

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

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[HB 2312](#)^(BSI) patriotic youth groups; school access.
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DP (6-5-0-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA Abs:
FINK)

[HB 2318](#)^(BSI) school districts; elections; term limits
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DP (6-5-0-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA Abs:
FINK)

[HB 2320](#)^(BSI) school districts; bonds; financial advisors
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DP (7-3-2-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK Present: GARCIA,
ABEYTIA)

[HB 2376](#)^(BSI) schools; real estate transactions; prohibitions
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2378](#)^(BSI) school facilities oversight board; members
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DP (8-4-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2379](#)^(BSI) school district governing boards; training
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DPA (7-5-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2380](#)^(BSI) school districts; board meetings; expenditures
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DP (8-4-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2383](#)^(BSI) school districts; leases; housing development
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DP (6-5-1-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA
Present: BIASIUCCI)

[HB 2384](#)^(BSI) school districts; lease agreements; requirements
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DP (6-4-2-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA Present: BIASIUCCI,
HERNANDEZ L)

[HB 2482](#)^(BSI) building renewal grants; procurement practices
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DPA/SE (7-2-2-1)
(No: SIMACEK, GARCIA Abs: FINK Present: GUTIERREZ, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2764](#)^(BSI) computer science proficiency; state seal
SPONSOR: WILMETH, LD 2 HOUSE
ED 2/3/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

Chairman: John Gillette, LD 30 **Vice Chairman:** Rachel Keshel, LD 17
Analyst: Grey Gartin **Intern:** Aidan Walker

[HB 2006](#)^(BSI) sample ballots; mailing date
SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE
FMAE 1/28/2026 DP (5-0-1-1)
(Abs: GARCIA Present: KOLODIN)

[HB 2226](#)^(BSI) processing arrestees; veteran status
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
FMAE 2/4/2026 DP (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2406](#)^(BSI) department of veterans' services; study
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
FMAE 2/4/2026 DP (5-0-1-1)
(Abs: GARCIA Present: KOLODIN)

[HB 2663](#)^(BSI) leaves of absence; military training
SPONSOR: PEÑA, LD 23 HOUSE
FMAE 2/4/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2806](#)^(BSI) lawful presence; public programs; verification
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
FMAE 1/28/2026 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2901](#)^(BSI) voting equipment; requirements; origin
SPONSOR: MONTENEGRO, LD 29 HOUSE
FMAE 1/28/2026 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2902](#)^(BSI) electoral college; support
SPONSOR: MONTENEGRO, LD 29 HOUSE
FMAE 1/28/2026 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2976](#)^(BSI) justice courts; administration; due process
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ A, LD 20 HOUSE
FMAE 2/4/2026 DP (6-0-1-0)
(Present: GARCIA)

Committee on Government

Chairman: Walt Blackman, LD 7 **Vice Chairman:** Lisa Fink, LD 27
Analyst: Montse Lavender **Intern:** Madeleine Nseir

[HB 2129](#)^(BSI) municipal public libraries; annual report
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
GOV 2/4/2026 DP (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: KESHEL)

[HB 2228](#)_(BSI) elder abuse; registry; attorney general
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
GOV 1/28/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2439](#)_(BSI) public cold plunge; rules; exemption
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
GOV 2/4/2026 DP (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: KESHEL)

[HB 2773](#)_(BSI) international criminal court; government resources
SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
GOV 2/4/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2825](#)_(BSI) fines; fees; assessments; restitution; nonpayment
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
GOV 2/4/2026 DPA (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2873](#)_(BSI) competitive sealed bidding; questions; answers
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
GOV 2/4/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2876](#)_(BSI) public bodies; executive sessions; agenda
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
GOV 2/4/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HCR 2005](#)_(BSI) legislative session; adjournment
SPONSOR: WILMETH, LD 2 HOUSE
GOV 2/4/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1

Vice Chairman: Ralph Heap, LD 10

Analyst: Ahjahna Graham

Intern: Logan Kilbey

[HB 2049](#)_(BSI) radiation therapy; rural counties
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 1/22/2026 DP (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: MATHIS)

[HB 2050](#)_(BSI) radiologic technologists; radiologist assistants
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 1/22/2026 DPA (10-2-0-0)
(No: PINGERELLI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2177](#)_(BSI) AHCCCS; waivers; American Indians; services
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 1/22/2026 DPA (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2183](#)_(BSI) emergency medicine; study committee
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 1/22/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2184](#)_(BSI) fetal death; funeral homes
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 2/2/2026 DPA (7-4-1-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI Present:
LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 2190](#)_(BSI) physician assistants; licensure compact
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 1/26/2026 DP (11-1-0-0)
(No: PINGERELLI)

[HB 2202](#)_(BSI) appropriations; dementia care; telementoring program
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 1/26/2026 DP (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: LIGUORI)
APPROP 1/28/2026 DP (15-2-0-1)
(No: OLSON, WAY Abs: BLATTMAN)

[HB 2206](#)_(BSI) SNAP; error rate; forensic audit
SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE
HHS 2/2/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
NÁJERA)

[HB 2321](#)_(BSI) DCS; credit freeze; consumer reporting
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
HHS 2/2/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2322](#)_(BSI) DCS; investigations; interviews; recording
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
HHS 2/2/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2438](#)_(BSI) podiatric licensure compact
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/2/2026 DP (10-2-0-0)
(No: PINGERELLI, HEAP)

[HB 2442](#)_(BSI) SNAP; mandatory employment and training
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
HHS 2/2/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
NÁJERA)

[HB 2448](#)_(BSI) SNAP; work requirement waivers; exemptions
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
HHS 2/2/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
NÁJERA)

[HB 2797](#)_(BSI) SNAP; TANF; public welfare; verification.
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
HHS 2/2/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
NÁJERA)

