYEN, KUPPER)

[SB 1503](#)^(BS) public pensions; proxy voting
(APPROP S/E: first responders; state death benefit)
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
APPROP 3/31/2026 DPA/SE (18-0-0-1)
(Abs: WAY)

[SB 1519](#)^(BS) ~~off-highway vehicles; weight~~
(Now: off-highway vehicles; weight; enforcement fund)
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
APPROP 3/31/2026 DPA (10-7-1-1)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,
TRAVERS, AUSTIN, OLSON Abs: WAY Present: VOLK)

[SB 1582](#)^(BS) appropriation; school safety program
(APPROP S/E: backyard fowl; pets; planned communities)
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27
APPROP 3/31/2026 DPA/SE (16-1-0-2)
(No: WENINGER Abs: NGUYEN, WILLOUGHBY)

[SB 1713](#)^(BS) AHCCCS; procurement; contracting
(APPROP S/E: independent testing; treatment; pharmacists)
SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16
APPROP 3/31/2026 DPA/SE (10-7-1-1)
(No: GRESS, SANDOVAL, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, WILLOUGHBY,
OLSON, KUPPER Abs: NGUYEN Present: WAY)

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4
Analyst: Chase Houser

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

[SB 1497](#)^(BS) ~~classical learning; tests; examinations~~
(Now: school districts; insurance quotes)
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
ED 3/24/2026 DP (10-0-0-2)
(Abs: MARSHALL, ABEYTIA)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1
Analyst: Ahjahna Graham

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

[SB 1118](#)^(BS) rural hospitals; radiation protection grants
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/23/2026 DP (6-5-1-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PINGERELLI, LIGUORI, HEAP Present:
LUNA-NÁJERA)
APPROP 3/31/2026 DPA/SE (11-7-0-1)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, AUSTIN, OLSON, WAY,
VOLK Abs: NGUYEN)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: NR DP 7-0-1-0 | ATT DPA 8-0-2-0 | Third Read 22-6-2-0

House: APPROP DPA/SE 16-1-1-1

**SB 1041: appropriation; Arizona trail fund
S/E: health care facilities; electronic monitoring
Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7
Caucus & COW**

Summary on the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1041

Overview

Establishes a resident or the resident's authorized representative's (representative) right to conduct electronic monitoring. Outlines notice requirements for conducting electronic monitoring. Establishes roommate consent requirements, facility and signage requirements, responsibilities for installing and maintaining electronic monitoring devices and authority to access recorded images obtained through electronic monitoring.

History

Assisted living facilities are residential care institutions, including an adult foster care home, that provides or contracts to provide supervisory care services, personal care services or directed care services on a continuous basis. *Nursing care institutions* are health care institutions that provide inpatient beds or resident beds and nursing services to persons who need continuous nursing services but who do not require hospital care or direct daily care from a physician (A.R.S. § [36-401](#)).

Under current law, the Department of Health Services (DHS) is responsible for the licensure and regulation of *Arizona health care institutions*. These institutions are defined as every place, institution, building or agency, whether organized for profit or not, that provides facilities with medical, nursing, behavioral health, health screening, supervisory care, personal care, directed care or any other health-related services, including home health agencies, outdoor behavioral health care programs and hospice service agencies (A.R.S. § [36-401](#)).

Provisions

Right to Electronic Monitoring

1. Declares that a resident or resident's representative has the right to conduct electronic monitoring of the resident's room through the use of electronic monitoring devices placed, fixed or otherwise installed in the resident's room. (Sec. 1)

Notice of Intent to Conduct Electronic Monitoring

2. Requires a resident in a nursing care institution or assisted living facility or the resident's representative to notify the facility of the planned installation and use of an electronic monitoring device in the living quarters of the resident by submitting to the facility a written and completed notice and consent form prescribed by DHS. (Sec. 1)
3. States the notice and consent form serves to:
 - a. inform the facility that the resident or resident's representative intends to conduct electronic monitoring and consents to the monitoring; and
 - b. describe how the resident or resident's representative intends to conduct the monitoring. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the notice and consent form to be provided to the facility before the resident or resident's representative installs an electronic monitoring device and begins electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows a resident's representative to consent on behalf of the resident if both of the following apply:
 - a. the resident's representative has fully explained the proposed electronic monitoring to the resident, including the resident's right to object to the electronic monitoring; and

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

- b. the resident has not affirmatively objected to the proposed form, format and scope of electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows a resident's representative to consent on behalf of a resident who does not have the ability to consent to the electronic monitoring if all the following apply:
 - a. the resident's representative has the authority to consent;
 - b. the resident's representative has fully explained the proposed electronic monitoring to the resident, including their right to object to the electronic monitoring;
 - c. the resident has not affirmatively objected to the proposed form, format and scope of electronic monitoring; and
 - d. the resident does not have an executed living will, medical power of attorney, prehospital medical directive or other legal document in which the resident specified the resident's objection to electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows a resident or the resident's representative to consent to electronic monitoring with any limiting, qualifying terms or conditions that the resident or resident's representative chooses regarding the manner in which the electronic monitoring is conducted. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires the limiting, qualifying terms or conditions to be specified in the DHS notice and consent form. (Sec. 1)
9. Requires the notice and consent form to include adequate space on the form for the resident or resident's representative to outline choices regarding:
 - a. the resident's or resident's representative's intent to conduct electronic monitoring and the intended start date;
 - b. the type, function and intended purpose of the electronic monitoring device to be used;
 - c. any installation specifications, such as the planned mounting of a device to a wall or ceiling;
 - d. whether the resident's or resident's representative's planned electronic monitoring requires roommate consent;
 - e. a description of who may be able to hear or view the recordings in real time or on demand;
 - f. a description of who may be able to temporarily disable, obscure or otherwise comply with the described terms and conditions;
 - g. a statement of how the recordings may be used and with whom the recording may be shared;
 - h. the resident's signed consent to electronic monitoring or the signature of the resident's representative, if applicable;
 - i. the signed consent of the resident's roommate, roommates or their authorized representatives, if applicable; and
 - j. a signature and date box for documenting the resident's, resident's representative, roommate's or roommate's representative's signature and consent. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires the notice and consent form to include the resident's or resident's representative's chosen terms and conditions for the use of the electronic monitoring device, including:
 - a. whether to include or exclude audio or video recording;
 - b. whether to include or exclude broadcasting of audio or video;
 - c. when to turn the electronic monitoring device on or off, block or unblock the video recording component of the electronic monitoring device for the duration of an examination or procedure by a health care professional, including how the electronic monitoring device will be turned on or off and turned back on or off and by whom;
 - d. when to turn the electronic monitoring device on or off, block or unblock the video recording component of the electronic monitoring device while dressing or bathing is performed, including how the electronic monitoring device will be turned on or off and turned back on or off and by whom;
 - e. when to turn the electronic monitoring device on or off for the duration of a visit with a spiritual adviser, ombudsman, attorney, financial planner, intimate partner or other visitor, including how the electronic monitoring device will be turned on or off, turned back on or off and by whom; and
 - f. any other condition or restriction elected by the resident or resident representative's regarding the use of an electronic monitoring device. (Sec. 1)
11. Requires a roommate's representative, if the representative signed the form, to:
 - a. indicate the source of authority allowing the person's signature; and
 - b. attest on the form that the roommate was asked if the roommate agrees to the electronic monitoring to be conducted as proposed by the resident and the roommate did not affirmatively object. (Sec. 1)
12. Specifies that if a person other than the resident signs the consent form, the person must:
 - a. indicate the source of authority allowing the person's signature; and

