

CAUCUS TABLE OF CONTENTS

January 27, 2026

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

CAUCUS AGENDA

January 27, 2026

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action	
HB 2148 _(BSI)	noncustodial federal monies; appropriation	HOUSE			
SPONSOR:	GRIFFIN, LD 19	HOUSE			
		APPROP	1/21/2026	DPA	(11-7-0-0)
		(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK)			
HB 2091 _(BSI)	financial surveillance fund; insurer examinations	HOUSE			
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
		COM	1/20/2026	DP	(11-0-0-0)
HB 2122 _(BSI)	board of technical registration; qualifications	HOUSE			
SPONSOR:	WILMETH, LD 2	HOUSE			
		COM	1/20/2026	DP	(11-0-0-0)
HB 2138 _(BSI)	firefighters; employment status	HOUSE			
SPONSOR:	WAY, LD 15	HOUSE			
		COM	1/20/2026	DP	(11-0-0-0)
HB 2008 _(BSI)	school libraries; professional associations; prohibitions	HOUSE			
SPONSOR:	KUPPER, LD 25	HOUSE			
		ED	1/20/2026	DP	(7-5-0-0)
		(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)			
HB 2110 _(BSI)	school governing bodies; meetings; prayer	HOUSE			
SPONSOR:	MARTINEZ, LD 16	HOUSE			
		ED	1/20/2026	DP	(8-4-0-0)
		(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)			
HB 2142 _(BSI)	ADE; school safety; center; programs	HOUSE			
SPONSOR:	GRESS, LD 4	HOUSE			
		ED	1/13/2026	DP	(6-4-1-1)
		(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, ABEYTIA Abs: OLSON			
Present: GARCIA)					
HB 2249 _(BSI)	parents' bill of rights; remedies	HOUSE			
SPONSOR:	FINK, LD 27	HOUSE			
		ED	1/20/2026	DP	(7-5-0-0)
		(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)			

[HB 2022](#)_(BSI) elections; July primary; curing; observers
 SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
 FMAE 1/21/2026 DPA (5-2-0-0)
 (No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HCM 2001](#)_(BSI) Muslim Brotherhood; designation; terrorist organization
 SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
 FMAE 1/21/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HCM 2002](#)_(BSI) CAIR; terrorist organization; urging designation
 SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
 FMAE 1/21/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HCR 2001](#)_(BSI) citizenship; identification; contributions; early voting
 SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
 FMAE 1/21/2026 DPA (4-3-0-0)
 (No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HB 2062](#)_(BSI) Buffalo Soldiers Arizona territory monument
 SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
 GOV 1/21/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2043](#)_(BSI) felony murder; unborn child
 SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/21/2026 DP (6-2-0-1)
 (No: HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA Abs: CONTRERAS L)

[HB 2044](#)_(BSI) abandonment; concealment of body; classification
 SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/14/2026 DPA (6-3-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[HB 2045](#)_(BSI) drive by shooting; immediate area
 SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/21/2026 DP (7-1-0-1)
 (No: GARCIA Abs: CONTRERAS L)

[HB 2046](#)_(BSI) annual probation review; prehearing; notification
 SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/21/2026 DP (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2048](#)_(BSI) orders of protection; process servers
 SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/21/2026 DP (8-0-1-0)
 (Present: GARCIA)

[HB 2074](#)_(BSI) partial-birth abortions; mandatory reporting
 SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
 JUD 1/21/2026 DPA (5-3-0-1)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA Abs: WAY)

[HB 2108](#)_(BSI) unlawful flight; reckless endangerment; violation
 SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
 JUD 1/14/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[HB 2126](#)_(BSI) venue; employee conflict; superior court
 SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
 JUD 1/21/2026 DP (7-0-1-1)
 (Abs: CONTRERAS L Present: GARCIA)

[HB 2131](#)_(BSI) trafficking weapons or explosives
 SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/14/2026 DP (7-0-1-1)
 (Abs: WILLOUGHBY Present: GARCIA)

[HB 2132](#)_(BSI) fentanyl; possession; sale; amount; sentencing
 SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/14/2026 DP (7-2-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA)

[HB 2144](#)_(BSI) child support; preborn children
 SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
 JUD 1/21/2026 DP (6-2-0-1)
 (No: HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA Abs: CONTRERAS L)

[HB 2024](#)_(BSI) water supply development; definition; snowpack
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/13/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2029](#)_(BSI) water conservation grant fund; disclosure
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/20/2026 DP (9-1-0-0)
 (No: PESHLAKAI)

[HB 2030](#)_(BSI) water conservation grant fund; education
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/20/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2053](#)_(BSI) appropriation; stormwater recharge mapping; sites
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/13/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)
 APPROP 1/21/2026 DPA (11-7-0-0)
 (No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,
 TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK)

[HB 2096](#)_(BSI) forgivable financial assistance; cesspool remediation
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/20/2026 DP (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2097](#)^(BSI) irrigation non-expansion areas; withdrawal; maximum
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/13/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2116](#)^(BSI) appropriation; Colorado River litigation fund
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/13/2026 DP (9-1-0-0)
 (No: PESHLAKAI)
 APPROP 1/21/2026 DP (17-1-0-0)
 (No: SANDOVAL)

[HB 2117](#)^(BSI) natural resource conservation board; fund
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/13/2026 DP (7-3-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI)

[HB 2016](#)^(BSI) tax returns; late filing; penalties
 SPONSOR: WAY, LD 15 HOUSE
 WM 1/21/2026 DP (8-1-0-0)
 (No: SANDOVAL)

[HB 2104](#)^(BSI) agricultural property; classification; inspection
 SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
 WM 1/21/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)
 (No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 2105](#)^(BSI) agricultural property; inspections; notice
 SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
 WM 1/21/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)
 (No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 2289](#)^(BSI) truth in taxation; bonds; notices
 SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
 WM 1/21/2026 DP (5-3-0-1)
 (No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: APPROP DPA 11-7-0-0

HB 2148: noncustodial federal monies; appropriation

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Effective December 31, 2027, provides the Legislature the authority to appropriate noncustodial federal monies.

History

All monies received by this state are credited to the state General Fund unless they meet statutorily outlined exceptions. All federal monies granted to Arizona must be accounted for in detail as required by federal law ([A.R.S. § 35-142](#)).

The Legislature does not appropriate federal monies, except in some instances of block grants and federal funds by the Department of Economic Security. The Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) baseline forecasts the level of non-appropriated federal funds in FY 2027 at \$31,617,145,900 ([FY 2027 JLBC Baseline](#)).

Education funding from the federal government to the Arizona Department of Education in the form of *noncustodial federal monies* must be accounted for separately and is subject to review by the JLBC. Education-related noncustodial federal monies include block grants and general revenue sharing monies (A.R.S. §§ [15-1051](#); [15-1052](#)).

A *budget unit* means any department, commission, board, institution or other agency of this state receiving, expending or distributing state monies or incurring obligations against this state ([A.R.S. § 35-101](#)).

Provisions

1. Grants the Legislature the authority to appropriate noncustodial federal monies. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a budget unit to spend noncustodial federal monies in accordance with state and federal law if the Legislature does not appropriate those monies. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Legislature to specify the purpose for which the noncustodial federal monies are to be used for each noncustodial federal monies appropriation. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the Legislature to make a lump sum appropriation to obtain expenditure authority over unanticipated noncustodial federal monies that may become available when the Legislature is not in session. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs a budget unit, before spending unanticipated noncustodial federal monies from the lump sum appropriation, to submit the proposed expenditure to JLBC for review, subject to any condition specified by the Legislature. (Sec. 1)
6. Stipulates that if the noncustodial federal monies received are less than the amount appropriated, the appropriation of noncustodial federal monies is reduced to the amount received, and the activity financed by the appropriation is reduced proportionately. (Sec. 1)
7. Specifies that if the noncustodial federal monies received are more than the amount appropriated, the total appropriation of federal and state monies allocated for a service or program will remain at the amount designated by the Legislature. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires the State Treasurer to credit excess noncustodial federal monies to the appropriate budget unit account when the amount of federal monies received is more than the amount appropriated. (Sec. 1)
9. Requires budget units to account for noncustodial federal monies separately. (Sec. 1)

10. Allows the Arizona

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

Department of Administration to use the most efficient system of accounts and records consistent with legal requirements, standards and necessary fiscal safeguards. (Sec. 1)

11. Defines *noncustodial federal monies* as federal monies that:
 - a. are designated by the federal government as block grant monies;
 - b. are designated by the federal government as general revenue sharing monies;
 - c. provide this state with broad authority to make spending decisions regarding developing, implementing or operating a program or service; or
 - d. are considered essential to meet the total spending obligations of a federally required or matched program or service authorized by the Legislature in which the federal government requires at least 1% of the program or service funding to come from this state. (Sec. 1)
12. Specifies that *noncustodial federal monies* do not include federal monies used by the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs. (Sec. 1)
13. Contains a delayed effective date of December 31, 2027. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Appropriations

1. Specifies that *noncustodial federal monies* do not include federal monies or research grants awarded to universities, university employees or the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) for and on behalf of universities under ABOR's jurisdiction.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 11-0-0-0

HB 2091: financial surveillance fund; insurer examinations

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the maximum allowable assessment amount for each range of total admitted assets. Provides for calculating the maximum allowable assessment amount beginning July 1, 2027.