Committee on International Trade

Chairman: Tony Rivero, LD 27

Analyst: Luca Moldovan

Vice Chairman: Michele Peña, LD 23

Intern: Izaak Carlebach

[HB 2754](#)^(BSI) commerce authority; board of directors
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
IT 2/4/2026 DP (5-0-2-3)
(Abs: CARBONE, HERNANDEZ C, WENINGER Present: TRAVERS,
AUSTIN)

Committee on Judiciary

Chairman: Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1

Analyst: Nathan McRae

Vice Chairman: Khyl Powell, LD 14

Intern: Nicholas Putrow

[HB 2205](#)^(BSI) criminal damage; trespassing; critical facilities
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DP (6-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2265](#)^(BSI) courts; fees; assessments
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DP (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2413](#)^(BSI) sex offenders; electronic monitoring
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA, POWELL)

[HB 2415](#)^(BSI) kratom products; narcotic drugs
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DPA (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[HB 2589](#)^(BSI) unlawful exposure; minors; drag show
SPONSOR: WAY, LD 15 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[HB 2661](#)^(BSI) parents' rights; guardianship; notice; attestation
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DP (8-0-1-0)
(Present: GARCIA)

[HB 2720](#)^(BSI) prostitution; assessment; anti-human trafficking fund
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DPA (8-0-1-0)
(Present: GARCIA)

[HB 2771](#)^(BSI) community supervision; rehabilitation; costs
SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DP (8-0-0-1)
(Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2833](#)_(BSI) mandatory reporting; violent threats; minors
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DPA (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[HB 2870](#)_(BSI) residence of sex offenders; regulation
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
JUD 2/4/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA, POWELL)

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

Chairman: Lupe Diaz, LD 19 **Vice Chairman:** Michele Peña, LD 23
Analyst: Corbin Wright **Intern:** Harrison Culverhouse

[HB 2156](#)_(BSI) livestock compensation fund; appropriation
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 1/26/2026 DPA (5-2-0-1)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL Abs: STAHL HAMILTON)
APPROP 2/4/2026 DPA (10-7-0-1)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,
TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK Abs: RIVERO)

[HB 2167](#)_(BSI) attorney general; nuisance action; damages
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 2/2/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2168](#)_(BSI) public nuisance action; consent requirement
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 2/2/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2169](#)_(BSI) attorney general; nuisance action; defamation
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 2/2/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2171](#)_(BSI) land ownership; hostile entities; prohibition
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 2/2/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HCM 2005](#)_(BSI) property ownership; communist country; restrictions
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 2/2/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

Chairman: Gail Griffin, LD 19 **Vice Chairman:** Chris Lopez, LD 16
Analyst: Corbin Wright **Intern:** Harrison Culverhouse

[HB 2014](#)_(BSI) fuel formulations; modeling; study; appropriation
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DPA (10-0-0-0)

AUSTIN, VOLK)

[HB 2145](#)_(BSI) petition; waiver; fuel formulations
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs:

WILLOUGHBY)

[HB 2331](#)_(BSI) electric service providers; energy reliability
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DPA/SE (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)
NREW 2/3/2026 DPA/SE ON RECON (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2340](#)_(BSI) certificate; environmental compatibility; factors
SPONSOR: HEAP, LD 10 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARTER P)

[HB 2400](#)_(BSI) motor fuel tax holiday
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2401](#)_(BSI) fuel formulations; biennial review
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2428](#)_(BSI) emissions; reduction credits; counties
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DPA (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2494](#)_(BSI) certificate; environmental compatibility; zoning; exemption
SPONSOR: TAYLOR, LD 29 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2696](#)_(BSI) commerce authority; gas; prices; prioritization
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2756](#)_(BSI) utilities; high load factor customers
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DPA (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2795](#)_(BSI) small modular reactors; zoning; approval
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2798](#)^(BSI) appropriation; Arizona geological survey; study
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
NREW 1/27/2026 DPA (7-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)
APPROP 1/28/2026 DPA (11-5-1-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN)

Abs: BLATTMAN Present: VOLK)

[HB 2955](#)^(BSI) gasoline formulations; air quality
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HCM 2008](#)^(BSI) gas tax elimination
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
NREW 2/3/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

Chairman: David Marshall, Sr., LD 7 **Vice Chairman:** Pamela Carter, LD 4
Analyst: Nathan McRae **Intern:** Nicholas Putrow

[HB 2207](#)^(BSI) appropriation; braille transcription program
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
PSLE 1/26/2026 DP (9-0-4-2)
(Abs: BIASIUCCI, CREWS Present: KOLODIN, MÁRQUEZ, POWELL,
ABEYTIA)
APPROP 1/28/2026 DP (17-0-0-1)
(Abs: BLATTMAN)

Committee on Rural Economic Development

Chairman: Teresa Martinez, LD 16 **Vice Chairman:** Chris Lopez, LD 16
Analyst: Paul Benny **Intern:** Zane Ellwood

[HB 2106](#)^(BSI) transportation tax; deposit; county board
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
RED 1/29/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2258](#)^(BSI) tourism advisory council; representation
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
RED 1/29/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

Committee on Regulatory Oversight

Chairman: Joseph Chaplik, LD 3 **Vice Chairman:** Alexander Kolodin, LD 3
Analyst: Diana Clay **Intern:** Isabella Gutwein

[HB 2123](#)^(BSI) bullion depository; establishment
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
RO 2/3/2026 DP (4-0-1-0)
(Present: KOLODIN)

[HB 2140](#)^(BSI) bullion depository; state monies; treasurer
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
RO 2/3/2026 DP (4-0-1-0)
(Present: KOLODIN)