- b. attest on the form that the resident was asked if they wanted electronic monitoring to be conducted and did not affirmatively object. (Sec. 1)
- 13. Directs DHS to issue the required notice and consent form no later than 60 days after the effective date of this legislation. (Sec. 1)
- 14. Allows a resident, if DHS has not issued the form, to use a form that substantially complies with notice and consent form requirements until the DHS-prescribed form is available. (Sec. 1)
- 15. Clarifies that this does not invalidate a notification and consent form that was used before DHS circulates a prescribed form solely due to the form not being the form made by DHS. (Sec. 1)

Roommate Consent Requirements

- 16. Requires a resident or resident's representative, before implementing electronic monitoring, to obtain the written consent on the notice and consent form or any other resident residing in the shared room or shared private living unit. (Sec. 1)
- 17. Directs the resident or resident's representative to describe the form, format and scope of electronic monitoring to which the roommate or roommate's representative agrees, including the specifications prescribed in the DHS notice and consent form. (Sec. 1)
- 18. Asserts that the consent of a roommate or roommate's representative authorizes the resident's use of any obtained electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)
- 19. Clarifies that this does not prevent two roommates from jointly notifying the facility of their joint plan to use electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)
- 20. Instructs any resident who is conducting electronic monitoring that requires roommate consent and who has a new roommate to immediately remove or disable an electronic monitoring device when the new roommate moves into a shared room or shared private living unit, unless or until the resident obtains the written consent of the roommate or roommate's representatives. (Sec. 1)
- 21. Allows a resident to resume electronic monitoring on obtaining the new roommate's signed notice and consent form and submitting the form to the facility. (Sec. 1)
- 22. Requires a facility to make a reasonable attempt to accommodate a resident who wants to conduct electronic monitoring if:
 - a. the resident resides in a shared room or shared living unit and has a roommate who refuses to consent to the use of the electronic monitoring device; and
 - b. the parties cannot agree to a modification of the resident's desired electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)
- 23. States that a facility meets the requirement to reasonably attempt to accommodate a resident or a resident's authorized representative who wants to conduct electronic monitoring if the facility offers to move the resident at the resident's expense to another shared room or shared living unit that is available at the time of the request. (Sec. 1)
- 24. Requires a resident to pay the facility's private room rate if a resident chooses to reside in a private room or private living unit in a facility to accommodate the use of an electronic monitoring device. (Sec. 1)
- 25. Allows a roommate or the roommate's representative to withdraw consent to electronic monitoring at any time. (Sec. 1)
- 26. Specifies that the facility is not required to provide a private room, a single-bed room or a private living unit to a resident who is unable or unwilling to pay. (Sec. 1)
- 27. Requires the withdrawal of consent to be documented on the original notice and consent form. (Sec. 1)
- 28. Requires the resident or resident's representative to immediately remove or disable the electronic monitoring device when consent is withdrawn by a roommate or the roommate's representative and the facility to make a reasonable attempt to accommodate the resident or resident's representative who wants to continue to conduct electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)

Facility Requirements

29. Requires a facility where electronic monitoring is occurring to post a sign at each facility entrance that states in English and Spanish: "*Electronic monitoring devices, including security cameras and audio services, may be present to record persons and activities.*" (Sec. 1)
30. Requires the sign to be in large, clearly legible type and font. (Sec. 1)
31. Directs the facility to bear the costs associated with installing and maintaining the required sign. (Sec. 1)
32. Allows a resident who conducts authorized electronic monitoring or the resident's representative to post and maintain a notice at the entrance to the resident's room stating that the room is being monitored by an electronic monitoring device. (Sec. 1)

Responsibility for Installing and Maintaining Electronic Monitoring Devices

33. Requires a resident or resident's representative who chooses to conduct electronic monitoring to do so at the resident's own expense, including the purchase, installation, internet service, maintenance and removal costs. (Sec. 1)
34. Specifies that the resident or resident's representative is solely responsible for:
 - a. choosing the electronic monitoring device, subject to the prescribed limits;
 - b. paying the cost of the electronic monitoring device and the cost of installing, maintaining and removing the electronic monitoring device, if applicable, other than the cost of electricity used to power the electronic monitoring device; and
 - c. paying the cost of the internet service for an electronic monitoring device, if applicable. (Sec. 1)
35. Requires the resident or resident's representative, after removing the electronic monitoring device, to restore the facility's property to its condition before the electronic monitoring was installed. (Sec. 1)
36. Specifies that a facility is not required to provide internet service or network access to any electronic monitoring device installed by a resident or the resident's representative. (Sec. 1)
37. Deems any internet service for an electronic monitoring device the sole responsibility of the resident or the resident's representative. (Sec. 1)
38. Allows a facility to choose to provide internet service or network access and charge a resident or the resident's representative for the internet service or network access that is used for an electronic monitoring device installed by the resident or authorized representative. (Sec. 1)
39. Prohibits the cost of the internet service or network access charged to the resident or authorized representative from exceeding the actual cost of the internet service or network access incurred by the facility. (Sec. 1)
40. Prohibits a facility from preventing a resident or resident's representative from purchasing, maintaining and paying for separate internet service or network access that is independent from the facility's internet service or network. (Sec. 1)
41. Requires an electronic monitoring device chosen by a resident or resident's representative to be capable of being temporarily disabled or turned on and off by the resident or resident's representative consistent with the resident's choices relating to activation and deactivation as outlined in the notice and consent form. (Sec. 1)
42. Requires an electronic monitoring device that transmits video or other visual displays to the greatest extent practicable, to be installed:
 - a. with a fixed viewpoint of the living quarters;
 - b. in a manner that avoids capturing images of activities such as bathing, dressing and toileting; and
 - c. in a conspicuously visible location in the room. (Sec. 1)
43. Requires a facility to make a reasonable attempt to accommodate the resident's electronic monitoring installation needs, unless doing so would place an undue burden on the facility. (Sec. 1)
44. Designates a facility with the burden of providing that the requested accommodation is not reasonable, which includes:
 - a. providing a reasonably secure place to mount the device;
 - b. providing access to power sources for the device; and
 - c. allowing access to the facility's public-use internet or WI-FI systems when available for other public uses. (Sec. 1)