History

The Arizona Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI), in order to identify possible risks to a domestic insurer's financial stability, employs financial analysts who assist DIFI in conducting financial surveillance of domestic insurers. To pay the costs of employing financial analysts, DIFI annually assesses each domestic insurer an amount based on the total admitted assets of the insurer as shown in its annual statement for the calendar year preceding the year in which the assessment is made in accordance with the following schedule:

Insurers with total admitted assets:	Minimum Assessment Amount	Maximum Assessment Amount
Greater than \$1,000,000,000	\$15,000	\$22,500
\$1,000,000,000 > \$200,000,000	\$5,000	\$7,500
\$199,999,999 > \$100,000,000	\$3,000	\$4,500
\$99,999,999 > \$50,000,000	\$1,500	\$2,250
\$49,999,999 > \$25,000,000	\$500	\$750
Less than \$25,000,000	\$250	\$375

[\(A.R.S. § 20-156\)](#).

Provisions

1. Increases the Maximum Assessment Amount to:
 - a. \$39,375 for insurers with total admitted assets greater than \$1,000,000,000;
 - b. \$13,125 for insurers with total admitted assets between \$1,000,000,000 and \$200,000,000;
 - c. \$7,875 for insurers with total admitted assets between \$199,999,999 and \$100,000,000;
 - d. \$3,940 for insurers with total admitted assets between \$99,999,999 and \$50,000,000;
 - e. \$1,315 for insurers with total admitted assets between \$49,999,999 and \$25,000,000; and
 - f. \$655 for insurers with total admitted assets less than \$25,000,000. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires, beginning July 1, 2027, and each fiscal year thereafter, the maximum assessment amounts for each range of total admitted assets be adjusted by 2.5% or the average annual change in the Metropolitan Phoenix CPI, whichever is less. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits the adjusted amount from being lower than the prescribed amount in the prior fiscal year. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the adjusted amount be raised to the nearest whole dollar. (Sec. 1)
5. Applies retroactively to January 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)
6. Contains a Proposition 108 clause. (Sec. 3)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 11-0-0-0

HB 2122: board of technical registration; qualifications

Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes clarifying changes relating to the qualifications for professional registration with the Arizona Board of Technical Registration (BTR) through reciprocity or endorsement.

History

The [BTR](#) provides for the safety, health and welfare of the public through the promulgation and enforcement of standards of qualification for those individuals who are registered or certified and seeking registration or certification as a professional in the alarm industry or as architects, engineers, geologists, home inspectors, landscape architects and land surveyors ([A.R.S. § 32-101](#)).

Individuals looking to practice any of the BTR-related professions need to meet statutorily prescribed qualifications for professional registration including education and experience requirements ([A.R.S. § 32-122.01](#)).

An applicant is eligible for registration through reciprocity or endorsement if the individual meets statutorily prescribed qualifications. The qualifications include, for a professional registration as an engineer, architect, land surveyor or landscape architect, an applicant must hold both: 1) a valid license, registration or certification issued by the proper authority of either: a) another state, territory, district or possession; or b) a country participating in the applicable profession's national council mutual recognition agreement; and 2) a certification or model law designation from the applicable profession's national council. Additionally, an applicant for registration as a professional engineer must hold a record verifying that they meet at least one of the following: 1) has at least four years of experience following the person's license, registration or certification by the other jurisdiction; 2) passed a professional national examination; or 3) earned a baccalaureate or equivalent degree or a postgraduate degree ([A.R.S. § 32-122.03](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds that an applicant for a professional registration through reciprocity or endorsement as an engineer, architect, land surveyor or landscape architect must hold a valid license, registration or certification *in the profession in which registration is sought*. (Sec. 1)
2. Clarifies the license, registration or certification must be issued by another state, territory, district or possession *of the United States*. (Sec. 1)
3. Restates an applicant for a professional registration through reciprocity or endorsement must hold a *valid record* from the applicable profession's national council that certifies the individual satisfies that national council's requirements for certification, model law designation or mutual recognition agreement. (Sec. 1)
4. Removes the specification that the 4-year experience requirement for an engineer registration through reciprocity or endorsement be following the person's licensure, registration or certification by another jurisdiction. (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

House: COM DP 11-0-0-0

HB 2138: firefighters; employment status

Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Redefines *firefighter* as applicable to the workers' compensation statutes.

History

The Industrial Commission of Arizona 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 an injury or illness in the course of performing job related duties ([Title 23, Chapter 6, A.R.S.](#)).

A peace officer or firefighter in Arizona who is injured or killed while traveling to or from the workplace is eligible for workers' compensation benefits, provided that the individual was not engaging in criminal activity. Statute asserts that an employer is not liable for any civil damages if the peace officer or firefighter's conduct caused the harm during travel ([A.R.S. § 23-1021.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Redefines *firefighter* to mean a professional firefighter who is a member of a city, town, county or fire district fire department. (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

House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

HB2008: school libraries; professional associations; prohibitions

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits a school library operated by a public school from using public monies to pay any professional association that advocates for libraries, librarians and information services.

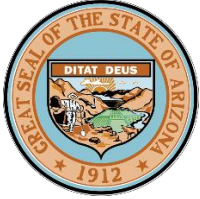
History

A school district governing board (governing board) may establish and control libraries. A governing board is responsible for the care of the libraries but may appoint district librarians or put the libraries under the direct charge of a qualified person. Statute allows a governing board to enter into agreements with counties, county free library districts, municipal libraries, nonprofit and public libraries, tribal libraries, private schools and tribal schools ([A.R.S. § 15-362](#)).

Provisions

1. Restricts a school library operated by a public school from using public monies to pay any professional association dedicated to promoting, supporting and advocating for libraries, librarians and information services. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies an entity that enters a contract or agreement with a public school for library services, books or programs is not prohibited from paying dues to or becoming an organizational member of a professional association that promotes, supports and advocates for libraries, librarians and information services. (Sec. 1)
3. Includes the library of a school, each school site served by the library and the school governing body in *school library*. (Sec. 1)
4. Cites this legislation as the *Library Freedom Act*. (Sec. 2)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 8-4-0-0

HB 2110: school governing bodies; meetings; prayer
Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Overview

Mandates the governing body of a public school or public educational institution allow a governing body member to pray during a meeting.

History

A school district, charter school, accommodation school and the Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (ASDB) may not discriminate against parents or students based on a religious viewpoint or religious expression. Students in these public educational institutions may pray or engage in religious activities or religious expression before, during and after the school day in the same manner and to the same extent that students may engage in nonreligious activities or expression. The state nor its political subdivisions may require any person to participate in prayer or other religious activity ([A.R.S. § 15-110](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the governing body of a public school or public educational institution to allow, on request from any governing body member, the member to pray during a meeting.
2. Lists the entities that are the governing bodies of a school district, charter school, career technical education district, community college district, public university and ASDB.

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 6-4-1-1

HB 2142: ADE; school safety; center; programs

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates the School Safety Center (Center) within the Arizona Department of Education (ADE). Details the duties of the Center, which include administering the School Safety Program (Program).

History

Established within ADE, the Program supports the costs of: 1) placing school resource officers, juvenile probation officers, school safety officers, school counselors and school social workers on school campuses; and 2) purchasing safety technology, safety training and infrastructure improvements for school campuses. ADE, subject to review and approval by the State Board of Education, must distribute monies to participating school districts and charter schools that are in compliance with Program requirements ([A.R.S. § 15-154](#)).