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

Chairman: Leo Biasiucci, LD 30

Vice Chairman: Teresa Martinez, LD 16

Analyst: Luca Moldovan

Intern: Izaak Carlebach

HB 2003 _(BSI)	driver license instruction permit; age
SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25	HOUSE
	TI 1/28/2026 DP (5-1-1-0)
	(No: CONTRERAS P Present: MARTINEZ)
HB 2111 _(BSI)	driver license examination; motorcycle awareness
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16	HOUSE
	TI 1/28/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)
HB 2112 _(BSI)	special plate; conservative grassroots network
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16	HOUSE
	TI 1/28/2026 DP (6-1-0-0)
	(No: CONTRERAS P)
HB 2114 _(BSI)	motorcycle registration requirements; safety fund
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16	HOUSE
	TI 1/28/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)
HB 2256 _(BSI)	salvage vehicles; abandoned; insurance claim
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30	HOUSE
	TI 2/4/2026 DPA (7-0-0-0)
HB 2323 _(BSI)	warranties; leased vehicles; lessee; definition
SPONSOR: CARTER P, LD 4	HOUSE
	TI 1/28/2026 DP (6-0-0-1)
	(Abs: BLISS)
HB 2367 _(BSI)	neighborhood electric vehicles; VLT; exemption
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17	HOUSE
	TI 2/4/2026 DP (6-0-1-0)
	(Present: CONTRERAS P)
HB 2369 _(BSI)	traffic violation; judge; signature; requirement
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16	HOUSE
	TI 2/4/2026 DPA (7-0-0-0)
HB 2398 _(BSI)	watercraft; insurance requirements; penalties
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30	HOUSE
	TI 1/28/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)
HB 2443 _(BSI)	commercial driver license; English proficiency
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16	HOUSE
	TI 1/28/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
	(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ C, TSOSIE)
HB 2446 _(BSI)	motor carriers; English proficiency
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16	HOUSE
	TI 1/28/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
	(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ C, TSOSIE)

[HB 2916](#)_(BSI) traffic schools; instructors; fingerprint clearance
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
TI 2/4/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HCM 2007](#)_(BSI) state route 69; urge renaming
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
TI 2/4/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HCR 2004](#)_(BSI) photo enforcement systems; prohibition.
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
TI 2/4/2026 DP (6-1-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P)

[HR 2003](#)_(BSI) Route 66 centennial
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
TI 2/4/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

Committee on Ways & Means

Chairman: Justin Olson, LD 10
Analyst: Vince Perez

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

[HB 2089](#)_(BSI) ASRS; premium payment
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
WM 2/4/2026 DP (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2090](#)_(BSI) ASRS; long-term disability
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
WM 2/4/2026 DP (8-1-0-0)
(No: CARTER N)

[HB 2092](#)_(BSI) ASRS; eligibility waiver
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
WM 2/4/2026 DP (8-1-0-0)
(No: SANDOVAL)

[HB 2477](#)_(BSI) Arizona's education savings plan; revisions
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
WM 2/4/2026 DP (5-3-1-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, LUNA-NÁJERA Present: CREWS)

[HB 2785](#)_(BSI) conformity; internal revenue code; deductions
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
WM 2/4/2026 DPA (5-4-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: AII DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2452: comprehensive plans; data centers; nuclear Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2 Caucus & COW

Overview

Alters a county's comprehensive plan to include small modular reactors (SMR) and data centers.

History

The county board of supervisors (Board) is required to form a planning and zoning commission (Commission) that advises the board on matters of planning, zoning, subdivision platting and adopting and enforcing rules that may apply to the development of its area of jurisdiction. The Commission must make reports and recommendations relating to development of county upon requests of the Board ([A.R.S. § 11-802](#)).

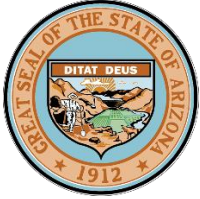
Comprehensive plans are used for development and consultation with other governments, utilities, agencies and military. These comprehensive plans must confer with the Arizona State Land Department and governing bodies for the development of the county. Proposed plans or amendments are circulated for review, with public hearing before the plans move to the Commission and the Board. These plans remain effective for up to 10 years where they must be readopted or replaced ([A.R.S. § 11-805](#)).

SMR are nuclear fission reactors that produce electrical energy output and are smaller in both size and output from more traditional, larger nuclear reactors. SMRs vary in size, technology options, capabilities, deployment scenarios and output. These reactors vary in size from tens of megawatts up to hundreds of megawatts, can be used for power generation, process heat, desalination or other industrial uses. SMR designs may employ light water as a coolant or other non-light water coolants such as a gas, liquid metal or molten salt ([DOE](#)).

Provisions

1. Modifies the comprehensive plan to include:
 - a. studies and recommendations related to electric power production and demand, including SMRs and data centers;
 - b. the extent of uses of the land for energy and mining; and
 - c. planning for energy use that designates the proposed general distribution, location and extent of the uses of the land for thermal and nonthermal electric generating units appropriate to the county. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a land use plan to include the designation of the proposed general distribution, location and extent of the uses of land for the construction and operation of data center usage and data center facilities. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies the land designations are sufficient in location and extent to not prevent or prohibit the use of land for construction or operation of data centers and SMRs in the county. (Sec. 1)
4. Removes from the comprehensive plan the inclusion of energy use that includes renewable energy. (Sec. 1)
5. Includes a submission of a county comprehensive plan within two years of the effective date. (Sec. 2)
6. 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: AII DPA 4-2-0-1

HB 2592: artificial intelligence; state agencies; rules

Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs each budget unit to establish regulations for implementing an Artificial Intelligence (AI) system.