45. Prohibits a person other than the resident, the resident's representative or an individual expressly authorized by the resident or resident's representative from:
 - a. obstructing, tampering with or destroying the electronic monitoring device or any recording made by the electronic monitoring device; and
 - b. viewing or listening to any image or sound that is displayed, broadcast or recorded by the electronic monitoring device. (Sec. 1)
46. Prohibits a person from knowingly touching, hampering, obstructing, tampering with or destroying an electronic monitoring device placed in a resident's room or private living unit without the permission of the resident or resident's representative. (Sec. 1)
47. Specifies that it is not a violation if a person turns off the electronic monitoring device or blocks the visual recording component of the device at the direction of the resident or resident's representative, consistent with the resident's notice and consent form. (Sec. 1)
48. Prohibits a facility from interfering with the right of a resident to use an electronic monitoring device and requiring a resident to submit a request for approval. (Sec. 1)

Authority to Access Recorded Images

49. Declares any recording obtained as the result of authorized electronic monitoring is considered the personal property of the resident who installed the electronic monitoring device. (Sec. 1)
50. Prohibits a person, facility or facility representative from accessing any video or audio recording created through authorized electronic monitoring without the written consent of the resident or resident's representative. (Sec. 1)
51. Allows the following persons to view or listen to the images or sounds that are displayed, broadcast or recorded by an electronic monitoring device installed, used or temporarily disabled or turned off:
 - a. anyone to whom the resident or authorized representative grants permission;
 - b. a representative of a law enforcement agency who is conducting an investigation;
 - c. a representative of DHS or the Department of Economic Security, Division of Adult Protective Services, who is conducting an investigation;
 - d. the state long-term care ombudsman, with the permission of the resident or resident's representative; and
 - e. an attorney who is representing the resident or a roommate of the resident and who acts within the scope of that representation. (Sec. 1)
52. Permits an employee of the facility or an employee of a contractor providing services at the facility who is the subject of proposed disciplinary action based on images, video or sound obtained by the resident's electronic monitoring to be given access to that material for purposes of defending against the proposed action, consistent with the rules of evidence and procedure in that jurisdiction, if applicable. (Sec. 1)
53. Requires any person, whether an employee of the facility or an employee of a contractor agency, who views, hears, obtains or receives a recording or a copy of the recording of any material obtained through electronic monitoring to treat the material recording or copy confidentially and may not further disseminate it to any other person except as required by law. (Sec. 1)
54. Requires any copy of the recording to be returned to the facility or the resident who provided the copy when it is no longer needed for the purposes of defending against a proposed action. (Sec. 1)
55. Allows a recording or copy of a recording made to be disseminated only by the resident, the resident's representative or by any recipient of the recording for the purpose of addressing health, safety or welfare concerns of one or more residents, except as prohibited by any other state or federal law. (Sec. 1)
56. Prohibits a resident or authorized representative from posting or sharing any video or audio recording created through authorized electronic monitoring on a social media platform or website without the consent of each individual who is depicted in the video or audio recording. (Sec. 1)
57. Requires the resident or resident's representative to provide a copy of any video or audio recording to any authorized party involved in a civil, criminal or administrative proceeding on reasonable request by a party of any proceeding related to or arising out of health, safety or welfare concerns of one or more residents that is required, discovered or captured in the video or audio made during the time period that the conduct at issue in the proceeding allegedly occurred. (Sec. 1)

58. Allows any video or audio recording created through electronic monitoring to be admitted into evidence in a civil, criminal or administrative proceeding, subject to applicable rules of evidence and procedure. (Sec. 1)

Protections

59. Prohibits a facility from removing a current resident or refusing to admit a potential resident or otherwise discriminate or retaliate against a resident or potential resident because of the resident's or potential resident's decision to conduct electronic monitoring of the resident's room. (Sec. 1)

60. Prohibits a facility from retaliating or discriminating against any resident for consenting or refusing to consent to electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)

61. Prohibits a facility from influencing or attempting to influence any roommate to object or withdraw consent for the purpose of obfuscating a resident's choice to have electronic monitoring or move or attempt to move into a resident's room a new roommate who the facility knows will or is likely to object to monitoring for the purpose of obfuscating the resident's choice to have electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)

62. Declares that a contract that prohibits, limits or otherwise modifies the rights and obligations of the use of electronic monitoring is contrary to public policy and is void and unenforceable. (Sec. 1)

63. Prohibits a facility from being held liable for any breach of privacy or data security related to any electronic monitoring device installed by a resident or resident's representative. (Sec. 1)

64. Specifies that a facility is not responsible for maintaining, repairing or replacing any electronic monitoring device installed by a resident or the resident's representatives unless the damage is caused by facility staff. (Sec. 1)

65. Specifies that a facility may not be held responsible for any electronic monitoring device that does not work during a power outage. (Sec. 1)

66. Requires each facility to have a policy or procedure to notify employees that electronic monitoring may be taking place in a resident's private living space. (Sec. 1)

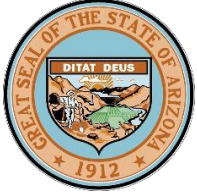
67. Requires each facility to have a policy or procedure regarding employees who refuse to enter the living quarters of a resident that contains an installed electronic monitoring device. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

68. Permits DHS to assess a civil penalty against a facility that violates the electronic monitoring devices regulations. (Sec. 1)

69. Requires DHS to adopt any rules necessary to implement the electronic monitoring requirements. (Sec. 1)

70. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)



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 6-2-0-1

SB 1068: disruption; educational institution; concealed weapon

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Limits the authority of a university, college or community college (postsecondary institution) governing board to prohibit a person from lawfully possessing a concealed weapon under a valid permit or transporting a firearm in the person's motor vehicle on campus.