A school district or charter school that receives Program monies must develop an emergency response plan and contract with a school safety assessment provider to conduct a school safety assessment every five years. ADE is required to compile a list of approved school safety assessment providers. Every three years, ADE must select a random sample of school districts and charter schools participating in the Program and conduct a safety assessment of the selected school districts and charter schools ([A.R.S. § 15-154.02](#)).

A school district governing board and the charter of a charter school must ensure that an emergency response plan is developed for each school in conjunction with local law enforcement and emergency response agencies and in accordance with the minimum standards developed by ADE and the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs. The plan must address how the school and emergency responders will communicate with and assist students with disabilities ([A.R.S. §§ 15-183](#) and [15-341](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Center within ADE that must:
 - a. use school safety subject matter expertise to identify best practices for enhancing school safety;
 - b. provide statewide training and professional development to school safety personnel;
 - c. administer the Program;
 - d. provide technical assistance to school districts and charter schools for the development of Program proposals and emergency response plans;
 - e. research and evaluate school safety programs, initiatives and outcomes;
 - f. conduct school safety risk assessments; and
 - g. adopt guidelines for threat prevention, vulnerability mitigation and physical campus security planning. (Sec. 4)
2. Specifies the Center may offer specific recommendations to a school based on the findings of a risk assessment that is conducted. (Sec. 4)
3. Places the Program within the Center and tasks the Center with administering the Program. (Sec. 1)
4. Authorizes the Center to use up to 10% of monies appropriated for the Program annually for Program administration costs. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies the Center, rather than more generally ADE, must:
 - a. compile a list of approved school safety assessment providers; and
 - b. select, every three years, a random sample of school districts and charter schools participating in the Program and conduct a

Prop 105 (45 votes)

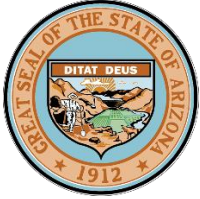
Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

Fiscal Note

safety assessment of the selected school districts and charter schools. (Sec. 2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2249: parents' bill of rights; remedies

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Includes in the Parents' Bill of Rights the right to be informed if any school employee facilitates social transitioning for a minor child and the right to access a minor child's complete educational record. Establishes minimum liability requirements and remedies if a governmental entity or official interferes with a fundamental right of a parent or facilitates a minor child to withhold information from the child's parent.

History

The liberty of parents to direct the upbringing, education, health care and mental health of their children is a fundamental right. The state, a state political subdivision or other governmental entity may not infringe on these rights without demonstrating that the compelling governmental interest is of the highest order, narrowly tailored and not otherwise served by a less restrictive means ([A.R.S. § 1-601](#)).

The Parents' Bill of Rights declares all parental rights are exclusively reserved to a minor child's parent without obstruction or interference from the state, any state political subdivision, governmental entity or other institution. Statute does not prescribe all rights of parents and, unless otherwise required by law, the rights of parents of minor children may not be limited or denied. The state, a state political subdivision or any other governmental entity, including any official of these entities acting under color of law, is prohibited from interfering with or usurping the fundamental right of parents to direct the upbringing, education, health care and mental health of their children. A parent may bring suit against a governmental entity or official for any violation, interference or usurpation of statutory parental rights. If a governmental entity or official fails to demonstrate the required burden of proof, the court must grant appropriate relief, including declaratory or injunctive relief, compensatory damages and attorney fees ([A.R.S. § 1-602](#)).

Provisions

Parents' Bill of Rights

1. Expands the Parents' Bill of Rights to include the right to:
 - a. consent in writing and be informed if any school employee facilitates or implements any form of social transitioning for a minor child, including:
 - i. referring to the child by a name or nickname other than the child's legal name or a natural derivative of that name;
 - ii. referring to the child using pronouns, titles or personal identifiers that do not align with the child's sex; and
 - b. request, review and access a minor child's complete educational record.
2. Prohibits a school employee from withholding information from a parent about the parent's minor child, including any educational record information regarding the child's physical, emotional, mental or academic well-being.

Interfering with or Usurping a Parent's Fundamental Right

3. Determines, at a minimum and for each separate instance of interfering with or usurping a parent's fundamental right, that a:
 - a. governmental entity is liable to a minor child's parent for \$500,000; and
 - b. government official is personally liable to the minor child's parent for \$20,000.
4. Prohibits a governmental entity from indemnifying an offending official and using public monies to pay for the official's liability.

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

5. Grants the right to sue individually to each of the minor child's parents, even if the other parent does not consent to the action.

Facilitating a Minor Child to Withhold Information from the Child's Parent

6. Adds that any attempt to facilitate, or any completed act that facilitates, encourages or coerces, a minor child to withhold information from their parent is grounds for discipline of an employee of the state, state political subdivision, governmental entity or any other institution, except for law enforcement personnel who have probable cause to believe that a crime was committed by the child's parent and who withholds that information during an investigation.
7. Prohibits the state, a state political subdivision, a governmental entity or an institution from maintaining a policy that allows an employee to facilitate, encourage or coerce a minor child to withhold information from the child's parent.
8. Authorizes a minor child's parent to bring suit against an employee who has or has attempted to facilitate, encourage or coerce a minor child to withhold information from their parent.
9. Makes, at a minimum and if the employee is found liable, an employee personally liable for \$20,000.
10. Prohibits a governmental entity from indemnifying an offending employee and using public monies to pay for the employee's liability.
11. Authorizes a parent to bring suit against the state, a state political subdivision or any other governmental entity or institution that maintains a policy that allows the facilitation, encouragement or coercion by the employee of a minor child to withhold information from the child's parent.
12. Makes, at a minimum and for each occurrence where information was withheld from a minor child's parent, a governmental entity or institution that maintained the policy liable to the parent for \$500,000.
13. Grants the right to sue individually to each of the minor child's parents, even if the other parent does not consent to the action.
14. Sets the statute of limitations for an action at five years after the conduct ceased and the minor child's parent became aware of the conduct.
15. Details how a minor child's parent may demonstrate that a governmental entity or institution maintained a policy of facilitating, encouraging or coercing a minor child to withhold information from the child's parent.
16. Requires, within six months after the general effective date, the state, a state political subdivision or a governmental entity or institution, or an employee of these entities, that facilitated, encouraged or coerced, or attempted to facilitate, encourage or coerce, a minor child to withhold information from the child's parent before the general effective date to disclose the offending action to the child's parent.
17. Declares the state, a state political subdivision or a governmental entity or institution, or an employee of these entities, is civilly liable to the parent of a minor child for any violation that was not disclosed as specified.
18. Makes, for each separate act that was not disclosed to the minor child's parent, the:
 - a. state, state political subdivision or governmental entity or institution liable to the parent for at least \$500,000; and
 - b. employee of the state, state political subdivision or a governmental entity or institution personally liable to the parent for at least \$20,000.
19. Prohibits a governmental entity or institution from indemnifying an offending employee and using public monies to pay for the employee's liability or an insurance policy to cover the civil liability.

Miscellaneous

20. Defines *educational record* and *social transitioning*.
21. Makes technical and conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DPA 5-2-0-0

HB 2022: elections; July primary; curing; observers

Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

An emergency measure that changes the primary election date to the last Tuesday in July. Changes, for elections that include a federal office, the ballot signature cure deadline to five calendar days. Expands the locations at which party representatives may observe and challenge. Allows nomination and local initiative petition forms circulated with the former August primary election date to remain valid for the July primary election.

History

Currently, political subdivisions in Arizona that conduct both a primary election and a general election may only hold candidate elections during even-numbered years and on the following dates:

- 1) beginning in 2020 and later, the first Tuesday in August for the primary election; and
- 2) the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November for the general election.

Political subdivisions that conduct only a single candidate election may hold that election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Special and recall elections may be held on these same dates and, in addition, on the second Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in May of an even-numbered year. As currently enacted, the next primary election for many political subdivisions is scheduled for August 4, 2026 ([A.R.S. § 16-204](#)).

The county chairman of each political party may designate, for each precinct, party representatives and alternates to observe and act as challengers only at polling places located within the precinct ([A.R.S. § 16-590](#)).