History

The Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) is tasked with developing, implementing and maintaining coordinated statewide plans for information technology including serving as the state coordinator for information technology resources. The ADOA also develops lists of information technology that is owned, leased or employed by the state and adopts statewide technical and coordination standards for information technology. The ADOA is responsible for evaluating, approving or disapproving budget unit information technology plans, that are quality assurance and disaster recovery plans that must be submitted before May 15 on each year ([A.R.S. § 18-104](#)).

Budget unit is any department, commission board, institution or other agency of the state receiving, expending or disbursing state funds or incurring obligations of this state ([A.R.S. § 18-101](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates the ADOA Director to require each budget unit to;
 - a. identify opportunities to implement AI system solutions that reduce administrative burdens;
 - b. eliminate regulations that unnecessarily restrict AI system innovation;
 - c. streamline procurement processes to enable the adoption of AI systems;
 - d. establishes enterprise AI system governance to ensure consistent, efficient and appropriate use of AI to achieve internal and external objectives;
 - e. review existing regulations affecting AI system development to identify instances of regulatory capture or negative impacts on competition or innovation; and
 - f. modify or eliminate any AI system regulation that creates unreasonable barrier to AI system innovation. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs each budget unit in implementing AI systems to:
 - a. focus on reducing cost and improving service delivery;
 - b. not create new regulatory requirements that are solely applicable to private sector artificial intelligence system development; and
 - c. use existing staff and resources without creating new administrative bodies. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits a budget unit to adopt rules specifically regulating AI systems or computational resources unless outlined requirements are met. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that any emergency or temporary rule that regulates AI systems or computational resources must be approved by the Legislature is subject to all the following:
 - a. each rule in effect at the beginning of a legislative session must receive a ratifying vote to keep the rule in effect at the end of the legislative session;
 - b. the Legislature will schedule a vote on the floor of each house to ratify all rules within the first 30 days of the legislative session; and
the Legislature may not require more than a simple majority vote to ratify a rule. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *artificial intelligence system*, *computational resource* and *content*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

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

Committee on Artificial Intelligence and Innovation

1. Instructs that a report containing data and information regarding the implementation and effectiveness of the artificial intelligence system during the preceding fiscal year be sent to the Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate and to the Secretary of State's Office by December 1 of each year.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: APPROP DPA 16-1-0-1

HB 2224: produce incentive program; annual appropriation

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates \$2,000,000 ongoing from the state General Fund (GF), beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2027, to the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) to implement the Produce Incentive Program (Program).

History

The U.S. Food and Nutrition Service's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides financial assistance to eligible low-income households to purchase nutritionally adequate, low-cost foods. This assistance is available to households that meet financial eligibility tests for monthly income, fulfill work-related requirements and satisfy citizenship and legal permanent residence tests ([7 U.S.C. § 2012](#) et seq.).

The Program, known as the Double Up Food Bucks Program, provides matching monies up to \$20 per site per transaction for a SNAP enrollee, subject to available monies, for enrollees to purchase eligible Arizona-grown fruits and vegetables. Eligible goods can only be purchased at SNAP-authorized farmers markets, farm stands, mobile markets, community supported agriculture sites and grocery stores. DES must also use Program monies to research and evaluate the Program's impact for SNAP enrollees and Arizona agricultural producers ([A.R.S. § 46-231](#)).

The FY 2026 General Appropriations Act included a one-time increase of \$2,000,000 from the GF in FY 2026 for the Program ([FY 2026 Appropriations Report](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$2,000,000 from the GF in FY 2027 and each year thereafter to DES for the implementation of the Program. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Appropriations

1. Reduces the appropriation to \$1,000,000.

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: GOV W/D 0-0-0-0

House: APPROP DP 11-6-0-1

HB 2532: homelessness; data; performance audit; appropriation

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Instructs the Auditor General to conduct a special audit of monies spent on homelessness in Arizona and appropriates \$1,250,000 from the Housing Trust Fund in Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 to the Auditor General for the audit.

History

The Auditor General is responsible for conducting audits of state agencies, counties, universities, community college districts and school districts. A special audit may be conducted by the Auditor General upon request of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee or if a special audit is designated by law. A special audit is an audit of limited scope (A.R.S. §§ [41-1278](#), [41-1279.03](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs the Auditor General to conduct a special audit of the amount of monies spent on programs and services for homeless individuals in this state. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the special audit to include:
 - a. state expenditures;
 - b. expenditures of municipalities and counties with a homeless population higher than the per capita average in Arizona;
 - c. expenditures of federal monies allocated to Arizona for homeless programs; and
 - d. expenditures by state and local law enforcement agencies to address homelessness, including specified acts. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires all state and local government entities to cooperate with the special audit and to grant access, at no cost, to all financial records and other information necessary to complete the audit. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the special audit to examine:
 - a. the awarding of contracts and grants related to homeless services and support;
 - b. the metrics used to examine the success of any expenditures;
 - c. the efficiency of data management systems in relation to these programs; and
 - d. the expenditure for each homeless individual for each service provided. (Sec. 1)
5. Instructs the Auditor General to submit copies of the special audit report to specified members of the executive and legislative branches by December 31, 2027. (Sec. 1)
6. Contains a repeal date of July 1, 2028. (Sec. 1)
7. Appropriates \$1,250,000 from the Housing Trust Fund in FY 2027 to the Auditor General for the special audit. (Sec. 2)
8. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing. (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: APPROP DP 11-6-0-1

HB 2759: appropriation; department of veterans' services

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates \$500,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in fiscal year (FY) 2027 to the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services (ADVS) to partner with an educational institution located in Yavapai county to provide for veterans' programs.