History

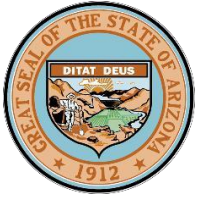
Current law requires the governing board of every educational institution to adopt and enforce rules pursuant to Title 41, Chapter 6, for the purpose of maintaining order and public safety. Any weapon, dangerous instrument or explosive that is found to violate the educational institution's regulations established by the board is subject to forfeiture pursuant to [A.R.S. § 13-3105](#) and A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 39.

Educational institution is defined as any university, college, community college, high school or common school in the state of Arizona. Property of an educational institution is defined to include any land, buildings or other facilities that are owned, operated or controlled by the board of an educational institution and devoted to educational purposes ([A.R.S. § 13-2911](#)).

Provisions

1. States that the board of any postsecondary institution may not prohibit:
 - a. the possession of a concealed weapon by an individual who possesses a valid concealed weapons permit; or
 - b. the properly secured transportation or storage of a firearm in a motor vehicle or motorcycle. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and 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
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 27-2-1-0-0

House: FMAE W/D | House: APPROP DPA/SE 18-0-0-1

SB 1189: campaign spending; personal security
S/E: construction contracts; revitalization districts
Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1189

Overview

Delineates requirements for contracts entered into by a revitalization district.

History

The governing body of one or more municipalities may adopt a resolution declaring its intention to form a tax levying revitalization district to include property within the corporate boundaries of the district, if the public convenience and necessity require and on presentation of a petition signed by the owners of at least 51% of the net assessed property value proposed to be included in the district and a petition signed by at least 51% of the property owners in the area proposed to be included in the district. The resolution must include a general plan for the district which sets out a description of the improvements for which the district is proposed to be formed and the areas to be improved.

To further the implementation of the general plan, a revitalization district may enter into contracts and spend monies for any infrastructure purposes and enter into agreements with landowners and the municipality for the collection of fees and charges from landowners for infrastructure purposes, the advance of monies by landowners for infrastructure purposes or the granting of real property by the landowner for infrastructure purposes. An agreement between a landowner and a revitalization district may include agreements to repay all or part of such advances, fees and charges from the proceeds of bonds if issued or from advances, fees and charges collected from other landowners or users or those having a right to use any infrastructure. Public infrastructure, other than movable property, may be located only in or on lands owned by the state, the revitalization district or a municipality or county or dedicated or otherwise designated as public roadways, highways, streets, thoroughfares, easements or rights-of-way, whether in or out of the district or municipality.

A revitalization district has perpetual succession and, if the district does not have bonds or other outstanding obligations, must be dissolved 10 years after the date of formation unless the governing body extend the district by resolution for another 10 years. The governing body by resolution may order the participation in the costs of any public infrastructure purpose, including the payment of bond debt service ([Title 48, Chapter 39, Article 1, A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

1. Declares any construction contract a revitalization district enters into must provide for:
 - a. allowing a contractor to suspend performance or terminate a construction contract for failure by the district to make timely payment of amounts certified and approved for payment;
 - b. allowing a subcontractor to suspend performance or terminate a contract with a general contractor or subcontractor for a district if specified conditions are met;
 - c. allowing a subcontractor to suspend performance or terminate if the district makes timely payment of certified and approved amounts for the subcontractor's work but the contractor fails to pay the subcontractor;
 - d. allowing a subcontractor to suspend performance or terminate if the district declines to approve and certify portions of the contractor's billing for the subcontractor's work for reasons that are not the fault of, or directly related to, that subcontractor's work;
 - e. allowing a contractor or subcontractor that suspends performance to cease furnishing further labor, materials or services until being paid the amount that was certified and approved;
 - f. requiring the award of reasonable attorney fees and costs to the successful party in any action or arbitration;

<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	and
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- g. requiring that any written notice is deemed provided upon specified occurrences. (Sec. 1)
- 2. Provides a time frame for providing written notice relating to intention of suspension or termination of a construction contract. (Sec. 1)
- 3. Adds that a contractor or subcontractor is not in breach of the construction contract for suspending performance or terminating the contract. (Sec. 1)
- 4. Applies the construction contract requirements prospectively. (Sec. 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DP 6-2-2-0 | Third Read 16-10-4-0-0

House: TI W/D House: APPROP DPA/SE 17-1-0-1

SB1274: special plate; police foundation

S/E: licensure; timeshare salespersons

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1274

Overview

Establishes requirements and qualifications for a timeshare salesperson license.

History

The Arizona Department of Real Estate (ADRE) protects the public interest through licensure and regulation of the real estate profession in Arizona. ADRE, under direction of the Real Estate Commissioner (Commissioner), is responsible for: 1) licensing and regulating real estate, cemetery and membership camping salespersons and brokers; 2) investigating complaints from the public and licensees regarding real estate transactions; 3) ensuring enforcement of real estate statutes and rules; 4) providing proper educational material to guide and assist the public and licensees; 5) issues public reports for timeshares, subdivisions and unsubdivided land; and 6) inspects brokers' records and transactions to ensure compliance with statutory requirements.

In order to qualify for a [real estate license](#), the applicant must show satisfactory evidence that the applicant: 1) has not had a real estate license denied within one year, or revoked within 2 years immediately preceding the application; 2) is at least 18 years of age; 3) has completed a real estate salesperson's course that is at least 90 classroom hours; and 4) provides certification of completing 6 hours of instruction in real estate contract law and contract writing. ([A.R.S. § 32-2124](#)).

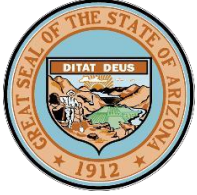
Provisions

1. Allows the Commissioner to adopt rules specifying the requirements of examination preparation courses for timeshare salesperson license applicants. (Sec. 3)
2. Limits the preparation course and timeshare examination to specific real estate laws, regulations and business practices and ethics that are directly related to the sale of timeshare interests. (Sec. 3)
3. Instructs the Commissioner to ascertain that a timeshare salesperson license applicant meets outlined qualifications. (Sec. 3)
4. Exempts a timeshare salesperson renewal applicant from submitting to an examination provided the application is made within 12 months after the license expires and the license has not been canceled, terminated or suspended. (Sec. 3)
5. Allows a real estate broker or salesperson to engage in timeshare sales activities without being separately licensed. (Sec. 4)
6. Clarifies it is unlawful for a person to act as a real estate broker or salesperson, timeshare salesperson, cemetery broker or salesperson or membership camping broker or salesperson while the licensee's license is expired. (Sec. 5)
7. Allows the Commissioner to issue a onetime 30-day certificate of convenience to a person who has applied and qualifies for a timeshare salesperson's license without examination. (Sec. 6)
8. Instructs an employing timeshare plan developer's designated broker to certify that the timeshare salesperson applicant will be trained in applicable timeshare and contract laws before participating in any offer or sale. (Sec. 6)

<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

6)

9. Applies statutory grounds for denial, suspension or revocation of a license to a timeshare salesperson applicant. (Sec. 7)
10. Defines *timeshare salesperson* as a natural person who acts under the supervision of a licensed real estate broker to sell or exchange timeshare properties on behalf of a timeshare plan developer or other person. (Sec. 1)
11. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 8)
12. Contains a delayed effective date of July 1, 2027. (Sec. 9)
13. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 4)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DPA 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 24-2-4-0

House: APPROP DP 18-0-0-1

SB 1286: veterinarian visits; electronic means; prescriptions

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Stipulates conditions and limitations for a veterinarian prescribing certain drugs to a client through electronic means.