Provisions

1. Changes the primary election date from the first Tuesday in August to the last Tuesday in July. (Sec. 1, 2 and 3)
2. Modifies, for elections that include a federal office, the deadline to cure missing or mismatched ballot signatures from 5 business days to 5 calendar days. (Sec. 4)
3. Broadens the location types that may be observed and challenged by party representatives and alternates to include ballot replacement locations, voting centers, in-person early voting locations and emergency voting locations (Sec. 5 and 6)
4. Allows, as session law, nomination and local initiative petition forms circulated before the effective date of this act that list the former August 4, 2026 primary election date to remain valid for the July 28, 2026 primary election. (Sec. 7)
5. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 8)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 4 and 6)

Amendments

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

1. Changes from ten to six calendar days after a general election and from five business to five calendar days after a federal office election, that an elector's new residence may be validated. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows electronic petitions submitted with the former primary election date to remain valid. (Sec. 8)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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3. Prohibits clerical errors to invalidate any petitions for the 2026 primary election. (Sec. 8)
4. Permits city, town or county initiative petitions circulated on or after the effective date with the former 2026 primary election date to remain valid, in addition to those circulated before the effective date. (Sec. 8)
5. Allows statements of interest submitted with the former primary election date to remain valid. (Sec. 8)
6. Requires any election item duly called by a city, town or county for the former primary election date, to be placed on the ballot for the newly designated primary election date of July 28, 2026. (Sec. 9)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

HCM2001: Muslim Brotherhood; designation; terrorist organization

Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Urges the President of the United States (President) and the United States (U.S.) Congress to designate the Muslim Brotherhood as a foreign terrorist organization.

History

Federal law authorizes the U.S. Secretary of State to designate an organization as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. To make a designation, the Secretary of State must determine that an organization is foreign, engages in terrorist activity or terrorism or retains the capability and intent to engage in such activity and that the organization's terrorist activity threatens the security of U.S. nationals or the national security of the U.S. The statute requires advance notification to congressional leadership and publication of the designation in the Federal Register. A designated organization may seek judicial review of the designation in federal court. ([8 U.S.C. § 1189](#))

Provisions

1. Urges the President and U.S. Congress to designate the Muslim Brotherhood as a foreign terrorist organization.
2. Requests the Attorney General of the State of Arizona and relevant law enforcement agencies to direct efforts to identify, monitor and report Muslim Brotherhood-linked organizations operating within Arizona, including financial, educational and advocacy groups.
3. Requires the Secretary of State to transmit copies of this Memorial to the President, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the President of the U.S. Senate, each Member of Congress from Arizona, the Governor of Arizona and the Attorney General of Arizona.

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

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

HCM 2002: CAIR; terrorist organization; urging designation

Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

Overview

Urges the President of the United States (President) and the United States (U.S.) Congress to designate the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) as a terrorist organization and to pass H.R. 4097.

History

Federal law authorizes the U.S. Secretary of State to designate an organization as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. To make a designation, the Secretary of State must determine that an organization is foreign, engages in terrorist activity or terrorism or retains the capability and intent to engage in such activity and that the organization's terrorist activity threatens the security of U.S. nationals or the national security of the U.S. The statute requires advance notification to congressional leadership and publication of the designation in the Federal Register. A designated organization may seek judicial review of the designation in federal court ([8 U.S.C. § 1189](#)).

Provisions

1. Urges the President and the U.S. Congress:
 - a. in coordination with the U.S. Attorney General and the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, to conduct a review to determine CAIR meets the criteria for designation as a foreign terrorist organization; and
 - b. the U.S. pass H.R. 4097, or substantially similar legislation, requiring federal review and accountability of CAIR's ties to terrorist entities.
2. Requires the Secretary of State to transmit copies of this Memorial to the President, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the President of the U.S. Senate, the U.S. Secretary of State, the U.S. Attorney General, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and each Member of Congress from Arizona.

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

House: FMAE DPA 4-3-0-0

HCR 2001: citizenship; identification; contributions; early voting

Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Subject to voter approval, establishes election requirements that limit voting in Arizona elections to United States citizens, prohibit foreign contributions to candidate and ballot measure campaigns and require government-issued identification to vote.

History

Voter eligibility in Arizona elections is governed by statute and requires an individual seeking to register to vote to meet six qualifications. A registrant must: 1) be a citizen of the United States and provide satisfactory evidence of citizenship; 2) be at least 18 years of age on or before the date of the next regular general election following registration; 3) have been a resident of Arizona for at least 29 days preceding the election, subject to limited statutory exceptions; 4) be able to write the registrant's name or make a mark, unless prevented by a physical disability; 5) not have been convicted of treason or a felony unless civil rights have been restored; and 6) not have been adjudicated an incapacitated person under state law. These statutory qualifications determine who may register to vote and participate in Arizona elections. ([A.R.S. § 16-101](#)).

Arizona elections are administered by counties through in-person voting on election day, early voting and mail-in voting, including the operation of polling places and voting centers and the verification of voter identification at the time a ballot is cast. Statute governs early voting timelines, mail-in ballot procedures and election administration, while federal law regulates campaign contributions involving foreign nationals. ([A.R.S. § 16-411](#)) ([52 U.S.C. § 30121](#)).

Provisions

1. Limits eligibility to register and vote in any public election in Arizona to citizens of the United States.
2. Specifies that a qualified elector may vote once for each available office or ballot measure.
3. Prohibits contributions from any foreign person or foreign corporation to any Arizona candidate or ballot measure campaign.
4. Requires all electors, concurrent with casting a ballot, to provide government-issued identification.
5. Provides that acceptable identification must be made available to electors free of charge.
6. Requires early voting, if authorized by law, to end no later than 7:00 p.m. on the Friday prior to the Tuesday general election.
7. Prohibits votes from being cast or accepted after poll closing times on general election day, as designated by law.
8. Asserts the right of all qualified electors to vote in person on election day at conveniently located polling places.
9. Requires that qualified electors who have provided documented proof of citizenship be offered an opportunity to receive a mail-in ballot, if mail-in voting is authorized by law.
10. Requires that a mail-in ballot be provided solely upon an elector's affirmative request confirming a specific mailing address prior to each biennial general election.
11. Contains a severability clause.
12. Designates the amendment as *The Arizona Secure Elections Act*.

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

13. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election.

Amendments

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

1. Clarifies that the citizenship requirement applies to primary, general and municipal elections and specifies that a voter who is in line at poll closing is permitted to vote.
2. Expands early voting hours to 7:00 p.m. on the Friday preceding any election.
3. Allows all qualified electors to be offered an opportunity to receive a mail-in ballot if the elector affirmatively requests one, provided proof of citizenship at registration, is eligible to vote by mail as authorized by law and satisfies all other legal requirements.
4. Adds a legislative intent section stating that the act does not alter federal requirements under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act for overseas and military vote



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2062: Buffalo Soldiers Arizona territory monument
Sponsor: Representative Blackman
Caucus & COW

Overview

Permits a memorial dedicated to the Arizona Buffalo Soldiers in Wesley Bolin Plaza.

History

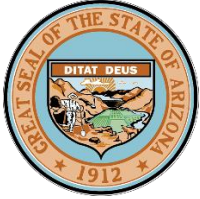
Congress established six all-black regiments in 1866 to help rebuild the United States (U.S.) after the Civil War. The name Buffalo Soldiers originated with the 10th Cavalry, referring to the buffalo's fierce fighting nature. The nickname became known with all African-American regiments formed in 1866. Buffalo Soldiers regiments continued to serve the U.S. Army until the disbandment of the 27th Cavalry in 1951 ([National Park Service](#)).

Buffalo Soldiers were credited with helping expand and map the West, telegraph lines and escort settlers. Fort Huachuca, located in Sierra Vista, Arizona, was the home of every regiment of the original Buffalo Soldiers at one point in time. Governor Hobbs proclaimed July 28, 2024, Buffalo Soldiers Day ([Greater Southern Arizona Area Chapter](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes a memorial dedicated to the commemoration of Buffalo Soldiers in Wesley Bolin Plaza. (Sec. 1)
2. Names the memorial as the Buffalo Soldiers Arizona territory monument. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that the procedures in statute relating to monuments and memorials apply to the establishment of the memorial. (Sec. 1)
4. Asserts that all funding and contracts related to the memorial are the proponents' sole responsibility. (Sec. 1)
5. Prohibits the use of public monies for the cost of the memorial and the state from facilitating fundraising for the deposit of the monies. (Sec. 1)
6. Repeals the legislation on September 30, 2027. (Sec 1.)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-1

HB 2043: felony murder; unborn child
Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands Arizona's first degree felony murder statute to apply when the death caused, during the commission of qualifying felonies, is the death of an unborn child.