History

The ADVS provides direct services to veterans, service members and their families through several state and federally funded programs and initiatives, including:

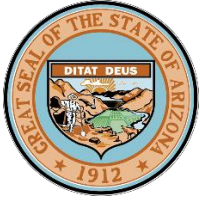
- 1) veteran benefits counselors;
- 2) four skilled-nursing veterans homes in Flagstaff, Phoenix, Tucson and Yuma to provide long and short-term care;
- 3) three Arizona veterans' memorial cemeteries in Bellemont, Marana and Sierra Vista;
- 4) financial assistance programs with the veterans' donation fund and military family relief fund; and
- 5) education and tuition assistance.

ADVS partners with community organizations across the public and private sectors to serve veterans, including targeted populations such as those experiencing homelessness ([Department of Veterans' Services](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$500,000 from the state GF in FY 2027 to the ADVS to partner with an educational institution located in Yavapai county to provide for veterans' programs. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session
Majority Research Staff

House: APPROP DP 9-7-2-0

HB 2554: biennial budget

**Sponsor: Representative Chaplik, LD 3
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Implements a biennial state budget process.

History

The Arizona Legislature adopts an annual budget for each fiscal year that contains general appropriations. [Article IV, Section 20, Part 2](#) of the Constitution of Arizona requires the General Appropriations Act (feed bill) contain only appropriations for the different state departments, state institutions, public schools and interest on public debt.

Before September 1 of every year, each budget unit is required to submit a budget request, including estimates of the financial requirements and receipts, as well as an operating plan, to the Governor ([A.R.S. § 35-113](#); [35-122](#)). The Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting must report on the use of federal monies by state agencies ([A.R.S. § 41-723](#)).

Before October 15 of every year, the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA), Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) and Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) must each submit a capital improvement plan to the Governor ([A.R.S. § 41-793](#)).

Not later than five days after the start of the legislative session, the Governor must annually submit to the Legislature a budget proposal containing a complete expenditure plan and estimate of revenues sufficient to meet proposed expenditures ([A.R.S. § 35-111](#); [35-118](#)).

From the time of transmission of the Executive budget report to the Legislature's passage of the General Appropriations Act, the Director of OSPB, in person or by an assistant, must be available to the Legislature to explain any recommendation. ([A.R.S. § 35-119](#)).

[Laws 1993, Chapter 252](#) introduced bifurcated budgeting, implementing an annual budgeting process for large agencies deemed *major budget units* and biennial budgeting for smaller agencies. [Laws 1997, Chapter 210](#) converted all agencies to a biennial budget process, beginning in FY 2000. [Laws 2002, Chapter 210](#) returned the state to a bifurcated budget system, beginning in FY 2004. Though in practice, the state had long since abandoned the bifurcated system set in place in FY 2004, in favor of annual budgeting, the bifurcated system was not officially repealed from statute until passage of [Laws 2018, Chapter 279](#).

Provisions

1. Requires the Governor, within five days after the start of the first regular session of the Legislature, to submit a budget plan for the next two ensuing fiscal years. (Sec. 1, 6)
2. Requires the budget plan delineate each fiscal year separately. (Sec. 1, 7)
3. Directs each budget unit, including the Judiciary, ABOR and ADOT to submit a budget request to the Governor before September 1 of each even-numbered year. (Sec. 2, 5).
4. Requires the Governor have in continuous process of preparation and revision a tentative budget report for the next two ensuing fiscal years. (Sec. 3)
5. Requires the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting (OSPB), by February 15 of each odd-numbered year, in consultation with the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC), to report an estimate of the appropriations limit, as imposed by Article IX, Section 17 of the Constitution of Arizona, for the preceding fiscal year,

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

the current fiscal year, and the next two ensuing fiscal years. (Sec. 3)

6. Requires each budget unit update the unit's five-year strategic plan once every two years and requires the strategic plan be posted on the agency's official internet website and submitted to OSPB and JLBC on or before January 1 of each odd-numbered year. (Sec. 8)
7. Requires that once every two years, each budget unit shall, by September 1 of each even-numbered year, submit an operating plan, including a mission statement, a description of strategic issues, performance measures and budgetary data for the prior, current and two ensuing fiscal years. (Sec. 8)
8. Requires that the employer contributions for the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) be determined on a biennial basis. (Sec. 9)
9. Directs ASRS, by December 1 of each even-numbered year, to provide to the Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate the contribution rate for the ensuing two fiscal years. (Sec. 9)
10. Directs OSPB, by September 1 of each even-numbered year, to report to JLBC findings and recommendations regarding the use of federal monies by any state agency that receives federal monies, anticipates receipt of federal monies or administers a program operated by federal monies. (Sec. 10)
11. Directs the Director of the ADOA, on each odd-numbered year, to make a recommendation for the allocation of a varying sum to the Capital Outlay Stabilization Fund. (Sec. 11)
12. Requires the Director of ADOA, by September 1 of each even-numbered year, to report to JLBC and OSPB on the cost of charging rental rates to state agencies with retired leases or lease purchases for the next two ensuing fiscal years. (Sec. 11)
13. Requires ADOA, ABOR and ADOT, subject to approval from the Joint Committee on Capital Review, to designate an agency responsible for computing building renewal needs for each building system in for each two ensuing fiscal years. (Sec. 12)
14. Requires the agency responsible for each building system to submit a capital improvement plan to the Governor not later than October 15 of each even-numbered year. (Sec. 12)
15. Requires the Director of the JLBC, by February 15 of each even-numbered year, in consultation with OSPB, to report an estimate of the appropriations limit, as imposed by Article IX, Section 17 of the Constitution of Arizona, for the preceding two fiscal years, the current fiscal year and for the ensuing fiscal year. (Sec. 13)
16. Requires the Director of the JLBC, by December 1 of each even-numbered year, report to the JLBC a listing of statutorily deleted and newly created funds that changed appropriated status from the prior two fiscal years. (Sec. 13)
17. Requires the Director of the JLBC, by January 31 of each odd-numbered year, to report to the JLBC the expenditures for each retirement system for the preceding two fiscal years. (Sec. 13)
18. Contains a retroactivity clause of August 31, 2026. (Sec. 14)
19. Makes technical and conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: APPROP DP 10-6-0-2

HCR2047: legitimacy; Judea and Samaria; recognition

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Recognizes the legitimacy of the regions of Judea and Samaria, promotes the use of those terms in official state communications and rejects the term West Bank.