History

The Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board (Board) regulates the profession of veterinary medicine in Arizona. The Board licenses and regulates veterinarians, veterinarian medical premises and crematories and certifies and regulates veterinary technicians. The Board also reviews complaints made against licensees and conducts investigations ([A.R.S. § 32-2202 et. seq.](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a veterinarian to prescribe drugs to an animal through electronic means based only on an electronic examination with the following stipulations:
 - a. non-antimicrobial drugs and non-flea and tick drugs can be issued for up to 30 days, rather than 14, and can be renewed once following an additional electronic examination for up to 30 days, rather than 14 days;
 - b. antimicrobial drugs can be issued only for one period of up to 14 days and no further antimicrobial prescriptions can be issued unless an in-person examination is performed; and
 - c. flea and tick drugs can be issued for up to 3 months and may be renewed for an additional period. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: GOV DP 5-1-1-0 | Third Reading 18-10-2-0-0

House: GOV W/D | APPROP DPA/SE 17-0-0-2

SB 1428: board of supervisors; membership

S/E: notice; fraud; commission; workers' compensation

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1428

Overview

Includes requirements for insurers relating to a zero estimated exposure policy.

History

The Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) administers and enforces state laws relating to the protection of life, health, safety and welfare of Arizona's employees, including workers' compensation. Workers' compensation insurance provides coverage of medical costs, rehabilitation and lost wages for an employee who has suffered injury or illness in the course of performing job related duties. Employers are statutorily required to provide workers' compensation to their employees either by securing insurance through an authorized carrier or providing the ICA with proof of financial ability to pay workers' compensation costs. An employer can demonstrate financial ability to pay benefits directly or through participation in an approved self-insurance compensation pool (A.R.S. §§ [23-107](#), [23-961](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires insurers who issue a zero estimated exposure policy to include a specified statement signed by the applicant that attests to the accuracy of the information provided in the application and that the applicant has no employees and an estimated exposure of zero. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates an employer that provides business construction and improvement services and obtains a zero estimated exposure policy must provide to each entity that the employer directly contracts with a copy of the policy and written notification that states that the employer has a total estimated exposure of zero. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs an entity to retain the written notice and the policy for at least three years after the date it was received. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires, for any construction-related workers' compensation policy with zero estimated exposure, any certificate of insurance requested to contain the statement "*to confirm the status of the workers' compensation policy, go to EWCCV.COM/CVS/*". (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *zero estimated exposure policy* as an insurance policy that is obtained by an employer to cover the employer's liability to pay compensation after the employer reports a total estimated exposure of zero. (Sec. 1)
6. Applies the zero estimated exposure policy requirements to zero estimated exposure policies and any related certificates of insurance that are entered into or prepared on or after July 1, 2027. (Sec. 2)
7. Contains a conditional enactment 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: ATT DP 7-2-1-0 | Third Read 17-10-3-0

House: APPROP DP 10-7-0-2

SB1457: air mobility fund; border security

Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the usage of the Advanced Air Mobility Fund (Fund) to include purchasing advanced air mobility vehicles for border security purposes.

History

[Laws 2025, Chapter 248](#) established the Fund consisting of monies appropriated by the legislature and any nonfederal gifts, grants, donations or other monies received by the State Treasurer from any public or private source for transportation projects.

Fund monies must be used to purchase advanced air mobility vehicles capable of carrying passengers or cargo for testing and demonstration purposes of the ability to use advanced air mobility vehicles and construct vertiports.

The State Treasurer must administer the Fund. Fund monies are subject to legislative appropriation and are exempt from lapsing. The State Treasurer must invest and divest Fund monies and monies earned from investment must be credited to the Fund.

Before any expenditure is made from the Fund, the State Treasurer and the Arizona Department of Transportation must submit an expenditure plan for review to the Joint Committee on Capital Review ([A.R.S. § 28-8604](#)).

Provisions

1. Expands the allowable uses of Fund monies to include purchasing advanced air mobility vehicles for border security purposes. (Sec. 1)
2. Prioritizes counties located along this state's international border. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read: 16-13-1-0-0

House: APPROP DPA/SE 18-0-0-1

SB 1503: public pensions; proxy voting
S/E: first responders; state death benefit
Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1503

Overview

Expands the persons eligible for the state death benefit by adding a pilot who is employed by a law enforcement agency to the definition of *first responder*.

History

The state death benefit, established by [Proposition 311](#) and effective July 1, 2025, provides \$250,000 in financial assistance to the families of first responders killed in the line of duty. Payment is issued within 30 days after the State Treasurer receives written notice from the employer. The benefit is paid to the surviving spouse, or, if none, divided equally among surviving children ([A.R.S. § 38-1172](#)).

Proposition 311 also created the State Supplemental Benefit Fund (Fund), administered by the State Treasurer to pay these benefits. The Fund consists of appropriations from the Legislature and \$20 criminal penalty assessments. If the fund exceeds \$2,000,000, the Legislature may appropriate those excess monies for peace officer training, equipment and other benefits, including assistance to first responders who are seriously injured in the line of duty and the first responder's family ([A.R.S. §§ 12-116.12; 38-1173](#)).

First responder means: 1) a peace officer, firefighter, fire marshal, fire inspector, emergency medical care technician, paramedic engaged in the execution of any official duties, and a tribal police officer; and 2) includes a member of the Arizona national guard who is on state active duty in this State and a correctional officer who is employed by the State Department of Corrections ([A.R.S. §§ 13-1204; 38-1171](#)).

Killed in the line of duty means killed as the result of another person's criminal act while in the performance of the first responder's official duties ([A.R.S. § 38-1171](#)).