History

A person commits first degree murder by: 1) causing the death of another person, including an unborn child, with premeditation; 2) committing or attempting specified felonies and, in the course of and in furtherance of the offense or its immediate flight, causing the death of any person; or 3) causing the death of a law enforcement officer in the line of duty with the knowledge that such conduct will cause that death ([A.R.S. § 13-1105](#)).

Current law expressly applies the premeditated murder provision to an unborn child at any stage of development in the womb and provides specified exceptions to prosecution under the premeditated murder provision; namely: authorized abortions, medical treatment and being the child's mother ([A.R.S. § 13-1105](#)).

First degree murder is a class 1 felony punishable by death or life imprisonment ([A.R.S. § 13-1105](#)).

Provisions

1. Amends the first-degree felony murder provision to include the death of an unborn child caused during the commission of (or immediate flight from) the enumerated felonies. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that an offense under the felony murder provision applies to an unborn child in the womb at any stage of its development. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DPA 6-3-0-0

HB 2044: abandonment; concealment of body; classification

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases penalties for abandoning or concealing a dead human body if the offense is committed with the intent to conceal a crime or if the offender causes the death of the person.

History

Statute establishes that it is unlawful to knowingly move a dead human body or the parts of a dead human body with the intent to abandon or conceal it. Violation of this statute is a class 5 felony ([A.R.S. § 13-2926](#)).

Statute also outlines certain situations where this section does not apply, including the transportation or handling of dead remains in the organization and regulation of cemeteries, the processing and officiating of funerals and the keeping of vital records and public health statistics ([A.R.S. § 13-2926](#)).

Provisions

1. Enhances sentencing, for abandoning or concealing a dead human, to a class 3 felony if the offender:
 - a. mutilates, disfigures or dismembers a human body with the intent to conceal a crime or avoid apprehension;
or
 - b. causes the death of a person before abandoning or concealing the human body or parts. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Enhances the sentencing to a class 2 felony for the specified offenses.

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 7-1-0-1

HB 2045: drive by shooting; immediate area

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes that *discharging a weapon from a motor vehicle* includes discharging a weapon from the immediate area of the vehicle.

History

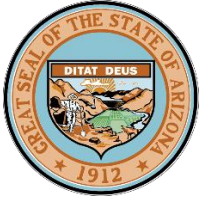
Statute establishes that a person commits *drive by shooting* if the person intentionally discharges a weapon from a motor vehicle at a person, another vehicle or an occupied structure. Drive by shooting is classified as a class 2 felony ([A.R.S. § 13-1209](#)).

Furthermore, a vehicle used in a drive by shooting is subject to seizure and forfeiture. The license of any person convicted of drive by shooting is subject to seizure and destruction; and driving privileges are to be suspended for a period of one to five years ([A.R.S. § 13-1209](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that *discharging a weapon from a motor vehicle* includes discharging a weapon in the immediate area of a vehicle that was:
 - a. used to transport the person to the place the weapon was discharged; or
 - b. used to transport the weapon that was discharged. (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

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

HB 2046: annual probation review; prehearing; notification

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Broadens the types of hearings that specified individuals must be notified of, regarding a convicted sexual offender's probation.

History

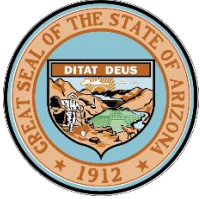
In Arizona, those who were convicted for sexual offenses committed under the age of 18, who are still under the age of 22, possess the right to request and receive yearly probation hearings. Once a hearing is scheduled and a probation report is submitted to the court, the following parties must be notified of the probationer's hearing:

- 1) a prosecutor;
- 2) an attorney for the probationer;
- 3) any victim or victim's attorney who has the right to be present pursuant to the victims' bill of rights in the Arizona Constitution; and
- 4) the probation officer supervising the probationer ([A.R.S. § 13-923](#)).

Statute permits the court to involve the aforesaid parties in a prehearing to advise the court on the convicted offender's probation and offender registration status ([A.R.S. § 13-923](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds that notification is to be sent for the probation prehearings of a convicted sexual offender, and not just the probation hearing. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 8-0-1-0

HB 2048: orders of protection; process servers

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits private process servers from serving orders of protection that grant exclusive possession of a residence to one party in domestic violence cases.

History

In cases of domestic violence where an order of protection is issued by the court to one party, the court may also grant the other party the exclusive possession of the parties' residence if there is reasonable cause to believe that physical harm may result otherwise. When a court follows this course of action, the persons authorized to serve these orders of protection are sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, deputy constables, state-certified private process servers, peace officers and correctional officers acting in their official capacity ([Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 4](#); [A.R.S. § 13-3602](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits private process servers from serving orders of protection that grant exclusive possession of the parties' residence to one party. (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
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DPA 5-3-0-1

HB 2074: partial-birth abortions; mandatory reporting
Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes a mandatory reporting requirement for any employee, contractor or volunteer in a medical facility who has direct knowledge that a partial-birth abortion is occurring or has occurred.

History

Statute mandates that any physician who knowingly performs a partial-birth abortion is guilty of a class 6 felony and can be fined, sentenced to up to two years in prison, or both. The only exception is when a partial-birth abortion is necessary to save the life of a mother who is endangered by a physical disorder, a physical illness or a physical injury, including a life-threatening condition caused by the pregnancy ([A.R.S. § 13-3603.01](#)).

Statute defines *partial birth abortion* to mean an abortion in which the person performing the abortion does both of the following:

- 1) deliberately and intentionally vaginally delivers a living fetus until, in the case of a headfirst presentation, the entire fetal head is outside the body of the mother or, in the case of breech presentation, any part of the fetal trunk past the naval is outside the body of the mother for the purpose of performing an overt act that the person knows will kill the partially delivered living fetus; and
- 2) performs the overt act, other than completion of delivery, that kills the partially delivered living fetus ([A.R.S. § 13-3603.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates that employees, contractors or volunteers in a medical facility who have direct knowledge that a partial-birth abortion is being or has been performed must immediately report it to the county attorney where the procedure is occurring or has occurred. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs that any report filed must include all identifying information that is known to the reporting individual regarding the physician and medical facility involved. (Sec. 1)
3. Classifies a failure to report the aforementioned as a class 2 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)
4. Includes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)
5. Includes a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Enhances the sentencing to a class 6 felony for failure to report.

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

HB 2108: unlawful flight; reckless endangerment; violation
Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
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](#)).

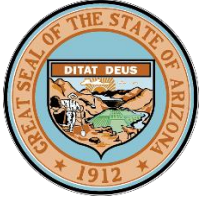
A person commits *extreme DUI*, also a class 1 misdemeanor, by driving a vehicle in Arizona and having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.15 or more within two hours of driving ([A.R.S. § 28-1382](#)).

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)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 7-0-1-1

HB 2126: venue; employee conflict; superior court
Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows either party of a civil action to request a change in venue if either party is an employee of the judicial branch or the clerk of the superior court in which the civil action is.

History

Current statute outlines several conditions under which a change of venue motion may be entered. Change of venue by consent allows a superior court to, upon written consent of all parties, transfer the action for trial to the superior court of another county. Change of venue for cause allows either party, with 5 days notice, to file a motion for change of venue for the following reasons:

- 1) local prejudice;
- 2) witness convenience; or
- 3) any other good and sufficient reason, as decided by the judge (A.R.S. §§ [12-405](#); [12-406](#)).

A change in venue may also be requested by the opposing party if the county in which the action is pending is a party of the action ([A.R.S. § 12-407](#)).

Provisions

1. Entitles either party of a civil action the right to request a change in venue if either party is an employee of the judicial branch or clerk of the superior court in the county where the civil action is pending. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs the court, upon the request from either party for a change of venue, to transfer the action to the most convenient adjoining county, or to a county that both parties have agreed too. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 7-0-1-1

HB 2131: trafficking weapons or explosives

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds that those who have been convicted of trafficking more than three weapons or explosives are not eligible for pardon or various forms of early release.