History

The terms [Judea, Samaria](#) and the [West Bank](#) refer to largely the same small geographic area west of the Jordan River.

Provisions

1. Recognizes the historical, biblical and legal legitimacy of the regions of Judea and Samaria and formally rejects the term *West Bank* as a modern political construct.
2. Promotes the use of the terms *Judea* and *Samaria* in all official state communications, documents and references.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: APPROP DP 11-6-0-1

HR2002: recognizing Judea and Samaria
Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Overview

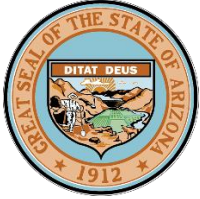
Recognizes the legitimacy of the regions of Judea and Samaria, promotes the use of those terms in official state communications and rejects the term West Bank.

History

The terms [Judea, Samaria](#) and the [West Bank](#) refer to largely the same small geographic area west of the Jordan River.

Provisions

1. Recognizes the historical, biblical and legal legitimacy of the regions of Judea and Samaria and formally rejects the term *West Bank* as a modern political construct.
2. Promotes the use of the terms *Judea* and *Samaria* in all official state communications, documents and references.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 7-4-0-0

HB 2118: mobile food vendors; licensure **Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Eliminates the ability for local governments to require mobile food vendors be licensed.

History

The Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) is statutorily required to adopt rules that govern the health and safety of mobile food vendors and mobile food units on a statewide basis. The rules must establish: 1) licensing standards; 2) inspection standards that are based on objective factors; and 3) a licensing process for mobile units. The licensing process must delegate statewide licensing and health and safety inspection authority to the county health department of the county where the mobile food vendor's commissary is located. A mobile food unit license issued by a county health department has reciprocity in each county.

DHS is prohibited from adopting rules that would require mobile food vendors or mobile food units to operate a specific distance from an existing commercial establishment or restaurant nor address the mobile food unit's hours of operation.

Municipalities and counties are permitted to require a mobile food vendor to be licensed if the licensing system includes a background check or identification and fingerprinting of the owner of the mobile food vending operation ([A.R.S. § 36-1761](#)).

A county board of supervisors (BOS), by ordinance or resolution, may require a mobile food vendor with a state license that is not issued by that county to apply for a permit in order to conduct business within the county. The county may charge a fee for the permit. The ordinance or resolution may not require a mobile food vendor with a state license to be inspected as a condition of receiving the permit. Statute outlines a county BOS's restrictions relating to mobile food vendors and units, including prohibiting the county BOS from requiring a mobile food vendor to be fingerprinted ([A.R.S. § 11-269.24](#)).

Municipalities are prohibited from: 1) requiring a mobile food vendor, property owner or lessee of a property to apply for and receive any special permit that is not required for other temporary or mobile vending businesses in the same zoning district; 2) requiring a mobile food vendor or mobile food unit to operate a specific distance from an existing commercial establishment or restaurant; 3) restricting a mobile food vendor or mobile food unit from using any legal parking space; and 4) requiring a mobile food unit to be inspected by a city or town fire department before operation if the mobile food vendor provides evidence that the mobile food unit passed a fire inspection by another city or town fire department in this state within the preceding 12 months ([A.R.S. § 9-485.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Removes language allowing a city, town or county to require a mobile food vendor to be licensed. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Adds that a municipality is prohibited from requiring a mobile food vendor to obtain a local regulatory permit or license.

<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: COM DPA 5-3-3-0

HB 2309: earned wage access; providers; license

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prescribes requirements for earned wage access services providers (providers), including licensure with the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI).

History

DIFI is responsible for regulating the insurance industry, financial institutions, financial service professionals and business entities. DIFI registers and certifies state-chartered banks and credit unions and licenses financial and insurance professionals, including collection agencies, mortgage brokers, loan originators, premium finance companies and sales finance companies. DIFI conducts examinations on licensees and businesses and investigates fraud, deceptive practices, unprofessional conduct, claim delays and unfair claim settlement practices ([Title 6, A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

Provider Licensure

1. Prohibits a provider, beginning January 1, 2027, located any state, from providing earned wage access services in Arizona unless they have been issued a license by DIFI. (Sec. 3)
2. Requires providers required to be licensed (licensees) to apply for a license on a form and in a manner as prescribed by DIFI. (Sec. 3)
3. Delineates the information that must be included in the application for a provider license. (Sec. 3)
4. Requires licensees to update the information provided in their license application within 15 business days after any material change in that information. (Sec. 3)
5. Requires each licensee to register with and maintain a valid unique identifier issued by the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry. (Sec. 3)
6. Requires licensees to file with DIFI and maintain in force a surety bond that meets specified requirements. (Sec. 3)
7. Authorizes a person that claims against a licensee's bond for a violation of the licensure requirements to maintain an action at law against the provider. (Sec. 3)
8. Limits the surety liability to actual damages which cannot exceed the amount of the bond. (Sec. 3)
9. Provides procedures and requirements for DIFI in issuing or denying a license, including conducting an investigation of the applicant and specified parties relating to the applicant. (Sec. 3)
10. Asserts the provider's license remains in force and effect until DIFI suspends or revokes the license or the provider surrenders the license. (Sec. 3)
11. Requires a licensee to apply for license renewal by December 31 of each year and subjects the applicant to a \$25 late fee for each day the renewal application is not received by DIFI. (Sec. 3)
12. Prohibits a licensee from acting as a provider until the license is renewed or a new license is issued. (Sec. 3)
13. Stipulates a provider license automatically expires if DIFI does not receive a renewal application by January 31. (Sec. 3)