Provisions

1. Amends the definition of *first responder* to include a pilot who is employed by a law enforcement agency. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes the legislation retroactive to January 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a Proposition 105 clause. (Sec. 3)
4. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 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: NR DPA 6-2-0-0 | Third Read 18-12-0-0

House: APPROP DPA 10-7-1-1

SB 1519: off-highway vehicles; weight; enforcement fund

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Redefines all-terrain vehicle as an off-highway vehicle (OHV) to have an unladen weight of 3,500 pounds or less instead of 2,500 pounds. Establishes the Off-Highway Vehicle Laws Enforcement Fund (Fund). Mandates the Director of the Arizona Department of Transportation (Director) Director to adopt rules for an OHV usage classification for all-terrain vehicles.

History

All-terrain vehicle include a recreational off-highway vehicle that:

- 1) is designed primarily for recreational nonhighway all-terrain travel;
- 2) is 80 or fewer inches in width;
- 3) has an unladen weight of 2,500 pounds or less;
- 4) travels on four or more nonhighway tires;
- 5) has a steering wheel for steering control;
- 6) has a rollover protective structure; and
- 7) has an occupant retention system ([A.R.S. § 28-101](#)).

A person must not operate or allow the operation of an all-terrain vehicle or an off-highway vehicle in this state without either a resident or nonresident off-highway vehicle user indicia issued by the department if the all-terrain vehicle or off-highway vehicle meets both of the following criteria: 1) is designed by the manufacturer primarily for travel over unimproved terrain; and 2) has an unladen weight of 2,500 pounds or less ([A.R.S. § 28-1177](#)).

The vehicle license tax for an all-terrain vehicle or off-highway vehicle as defined in section 28-1171 is \$3 if the all-terrain vehicle or off-highway vehicle meets both of the following criteria: 1) is designed by the manufacturer primarily for travel over unimproved terrain; and 2) has an unladen weight of 2,500 pounds or less ([A.R.S. § 28-5801](#)).

Provisions

1. Changes the definition of a recreational OHV to have an unladen weight of 3,500 pounds or less instead of 2,500 pounds. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes the Fund consisting of the monies deposited from the OHV vehicle license tax (VLT). (Sec. 3)
3. Tasks the Arizona State Parks Board (Board) with administering the Fund. (Sec. 3)
4. Stipulates that Fund monies are continuously appropriated and are exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 3)
5. Allows the State Treasurer, on notice from the Board, to invest and divest monies and states that monies earned from investment must be credited to the Fund. (Sec. 3)
6. Prescribes a 50% VLT, if an OHV is more than 2,500 pounds and less than 3,501 pounds. (Sec. 4)
7. Tasks the Director with depositing any VLT collected from an OHV that is more than 2,500 pounds and less than 3,501 pounds into the Fund. (Sec. 4)
8. Allows an occupant of an OHV, with a resident or non-resident OHV indicia, to recreate for the day on state trust lands, instead of occupants who cross state trust lands, if they comply with all of the rules and requirements under a state trust land recreational permit. (Sec. 1)

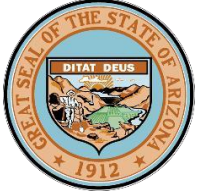
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9. Includes overnight camping in the list of authorized recreational activities that require a state trust land recreational permit. (Sec. 2)
10. Requires the Director to adopt rules, within 12 months of the effective date, for an OHV usage classification for all-terrain vehicles or OHVs that have an unladen weight of more than 2,500 pounds but less than 3,501 pounds. (Sec. 5)
11. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 4)

Amendments

Committee on Appropriations

1. Repeals the Fund and rules related to the Fund.
2. Removes the 50% VLT requirement for an OHV that is more than 2,500 pounds and less than 3,501 pounds.
3. Eliminates the requirement for the Director to deposit the VLT collected from an OHV that is more than 2,500 pounds and less than 3,501 pounds into the Fund.



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DPA 6-4-0-0 | ED DP 4-2-2-0 | Third Reading 16-10-4-0-0

House: ED W/D | APPROP DPA/SE 16-1-0-2

SB 1582: appropriation; school safety program

S/E: backyard fowl; pets; planned communities

Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1582

Overview

Includes restrictions for a planned community association (association) in regulating pets and fowl.

History

A condominium or planned community association (HOA) is formed and organized under governing documents which include a declaration, bylaws and articles of incorporation, if any. An HOA is responsible for managing, maintaining and improving community property. Members of the association elect a board of directors who are given general management powers to act on behalf of the association. Statute dictates a condominium and a planned community association be organized as either a profit, nonprofit corporation or as an unincorporated association ([Title 33, Chapters 9 & 16, A.R.S.](#)).

Municipalities and counties are prohibited from adopting an ordinance or other regulation that prevents a resident of a single-family detached residence on a lot that is one-half acre or less in size from keeping up to six fowl in the backyard of the property. Statute prescribes municipal and county authority in regulating fowl including:

- 1) prohibiting a resident from keeping male fowl, including roosters;
- 2) requiring fowl to be kept in an enclosure located in the rear or side yard of the property at least 20 feet from a neighboring property and restrict the size of the enclosure to a maximum of 200 square feet with a maximum height of 8 feet;
- 3) requiring the enclosure to be maintained and manure picked up and disposed of or composted at least twice weekly;
- 4) requiring that composted manure be kept in a way that prevents migration of insects;
- 5) requiring water sources with adequate overflow drainage;
- 6) requiring that feed be stored in insect-proof and rodent-proof containers; and
- 7) prohibiting fowl from running at large (A.R.S. §§ [9-462.12](#), [11-820.04](#)).

Provisions

Planned Communities; Pet Regulations

1. Declares an association cannot prohibit or otherwise limit a household pet by breed, size or weight. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts any provisions prohibited by the pet restriction are unenforceable without regard to whether they were adopted or enacted before the effective date of this act. (Sec. 1)
3. Authorizes an association to adopt reasonable rules regarding pet behavior that are consistent with federal, state and local laws. (Sec. 1)

Planned Communities; Fowl Regulations

4. Declares, for a single-family detached residence, an association cannot prevent a member from keeping up to six fowl in the backyard of the member's property. (Sec. 2)
5. Prescribes the authority for an association in regulating fowl. (Sec. 2)

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6. Defines *fowl* as a cock or hen of the domestic chicken. (Sec. 2)



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Majority Research Staff

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

House: APPROP DPA/SE 10-7-1-1

SB 1713: AHCCCS; procurement; contracting
S/E: independent testing; treatment; pharmacists
Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Summary on the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1713

Overview

Allows a pharmacist to independently test and treat eligible persons for certain medical conditions. Requires the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board) to develop a statewide written protocol regarding the independent authority and establishes the Independent Testing and Treatment Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee) to assist with developing the state's protocols.