History

[A.R.S. § 13-3102](#) defines *misconduct involving weapons* as knowingly engaging in a range of weapon-related acts, including (among other things) concealing a deadly weapon in transport while furthering certain crimes, possessing a weapon as a prohibited possessor, transferring a weapon to a prohibited possessor, discharging a firearm at an occupied structure to advance organized criminal groups, supplying a firearm knowing it will be used in a felony and trafficking weapons or explosives to a criminal gang for financial interest.

Under [A.R.S. § 31-233](#), the Director of the Department of Corrections may authorize an inmate's temporary removal under custody from a prison for limited purposes, including: medical research, medical treatment, certain kinds of prison labor, compassionate leave and for community reentry preparation during the last 90 days of the inmate's term.

Provisions

1. Prescribes that a person convicted of trafficking a weapon or explosive, when involving more than three weapons or explosives, is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or other special release from confinement, except as specifically authorized by [A.R.S. § 31-233](#). (Sec. 1)
2. Strikes the requirement that weapons or explosives need to be trafficked *for financial gain* to fall within the definition of trafficking. (Sec. 1)
3. Clarifies that trafficking a single weapon or explosive falls within the definition of trafficking. (Sec. 1)
4. 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

House: JUD DP 7-2-0-0

HB 2132: fentanyl; possession; sale; amount; sentencing

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Reduces the threshold for fentanyl that is involved in a sale, for the charge to meet enhanced sentencing requirements.

History

Under [A.R.S. § 13-3408](#), if a person possesses or uses a narcotic drug, he is guilty of a class 4 felony. If a person possesses or transports a narcotic drug for sale, he is guilty of a class 2 felony. If a person possesses or transports more than 200 grams of fentanyl for sale, for a first offence he is to be sentenced according to the following enhanced sentencing schema:

- 1) minimum sentence of 5 years;
- 2) presumptive sentence of 10 years; or
- 3) maximum sentence of 15 years.

If the individual has been previously convicted of possessing or transporting more than 200 grams of fentanyl for sale, the minimum, presumptive and maximum sentences are enhanced by five years each.

Provisions

1. Lowers the amount of fentanyl that must be involved in a sale to another person for enhanced sentencing ranges to apply, from 200 grams to 100 grams. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-1

HB 2144: child support; preborn children

Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Amends child support law to recognize a preborn child and to allow certain child support calculations and orders to begin based on a confirmed positive pregnancy test.

History

Under current law, a court may order either or both parents to pay child support. The Arizona Supreme Court is directed to establish child support guidelines in consideration of various listed statutory factors, including the financial resources of the parents, the needs of the child and the duration of parenting time ([A.R.S. § 25-320](#)).

As child support often is not ordered immediately when a case is filed, legal provision is made for retroactive child support. In such a case, if the court decides that child support is appropriate, then the court must:

- 1) calculate what support should have been paid for that past period by applying the child support guidelines retroactively back to the case filing date; and
- 2) set how that past-due amount will be paid, while crediting any temporary or voluntary support already paid during that time ([A.R.S. § 25-320](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires that, when the court orders retroactive child support, the retroactive application of the child support guidelines runs to the earlier of either:
 - a. the date of filing the dissolution, legal separation, maintenance or child support proceeding; or
 - b. the date of a positive pregnancy test that is confirmed by a licensed health care professional. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds that the Supreme Court, in establishing child support guidelines, must also consider the direct medical and pregnancy-related expenses of the mother of a preborn child. (Sec. 1)
3. Establishes limits and calculation rules for child support related to a preborn child by:
 - a. providing that, if the court enters an order for child support for the mother's medical and pregnancy-related expenses, the amount ordered for support of a preborn child may not exceed those direct medical and pregnancy-related expenses;
 - b. excluding, from pregnancy-related expenses, any expenses related to an elective abortion; and
 - c. requiring the amount ordered to be calculated from the date of a positive pregnancy test that is confirmed by a licensed health care professional. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *preborn child*. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2024: water supply development; definition; snowpack

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds to the definition of *water supply development* to allow the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA) to fund or finance snowpack augmentation.

History

WIFA provides financial assistance to Arizona communities for construction, rehabilitation, or improvements of water infrastructure facilities in the form of financing, grants or the issuance of bonds. Additionally, WIFA supports water supply development, conservation and long-term water augmentation projects ([A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 8](#)).

Currently *water supply development* means:

- 1) the act of acquiring water or the rights to contracts for water to increase the water supply; or
- 2) the planning, designing or building of water-related facilities, including any reviews, permits or plans necessary for those facilities, for any of the following purposes:
 - a. conveyance or delivery of water;
 - b. storage or recovery of water;
 - c. reclamation, remediation and reuse of water;
 - d. replenishment of groundwater;
 - e. active or passive stormwater recharge; or
 - f. conservation of water ([A.R.S § 49-1201](#)).

Provisions

1. Expands the definition of *water supply development* to include:
 - a. *projects* as it relates to planning, designing, building or developing water-related facilities including any reviews, permits or plans; and
 - b. snowpack augmentation pursuant to weather control and cloud modification statute. (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
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 9-1-0-0

HB 2029: water conservation grant fund; disclosure

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires an eligible entity that receives water from a multi-county water conservation district and that applies for a grant from the Water Conservation Grant Fund to disclose additional information in the eligible entity's application.

History

The Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA) finances the construction, rehabilitation and improvement of drinking water, waste water, reclamation and other water quality facilities or projects from federal funds and authorizes grants and issues bonds to support water supply development.

Laws 2022, Chapter 366 established the Water Conservation Grant Fund (Fund) to facilitate voluntary water conservation programs or projects that are expected to result in at least one of the following:

- 1) long-term reductions in water use;
- 2) improvements in water use efficiency; or
- 3) improvements in water reliability (A.R.S. §§ [49-1203](#), [49-1203.01](#), [49-1332](#))(JLBC).

An *eligible entity* is:

- 1) a water provider; or
- 2) any city, town, county, district, commission, authority or other public entity that is organized and that exists under the statutory law of this state or under a voter-approved charter or initiative of this state ([A.R.S. § 49-1301](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires an entity that receives water from a multi-county water conservation district that applies for a grant from the Fund to disclose the:
 - a. projected water savings;
 - b. source of any water that the project is estimated to save and whether that water is groundwater or surface water; and
 - c. entity's plan for the saved water. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *eligible entity*. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs WIFA to adopt rules for implementation not later than 90 days after the effective date of this act. (Sec. 2)
4. 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

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

**HB 2030: water conservation grant fund; education
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Removes education and research programs from the eligible uses of monies in the Water Conservation Grant Fund.

History

The Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona (WIFA) may issue bonds, enter into loan agreements and administer federal grants. WIFA administers the Clean Water Revolving Fund, the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Fund, the Hardship Grant Fund, the Water Supply Development Revolving Fund, the Long-Term Water Augmentation Fund and the Water Conservation Grant Fund. In 2022, WIFA's authority was expanded to provide financial resources for projects relating to water supply development in order to improve current and long-term water supplies ([Laws 2022, Chapter 366](#))(A.R.S. §§ [49-1203](#), [49-1203.01](#)).

Currently, monies in the Water Conservation Grant Fund (Fund) may be used for:

- 1) education and research programs on how to reduce water consumption, increase water efficiency or increase water reuse;
- 2) programs and projects for rainwater harvesting, gray water systems, efficiency upgrades, installing drought-resistant landscaping, turf removal and other water-use-reduction practices;
- 3) programs or projects to promote groundwater recharge and aquifer health;
- 4) programs or projects to improve groundwater conservation and surface water flows;
- 5) landscape watershed protection;
- 6) projects facilitating coordinated water management;
- 7) programs or projects to reduce structural water overuse issues; and
- 8) program implementation and administration costs for eligible programs ([A.R.S. § 49-1332](#)).

Provisions

1. Eliminates education and research programs from the outlined list of purposes for which monies in the Fund may be used. (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
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0 | APPROP DPA 11-7-0-0

HB 2053: appropriation; stormwater recharge mapping; sites

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates \$100,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in fiscal year (FY) 2027 to the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) for updated stormwater recharge mapping. Directs ADWR to provide a map of recharge sites that meet certain specifications.