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

14. Prohibits the holder of an expired license from being issued a renewal license. (Sec. 3)
15. Allows the holder of an expired license to be issued a new license. (Sec. 3)
16. Allows applicants to appeal a denial of a license application in accordance with the statutory administrative hearing procedures. (Sec. 3)
17. Directs providers to conspicuously post the license at its physical place of business, on the provider's website and on any official consumer-facing document, agreement or correspondence. (Sec. 3)

Provider's Requirements

18. Delineates the required policies and procedures to be developed by licensees relating to consumer queries, agreements, fee disclosures, protections, and payments made to consumers. (Sec. 3)
19. Outlines licensee prohibitions relating to fees and gratuities, credit reporting, charging a late fee, compelling payment, and advertising. (Sec. 3)
20. Specifies the restrictions relating to compelling payment does not apply to a provider that is:
 - a. seeking payment of any outstanding amount or fee that was incurred by a consumer through fraud or other unlawful means that the provider, using reasonably good-faith efforts to determine, reasonably believes are the result of the consumer's conduct; or
 - b. suing an employer for the employer's breach of the employer's contract with the provider. (Sec. 3)
21. Authorizes a licensee to solicit or receive tips, gratuities or other donations once per transaction and with confirmation of the final transaction on the completion screen. (Sec. 3)
22. Authorizes a licensee to use the mailing address provided by a consumer to verify the consumer's state of residence. (Sec. 3)

Applicability

23. Specifies earned wage access services offered and provided by a licensee in compliance with statutory requirements are not considered:
 - a. a violation of or noncompliance with statutes governing a sale, assignment or order for earned but unpaid income or other wages;
 - b. a loan or other form of credit or debt; or
 - c. money transmissions. (Sec. 3)
24. Adds that fees paid to a licensee in accordance with earned wage access services requirements are not considered interest or finance charges and that the earned wage access services requirements control if there is a conflict with any other statute. (Sec. 3)
25. Specifies a voluntary tip, gratuity or other donation paid by a consumer to a licensee in accordance with the earned wage access services requirements is not considered a finance charge under state law. (Sec. 3)
26. Specifies collection agencies statutes do not apply to proceeds a provider provides to a consumer in accordance with the earned wage access services requirements. (Sec. 3)
27. Excludes, from consumer lender statutes and money transmitter statutes, licensees and earned wage access services transactions. (Sec. 1, 2,)

Reporting Requirements

28. Instructs licensees, by July 1 of each year, to submit an annual report to DIFI that includes outlined information related to earned wage access services. (Sec. 3)
29. Authorizes DIFI to extend the deadline for good cause. (Sec. 3)
30. Allows DIFI to take disciplinary action against a provider for failure to submit a timely annual report. (Sec. 3)
31. Requires licensees to keep such books and records that will enable DIFI to determine compliance with the earned wage access services requirements for at least five years. (Sec. 3)

Miscellaneous

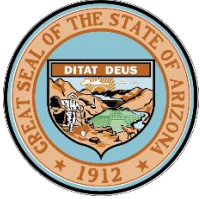
32. Provides the conditions for denial of a license renewal or license suspension or revocation. (Sec. 3)
33. Allows licensees to appeal a denial of a renewal application or suspension or revocation in accordance with the statutory administrative hearing procedures. (Sec. 3)

34. Provides restrictions relating to mergers and acquisition of control. (Sec. 3)
35. Declares failure to comply with earned wage access services requirements is an unlawful practice under the Consumer Fraud statutes and subject to investigation and appropriate action by the Attorney General. (Sec. 3)
36. Authorizes DIFI to adopt rules to implement earned wage access services requirements. (Sec. 3)
37. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 3)
38. Makes clarifying changes. (Sec.2)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Adds a person that delivers earned wage access services and that reports a consumer's payment or nonpayment of any outstanding proceeds, fees and gratuities to a consumer reporting agency to the definition of *consumer lender*.
2. Permits an applicant who was providing earned wage access services as of January 1, 2026, to continue to provide services if the applicant has applied for a license within six months after the department publishes the application and until the department has processed the application.
3. Removes language allowing the consumer to opt in to different default settings for future transactions relating to the suggested tip.
4. Clarifies a violation of certain statutes governing types of wages do not apply to earned wage access services.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 11-0-0-0

HB 2476: certified public accountants; certification; alternative.

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes revisions to Certified Public Accountants (CPA) statutes.

History

The Arizona State Board of Accountancy (Board) protects the public from unlawful, incompetent, unqualified or unprofessional certified public accountants through certification, regulation and rehabilitation. ([Title 32, Chapter 6, A.R.S.](#)).

An applicant for certification must meet statutory qualifications, pass the uniform certified public accountant examination and: 1) have at least 2,000 hours of experience in the practice of accounting; and 2) obtained a baccalaureate degree or higher degree with at least 150 semester hours of specified accounting courses ([A.R.S. § 32-721](#)).