History

The Board licenses and regulates pharmacists in Arizona. Pharmacists applying to the Board for licensure must: 1) be a graduate of a school or college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university recognized by the Board or the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education; 2) have successfully completed a program of practical experience under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist approved by the Board; 3) pass the pharmacist licensure examination and jurisprudence examination approved by the Board; and 4) pay the prescribed application fee. Potential licensees who have not passed a licensure examination in Arizona but have in another jurisdiction may be licensed if certain criteria are met ([A.R.S. § 32-1922](#)).

The *practice of pharmacy* means furnishing the following health care services as a medical professional: 1) interpreting, evaluating and dispensing prescription orders in the patient's best interests; 2) compounding drugs pursuant to or in anticipation of a prescription order; 3) labeling drugs and devices in compliance with state and federal requirements; 4) participating in drug selection and drug utilization reviews, drug administration, drug or drug-related research and drug therapy monitoring or management; 5) providing patient counseling necessary to provide pharmaceutical care; 6) properly and safely storing drugs and devices in anticipation of dispensing; 7) maintaining required records of drugs and devices; 8) offering or performing acts, services, operations or transactions that are necessary to conduct, operate, manage and control a pharmacy; 9) providing patient care services pursuant to collaborative practice agreement requirements with a provider; and 10) initiating and administering immunizations or vaccines ([A.R.S. § 32-1901](#)).

Facilities in the United States (U.S.) performing laboratory testing on human specimens for health assessment or the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of disease are regulated under Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA). Waived tests include test systems cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for home use and those approved for waivers under the CLIA criteria. CLIA requires that waived tests must be simple and have a low risk for erroneous results ([CDC](#)).

Provisions

Pharmacist Independent Testing and Treatment Statewide Protocols

1. Permits a pharmacist to independently order, perform and interpret tests that are authorized by the FDA and waived under the CLIA, pursuant to a statewide written protocol approved by the Board. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits a pharmacist to independently initiate treatment to eligible persons 12 years of age or the age authorized by the treatment, whichever age is older, who have test results that indicate the need for treatment for:
 - a. influenza;
 - b. group A streptococcus pharyngitis;

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

- c. COVID-19 or other coronavirus respiratory illnesses; or
 - d. a condition related to an emerging or existing public health threat identified by Arizona Department Health Services for which a statewide standing order, rule or executive order is issued. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Board, when developing the statewide written protocol, to address the minimum:
 - a. documentation;
 - b. records retention;
 - c. referrals;
 - d. patient screening requirements and obtaining relevant medical history;
 - e. exclusion criteria;
 - f. treatment instructions based on the patient's age and medical history;
 - g. follow-up maintenance and care plans; and
 - h. pharmacist training or certification requirements. (Sec. 1)
 4. Directs a pharmacist who orders or conducts testing or treats the prescribed health conditions to use any test that may guide clinical decision-making for which a CLIA waiver has been obtained, federal rules adopted thereunder or any screening procedure that is established by the statewide written protocol. (Sec. 1)
 5. Requires a pharmacist to use evidence-based clinical guidelines published by:
 - a. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
 - b. The Infectious Diseases Society of America;
 - c. The American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Infectious Disease; or
 - d. another clinically recognized recommendation that aligns with standards of care in providing patient treatment. (Sec. 1)
 6. Requires an eligible person to meet criteria for treatment based on the statewide written protocol that specifies:
 - a. the patient inclusion and exclusion criteria; and
 - b. an explicit medical referral criteria. (Sec. 1)
 7. Instructs a pharmacist to refer a patient to the patient's primary care provider, if one is identified, or recommend follow up to the primary care provider if the patient is either:
 - a. ineligible for patient treatment and presents with symptoms; or
 - b. does not respond to the initial treatment provided by the pharmacist. (Sec. 1)
 8. Directs a pharmacist who initiates treatment to notify the patient's primary care provider, if one is identified, within 72 hours after initiating treatment, including notice of the patient's name, treatment method and the date of treatment by entry into an electronic health record, phone, fax, mail or email. (Sec. 1)
 9. Requires a pharmacist who initiates treatment to make a reasonable effort to identify the patient's primary care provider by at least one of the following methods:
 - a. checking pharmacy records; or
 - b. requesting the information from the patient or, for patients under 18 years of age, the patient's parent or guardian. (Sec. 1)
 10. Requires a pharmacist who initiates treatment of a patient to:
 - a. maintain for at least seven years a record of the results of any testing or screening for which a treatment is initiated, a summary of the visit, patient assessment information and history of illness, examination findings, vitals and plan of care;
 - b. notify the patient's primary care provider, if one is identified, within 48 hours after an occurrence of any adverse reaction that is reported to or witnessed by the pharmacist because of the treatment; and
 - c. provide informational materials to the patient requesting treatment or, for patients under 18 years of age, to the patient's parent or guardian about the importance of pediatric preventative health care visits as recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics. (Sec. 1)
 11. Permits a pharmacist to delegate the task of performing a test waived by the CLIA to a licensed member of the pharmacy staff who is under the supervision of the pharmacist, except that a pharmacist:
 - a. may not delegate any tasks that include clinical judgement or treatment; and
 - b. may delegate only ancillary duties as allowed by Board rules. (Sec. 1)

12. Clarifies that a pharmacist's ability to test and treat outlined conditions does not:
 - a. establish a cause of action against a patient's primary care provider for any adverse reaction, complication or negative outcome arising from the treatment initiated by the pharmacist; or
 - b. require a pharmacist to provide the services. (Sec. 1)
13. Prohibits an employer from overruling a pharmacist's decision to not independently initiate treatment for the authorized conditions. (Sec. 1)
14. Requires a pharmacist to maintain professional liability insurance if independently initiating treatment for the authorized conditions. (Sec. 1)
15. Prohibits a pharmacist from independently:
 - a. initiating a treatment using opioids for treatment; and
 - b. ordering a test, screening or treatment of a minor without the written consent of the minor's parent or guardian. (Sec. 1)
16. Requires a pharmacy to display a notice and include in a patient's consent paperwork that the:
 - a. testing and treatment are being performed by a pharmacist without consultation with or oversight by a physician; and
 - b. patient should consult with a primary care provider if symptoms continue. (Sec. 1)