History

[Laws 2016, Chapter 164](#) directed ADWR and the Arizona State Land Department (SLD) to cooperate to develop a preliminary report that identified potential water storage sites on State Trust land. [Laws 2021, Chapter 33](#) directed the two agencies to focus specifically on underground water storage sites and allowed for the completion of the 2017 preliminary analysis ([Water Storage Report, ADWR & SLD](#)).

[Laws 2025, Chapter 233](#) appropriated \$250,000 in FY 2026 to the Natural Resource Conservation Board (NRCB) to clean and restore groundwater recharge facilities that provide flood control benefits and are located in a groundwater basin that has been designated as a subsequent active management area (subsequent AMA).

A general adjudication of a water right is defined as an action for the judicial determination or establishment of the extent and priority of the rights of all persons to use water in any river system and source ([A.R.S. § 45-251](#)).

An agricultural improvement district is a public, political, taxing subdivision of the state, and a municipal corporation to the extent of the powers and privileges conferred by Title 48, Chapter 17 or granted generally to municipal corporations and statutes of the state, including immunity of its property and bonds from taxation ([A.R.S. § 48-2302](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$100,000 from the state GF in FY 2027 to ADWR for updated stormwater recharge mapping. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs ADWR to, within 180 days of the effective date of this act, cooperate with an agricultural improvement district and the NRCB to provide an updated map of potential stormwater recharge sites in the state that do not conflict with existing surface water rights. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that the updated stormwater recharge map must identify the location of potential stormwater recharge sites that:
 - a. are located on any lands in the state, including public and private lands;
 - b. have optimum soil conditions for stormwater infiltration and groundwater recharge; and
 - c. do not include streams or natural channels that are subject to a general adjudication of water rights or lands that stormwater may run off and enter a stream or natural channel before evaporation. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *stormwater* as rainwater runoff that does not enter a stream or natural channel and that is otherwise lost to evaporation. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committees on Appropriations; Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Adjusts, from 180 days after the effective date to within one year after the effective date, the time frame in which ADWR is required to coordinate with outlined agencies and entities to create an updated map of potential stormwater recharge sites.

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

2. Expands the list of agencies and entities with which ADWR must coordinate and outlines the purposes for the coordination.
3. Strikes language that disqualified certain stormwater recharge sites from being mapped and replaces it with language requiring that mapped sites *would not, if developed, capture appropriable surface water*.
4. Removes language that disqualified certain stormwater recharge sites from being mapped if they included streams or natural channels subject to a general adjudication of water rights or lands that stormwater may run off of and enter a stream or natural channel before evaporation.
5. Adds *unappropriated* to the section's definition of *stormwater*.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 10-0-0-0

HB 2096: forgivable financial assistance; cesspool remediation

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA) to award financial assistance to counties for the purpose of remediating, replacing or closing cesspools that present risks to water sources and public health.

History

WIFA is statutorily charged with the administration of financing for the construction, rehabilitation, acquisition and improvement of water infrastructure across the state. WIFA uses both federal and state funds to award grants, issue bonds and enter into loan agreements.

WIFA administers both the Clean Water Revolving Fund and Drinking Water Revolving Fund, which exist to assist eligible entities in complying with water quality standards including but not limited to the [Safe Drinking Water Act](#) and [Clean Water Act](#) (A.R.S. §§ [49- 1203](#), [49-1203.01](#), [49- 1222](#), [49- 1242](#)).

Current Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) rules prohibit the construction and use of cesspools for sewage disposal due to groundwater contamination risks.

Cesspool is defined as a pit, collection structure or subsurface fluid distribution system, which may or may not be partially lined, that receives discharged sewage. A cesspool is not an on-site wastewater treatment facility, such as a septic tank, vault, or other structure permitted by ADEQ ([A.A.C. R18-9-101](#), [R18-9-A309](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a county to apply for and receive financial assistance from WIFA for the remediation, closure or replacement of cesspools that present a risk to groundwater, surface water or public health. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs WIFA to award financial assistance using monies from the Clean Water Revolving Fund or the Drinking Water Revolving Fund. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that financial assistance received may be used only for projects that eliminate existing cesspools and replace the cesspool with an on-site wastewater system approved by ADEQ or that has a connection to a wastewater treatment facility. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a county that receives such financial assistance to prioritize the remediation, closure or replacement of cesspools that are located in areas that:
 - a. have known groundwater vulnerability;
 - b. are near surface waters; or
 - c. are in communities with low-to-moderate income households. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows a county to establish income-based eligibility criteria for owner-occupied properties but prohibits the application of means testing to the remediation of abandoned or uninhabitable properties. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires a county coordinate with ADEQ to ensure that each project that receives financial assistance complies with the county's water quality management plan. (Sec. 1)
7. Specifies that a county that receives financial assistance is not required to obtain voter approval to accept the financial assistance. (Sec. 1)
8. Expands WIFA's powers to include awarding financial assistance for the remediation, closure or replacement

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

of cesspools. (Sec. 2)

9. Requires the WIFA Board to provide an annual report summarizing financial assistance awarded for the closure or remediation of cesspools and that contains certain outlined data. (Sec. 3)
10. Expands authorized uses of monies in the Clean Water Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water Revolving Fund to include funding of financial assistance for remediation and closure of cesspools. (Sec. 4, 5)
11. Contains a legislative findings and intent clause. (Sec. 6)
12. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 5)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2097: irrigation non-expansion areas; withdrawal; maximum

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes a maximum annual groundwater withdrawal limit for irrigation use from non-exempt wells in Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas (INAs). Allows a person to substitute irrigated acres or replace non-exempt wells for irrigation uses in subsequent INAs.

History

Arizona's Groundwater Code (Code), enacted in 1980, prescribed uses of groundwater to conserve, protect and allocate its use and provide a framework for the comprehensive management and regulation of the withdrawal, transportation, use, conservation and conveyance of rights to use groundwater in this state. As part of the management framework, the Code initially designated two INAs and allowed for subsequent INAs to be designated at the behest of the Director of the Department of Water Resources (Director) in certain circumstances. Currently there are three INAs: Joseph City, Harquahala and Hualapai Valley ([ADWR](#)) (A.R.S. §§ [45-401](#), [45-431](#) and [45-432](#)).

Arizona can categorize groundwater wells as either exempt or non-exempt. Exempt wells are primarily used for domestic use and are designed to pump no more than 35 gallons per minute. Non-exempt wells do not qualify as exempt or replacement wells and have a pump capacity of greater than 35 gallons per minute (A.R.S. §§ [45-454](#) and [45-2701](#)).

Provisions

Groundwater Withdrawal Limitations and Exemptions

1. Prohibits annual withdrawal of more than six acre-feet of groundwater per acre of legally irrigated land from non-exempt wells in initial and subsequent INAs. (Sec. 1)
2. Assesses a penalty of \$150 for a violation of the six acre-feet per acre of irrigated land annual limit in initial and subsequent INAs. (Sec. 1)
3. Provides that in subsequent INAs, irrigation must occur with groundwater prior to the initiation of designation of the INA to continue to irrigate with groundwater in the established INA. (Sec. 1)
4. Removes effluent, diffused water on the surface and surface water from the allowed types of water for irrigation after the designation of a subsequent INA. (Sec. 1)
5. Designates that existing requirements and exemptions for water measuring devices apply to initial INAs only. (Sec. 1)
6. Establishes requirements for measuring devices in subsequent INAs. (Sec. 1)
7. Reduces the penalty assessed for failure to file a report to the Director from \$150 to \$125. (Sec. 1)
8. Exempts a correctional facility that meets certain parameters from the six acre-foot of groundwater per acre of irrigated land limit. (Sec. 1)
9. Establishes new exemptions from using a water measuring device on a non-exempt well for irrigation use in a subsequent INA if:
 - a. groundwater withdrawn from the well for an irrigation use is used only on land that is owned by a person that has the right to irrigate 10 or fewer contiguous acres of land at the place of use;
 - b. groundwater withdrawn from the well is not used on land that is part of an integrated farming operation;

c. the person

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

withdraws two and one-half or fewer acre-feet of groundwater per acre of land that is irrigated in a calendar year; and

- d. the person provides an estimate of the quantity of groundwater withdrawn in the previous calendar year and files a report to the Director. (Sec. 1)

Substitution of Acres and Wells

1. Allows a person that owns land that may be legally irrigated in an INA to:
 - a. permanently retire those acres from irrigation and substitute them for the same number of acres in the same INA if the person demonstrates to the Director's satisfaction that the substitution will not lead to a new increase in groundwater withdrawals in the INA; and
 - b. construct a new non-exempt well for an irrigation use or a replacement non-exempt well in a new location for irrigation use in the same INA if:
 - i. the location of the new non-exempt well of the replacement non-exempt well complies with existing regulations; and
 - ii. the construction of the new non-exempt well or replacement non-exempt well in a location will not lead to a net increase in groundwater withdrawal in the INA. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires the rules that govern the location of new wells and replacement wells in new locations in AMAs apply to subsequent INAs if the new non-exempt wells or the replacement non-exempt wells in new locations are for an irrigation use. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 9-1-0-0 | APPROP DP 17-1-0-0

HB 2116: appropriation; Colorado River litigation fund

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates \$1,000,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in fiscal year (FY) 2027 to the Colorado River litigation fund.

History

The Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) administers the Colorado River litigation fund. ADWR is tasked with protecting, conserving and enhancing Arizona's water supplies ([JLBC](#)).

[Laws 2025, Chapter 238](#) established the Colorado River litigation fund for the sole purpose of initiating, defending or participating in litigation related to the state's apportionment of Colorado River water or any other rights regarding Colorado River water.

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$1,000,000 from the state GF in FY 2027 to the Colorado River litigation fund. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 7-3-0-0

HB 2117: natural resource conservation board; fund

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Moves disbursement authority of the Environmental Special Plate Fund (Fund) from the State Land Department (SLD) to the State Natural Resource Conservation Board (Board). Increases the amount the Board must annually distribute from the Fund to natural resource conservation districts (NRCs) for education purposes. Amends the replacement appointee criteria for when a Board member's term as a NRC supervisor expires.

History

[Laws 2024, Chapter 258](#) established the Board and transferred authority over NRCs from SLD to the Board. The Board is composed of members appointed by both the Governor and legislative leadership, some of whom are NRC supervisors, along with representatives from SLD, the Arizona Department of Agriculture, the Game & Fish Department and the State Forester.

The Board coordinates Arizona's 32 NRCs and 26 NRC education centers by facilitating information sharing between NRC supervisors, providing consultation services and requiring each NRC to file annual audits. The Board also coordinates federal assistance for NRCs and is required to provide grants to NRCs and Tribal Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Currently, if a Board member's term as a NRC supervisor expires, the Board member may not serve out the remainder of their term and the appointee to replace the Board member must be from the same geographic resource area ([A.R.S. § 41-6011](#)).

Provisions

1. Changes the disbursement authority of the Fund from the SLD to the Board. (Sec. 1)
2. Reassigns power to the Board to define from where members of Board are elected. (Sec. 2)
3. Increases, from \$5,000 annually to not more than \$10,000 annually, the amount the Board is required to distribute from the Fund to each NRC with an established education center for the purpose of developing and implementing an environmental education program. (Sec. 3).
4. States that all who are serving as members of the Board on the effective date of this act may continue to serve until the expiration of their normal terms but that all subsequent appointments to the Board must be made as prescribed by the amended statute. (Sec. 4)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DP 8-1-0-0

HB2016: tax returns; late filing; penalties

Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15

Committee on Ways & Means

Overview

Beginning January 1, 2026, removes the penalty due to the Department of Revenue (DOR), for late-filing tax returns, if the tax amount shows zero due.

History

If a taxpayer fails or refuses to file a return on notice and demand by the Department of Revenue (DOR), the taxpayer shall pay a penalty — either \$25 or 4.5% of the taxes due, whichever is greater —, which is due and payable on notice and demand by DOR, in addition to any penalty, unless it is shown that the failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to wilful neglect. This penalty is payable on notice and demand from DOR. ([A.R.S. § 42-1125](#))

Provisions

1. Removes the late penalty required for late filed returns, if the tax to be shown on the return is zero. (Sec. 1)
2. Applies to taxable periods beginning January 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DP 5-4-0-0

HB2104: agricultural property; classification; inspection

Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Generally, prevents a county assessor from reclassifying agricultural property for four years, if an owner prevails in an appeal.

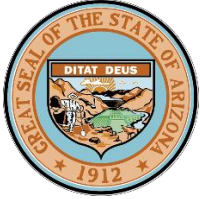
History

Statute requires a county assessor notify a property owner whether his land has been approved or denied for agricultural property-tax classification no later than the time the assessor next mails the property's notice of valuation. If the classification is denied, the assessor must also send the reason for the denial within 120 days after the owner applied; the owner then has the right to appeal the decision of the assessor as prescribed by statute. ([A.R.S. § 42-12155](#))

Provisions

1. Prohibits a county assessor from reclassifying agricultural property for four years if an owner prevails in an appeal, unless one of the following occurs:
 - a. the owner files a change in use notice;
 - b. the property is spilt; or
 - c. a change in ownership or lease of the property. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DP 5-4-0-0

HB 2105: agricultural property; inspections; notice

Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Mandates that the Department of Revenue (DOR) and county assessors provide advance notice of certain property inspections and provide inspection reports to property owners.

History

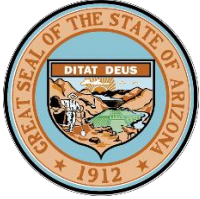
Arizona law authorizes DOR to investigate property values, demand relevant public or private records, and physically inspect property to determine its taxable value. Additionally, county assessors are obligated to conduct on-site inspections of agricultural properties: each year they must inspect at least one quarter of such parcels, ensuring that every agricultural property is reviewed and appraised at least once every four years. If, during these inspections, a property is found not to qualify for agricultural classification, the owner must be notified (A.R.S. §§ [42-11053](#); [42-12158](#)).

Under [A.R.S. § 42-12156](#), the owner of an agricultural property must notify the county assessor with a change in use notice if the property ceases to qualify as agricultural property.

Provisions

1. Requires DOR, when conducting inspections under its property valuation investigation authority, to:
 - a. notify the owner or possessor that an inspection will occur and provide the date of said inspection; and
 - b. provide a copy of the inspection report to the owner or possessor. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the county assessor, for agricultural-property onsite inspections, to:
 - a. notify the owner before an inspection occurs and provide the date of said inspection; and
 - b. provide a copy of the inspection report to the owner. (Sec. 2)
3. Establishes that a property meeting the criteria for agricultural classification is not subject to an onsite inspection for the three-year period after the most recent onsite inspection, unless:
 - a. the property owner files a change in use notice;
 - b. the property is split; or
 - c. there is a change in ownership or lease of the property. (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

House: WM DP 5-3-0-1

HB 2289: truth in taxation; bonds; notices

Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies various Truth in Taxation statutes and election informational-pamphlet requirements for cities and counties (municipalities), school districts and other taxing entities, to include in the tax impact examples, an additional owner-occupied home value of \$400,000.

History

When school districts or municipalities hold elections to issue bonds or override their statutory budget limits, they must send out informational pamphlets that contain statutorily specified data and information. Among this information is a tax impact example, that shows the tax rate and cost of such an election passing, for the owner of a single-family home that is valued at \$100,000 (A.R.S. §§ [15-481](#); [15-491](#); [35-454](#)).

Arizona law contains multiple Truth in Taxation notice-and-hearing requirements that apply when a taxing jurisdiction proposes a property tax levy that is higher than the prior year's levy. These Truth in Taxation requirements generally include a section specifying what notice must be sent, including a tax impact example, that shows the tax rate and cost of such an election for certain properties at given valuations (A.R.S. §§ [15-905.01](#); [15-1461.01](#); [41-1276](#); [42-17107](#); [48-254](#)).

Provisions

1. Revises the informational pamphlet for the budget overrides and bond elections of school districts and municipalities to include, for the examples of the tax rate and estimated cost associated with the proposal, a single-family home valued at \$100,000 and \$400,000. (Sec. 1-2, 5)
2. Revises the informational pamphlet for the bond election of a municipality to include, for the examples of the tax rate and estimated cost associated with the proposal, a commercial property valued at \$2,000,000. (Sec. 5)
3. Revises the Truth in Taxation hearing notice for a tax increase to include the estimated tax impact of an increase in property taxes on a home valued at \$400,000. (Sec. 3-4, 6-8)
4. Makes various technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-8)

<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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