Independent Testing and Treatment Advisory Committee

17. Directs the Board to appoint an Advisory Committee to assist the Board in developing Arizona's protocols relating to pharmacists' independent authority to order testing and initiate treatments. (Sec. 1)
18. Requires the Advisory Committee to make recommendations to the Board regarding the state's protocols relating to pharmacists' independent authority to order testing and initiate treatments. (Sec. 1)
19. Requires the Advisory committee to include at least:
 - a. two licensed pharmacists;
 - b. two licensed physicians who specialize in primary care and practices in an emergency medicine setting and is either a medical doctor or osteopathic physician and at least one of whom has a patient population that is substantially composed of children and adolescents;
 - c. one person who represents a nonprofit patient advocacy organization; and
 - d. one licensed nurse practitioner who specializes in primary care and can prescribe medication. (Sec. 1)
20. Specifies that Advisory Committee members are not eligible for compensation or reimbursement of expenses. (Sec. 1)
21. Requires the Advisory Committee to review the statewide protocols annually and update when necessary. (Sec. 1)
22. Outlines requirements and procedures for pharmacists that initiate treatment for human immunodeficiency virus preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DPA/SE 5-0-2-0 | Third Read 27-2-1-0

House: ED DP 10-0-0-2

SB 1497: classical learnings; tests; examinations

NOW: school districts; insurance quotes

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a school district governing board (governing board) that employs at least 300 employees and that establishes a self-insurance program to obtain quotes for coverage and services at least once every four years. Instructs any person who supports a school district's self-insurance program to provide to the school district specified information.

History

If a governing board determines that self-insurance is necessary or is in the school district's best interest, the governing board may provide for a self-insurance program, including risk management consultation. To execute a self-insurance program, a school district may: 1) enter into intergovernmental agreements or contracts to participate in self-insurance programs offered by public agency pools; 2) separately contract with a trustee or board of trustees that provides a common self-insurance program with pooled funds and risks to specified entities; 3) enter into cooperative procurement agreements with other school districts; or 4) separately establish a self-insurance program. A risk management consultant or insurance administrator employed by a governing board must be licensed.

If a governing board, either alone or in combination with another school district or an association of school districts that is funded by member school districts, establishes a self-insurance program, the governing board or association must place all funds into a trust to be used for specified purposes, including payment of uninsured losses, claims, defense costs and the cost of related employee benefits. Funds budgeted for self-insurance programs are subject to school district budgetary requirements ([A.R.S. § 15-382](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs a governing board to obtain quotes for coverage and services from authorized service providers at least once every four years to determine whether comparable coverage and services are available at a more favorable price if:
 - a. the school district has at least 300 employees; and
 - b. the governing board establishes a self-insurance program to:
 - i. purchase disability or health benefit plans insurance;
 - ii. pool the retention of risks of losses for health or accident claims; or
 - iii. provide health and medical services.
2. Instructs each trust, insurer, third-party administrator, pharmacy benefit manager or person who supports a school district's self-insurance program to provide the following information to the school district at least 60 days before the end of the current benefit program year and in an electronic, machine-readable format:
 - a. monthly enrollment counts by employee-only and dependent tiers for each plan offered to the school district for the immediately preceding two calendar years;
 - b. monthly total claims paid, disaggregated by medical and prescription drug claims, for the immediately two preceding calendar years;
 - c. a detailed report on enrollees whose total claims paid:
 - i. exceeds \$50,000 for any of the immediately preceding four calendar years; or
 - ii. is projected to exceed \$50,000 in the current year;
 - d. detailed prescription drug data for the immediately preceding 12-month period for all enrollees;
 - e. complete documentation for each benefit plan currently available to the school district's employees; and

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

- f. a report of comprehensive eligibility census data for all employees and dependents who participate in the school district's self-insurance program that is updated not more than 60 days before being submitted.
3. Specifies the detailed report on enrollees whose total claims paid exceed \$50,000 and the report of comprehensive eligibility census data must:
 - a. include only de-identified data;
 - b. comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996; and
 - c. include additional prescribed information relating to enrollees and claims.
4. Details line-level details that must be included in the detailed prescription drug data.
5. Prescribes the information for each plan that must be included in the complete documentation for each benefit plan currently available to the school district's employees.
6. Prohibits a governing board from renewing coverage or services from any person that fails to provide timely, accurate and complete information as required.
7. Excludes, from the prescribed school district self-insurance program quote requirement, a school district participating in a self-insurance program that:
 - a. is provided by a nonprofit corporation health care pool that is formed according to statute relating to public agency pooling of life, health, accident and disability coverage;
 - b. has two or more network options for school district members; and
 - c. has an administrator that is a nonprofit corporation as provided in statute.
8. Defines *authorized service providers*.
9. Makes technical and conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DPA 10-0-0-0 | HHS DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 28-0-2-0

House: HHS DP 6-5-1-0 | House: APPROP DPA/SE 11-7-0-1

SB 1118: rural hospitals; radiation protection grants

S/E: historic neighborhoods; housing; zoning

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Summary of Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1118

Overview

Allows the development of duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes and townhomes (middle housing) in areas deemed historic as outlined.

History

A city or town (municipality) with a population of at least 75,000, or through an ordinance incorporated into its development regulations must authorize zoning regulations for middle housing on lots zoned for single-family residential and any new development with at least ten acres of continuous land. Middle housing requirements do not apply to areas that: 1) are not incorporated; 2) lack sufficient urban services; 3) are not served by water and sewer services; 4) are not zoned for residential use; 5) are not incorporated and are zoned for planned urban development; 6) are covered under domestic water improvement districts and domestic wastewater improvement districts; or 7) are within the vicinity of a public or military airport ([A.R.S. § 9-462.13](#)).

Provisions

1. Permits for middle housing to be developed in areas deemed historic by a municipality or designated as historic on the National Register of Historic Places if the middle housing is designed to be compatible with the historic character, scale and setting of the surrounding area. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates the following for middle housing that is developed in areas deemed historic:
 - a. a municipality can require that middle housing comply with the historic preservation or design standards adopted by the municipality or the United States Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties;
 - b. a municipality can regulate standards including building height, massing, lot coverage, setbacks, roof form, site layout and overall building volume; and
 - c. middle housing cannot exceed the maximum building height, lot coverage or floor area ratio that is allowed by applicable zoning regulations that were adopted prior to January 1, 2025. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a municipality to require an administrative site plan review for confirming compliance with applicable standards, unless stricter zoning regulations are required by applicable historic preservation standards. (Sec. 1)
4. Forbids municipalities from requiring a public hearing, variance, conditional use permit, special permit or other discretionary approval process for developing middle housing in areas deemed historic. (Sec. 1)
5. Prohibits middle housing from being developed on a site where a National Register of Historic Places structure or structure designated as historic by a municipality was demolished unless the demolition was necessary because of conditions that constitute danger to public health, safety and welfare. (Sec. 1)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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