Provisions

State Board of Accountancy

1. Alters Board responsibilities, which include:
 - a. investigating complaints to determine whether a registrant or limited reciprocity privilege individual or firm, rather than a certified public accountant, has committed a violation; and
 - b. delegate to the executive director the authority to approve a request for inactive status and approve reinstatement from canceled or expired status. (Sec. 2)

Certified Public Accountant

2. Revises the requirements for applicants who have never been certified, registered or licensed in this state or another jurisdiction by:
 - a. removing language relating to the requirement to have at least 2,000 hours of experience in the practice of accounting and completion of 150 semester hours of specified accounting courses; and
 - b. requiring applicants to present satisfactory evidence of obtaining either a:
 - i. baccalaureate degree and has at least two years of experience;
 - ii. baccalaureate degree, 30 additional semester hours and has at least one year of experience; or
 - iii. postbaccalaureate degree and at least one year of experience. (Sec. 3)
3. Removes the alternative certification requirement for applicants who have a certificate, registration or license in another jurisdiction relating to having a baccalaureate degree and employment history with specified semester hours of accounting courses. (Sec. 3)
4. Adds as an alternative certification requirement for applicants who have a certificate, registration or license to practice as a CPA in another jurisdiction that the applicant has been employed as a CPA in the practice of accounting for at least:
 - a. three years and has obtained either:
 - i. a postbaccalaureate degree; or
 - ii. a baccalaureate degree and 30 additional semester hours; or
 - b. five of the ten preceding years and has obtained a baccalaureate degree. (Sec. 3)
5. Instructs the Board to adopt rules regarding the required number of semester hours of accounting courses. (Sec. 3)

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

6. Define *experience*. (Sec. 3)
7. Restates that a person is allowed to take the uniform CPA examination provided the person has either a baccalaureate degree or a postbaccalaureate degree that includes the required number of semesters hours of accounting courses as determined by the Board. (Sec. 4)

Miscellaneous

8. Revises the requirements to qualify to exercise the limited reciprocity privilege for individuals who hold a valid registration certification or license issued by another jurisdiction by:
 - a. Deleting language outlining current requirements; and
 - b. Including the requirement that the individual:
 - i. meets statutory qualification requirements for CPAs or out-of-state applicants; or
 - ii. holds a valid active registration, certificate or license as a CPA from any jurisdiction as of December 31, 2024. (Sec. 5)
9. Adds the uniform registration fee applied to registrants for less than two years be charged on a pro rata basis for the remainder of the registration period. (Sec. 6)
10. Specifies the uniform registration fee applied to retired status registration is due during the month of the anniversary of the registrant's birth and be charged on a pro rata basis for registrants of less than two years. (Sec. 6)
11. Allows the Board to reduce or waive certain registration fees before the due date of any registration fee, rather than any renewal fee. (Sec. 7)
12. Prohibits a registrant who is under investigation by the Board from canceling the certificate or registration. (Sec. 8)
13. Authorizes the Board to offer to a registrant relinquishment of a certificate or registration. (Sec. 9)
14. Clarifies that a registrant, in order to complete the relinquishment, must acknowledge that an investigation or disciplinary proceeding has been initiated. (Sec. 9)
15. Revises the requirement relating to certificate reinstatement by removing references of required semester hours and adding that the individual obtains a baccalaureate degree or postbaccalaureate degree. (Sec. 11)
16. Clarifies continuing professional education audits are presumed to be public records. (Sec. 17)
17. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
18. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 18)
19. Cites the act as the Certified Public Accounting Act of 2026. (Sec. 19)
20. Makes clarifying and technical changes. (Sec 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 9-1-0-1

HB 2555: businesses; requirement to accept cash

Sponsor: Representative Chaplik, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Stipulates that cash must be accepted as a form of payment by businesses located in this state.

History

Statute defines legal tender as a medium of exchange, including specie, that is authorized by the United States Constitution or Congress to pay debts, public charges, taxes and dues ([A.R.S. § 43-1021](#)).

Legal tender is federally defined as United States coins and currency (including Federal reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal reserve banks and national banks) are legal tender for all debts, public charges, taxes and dues. Foreign gold or silver coins are not legal tender for debts ([31 U.S.C. § 5103](#)).

Provisions

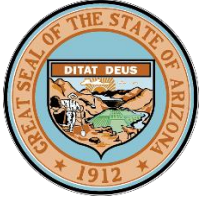
1. Requires a retail business with a physical location in this state to accept cash as a form of payment for goods and services with an aggregate value of \$100 or less. (Sec. 2)
2. Prohibits the retail business from charging a fee or penalty for using cash as a form of payment. (Sec. 2)
3. Asserts an individual has a cause of action against the person that violates the requirement to accept cash if:
 - a. denied the right to use cash as a form of payment; or
 - b. charged a fee or penalty for using cash as a form of payment. (Sec. 2)
4. Stipulates that a person who violates the requirement to accept cash is liable for damages for each violation in an amount of:
 - a. \$1,000 but not more than \$1,000 per person per day; or
 - b. \$5,000 per person total. (Sec. 2)
5. Entitles the prevailing plaintiff in an action to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs. (Sec. 2)
6. Directs the court to annually adjust the prescribed liability damage amounts for inflation in accordance with the Consumer Price Index. (Sec. 2)
7. Specifies that the requirement for a retail business to accept cash does not apply to:
 - a. a written contract between two parties that dictates the acceptable form of payment; and
 - b. the online sale of goods or services. (Sec. 2)
8. Defines *retail business*. (Sec. 2)
9. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Adds that the requirement to accept cash does not apply to:
 - a. the rental of a good or service; and
 - b. a mobile vendor that includes a food truck or a delivery service.

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 10-1-0-0

HB 2875: local regulation; prohibition; unmanned aircraft

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Transfers statutory provisions relating to local government prohibitions on regulating unmanned aircraft from Title 13 to Title 9 or Title 11 as appropriate.

History

Statute outlines restrictions for operating a model or unmanned aircraft including precluding a city, town or county from enacting or adopting any ordinance, policy or rule that relates to the ownership or operation of an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system or otherwise engage in regulating the ownership or operation of an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system ([A.R.S. § 13-3729](#)).

Provisions

Statutory Transfer

1. Transfers statutory provisions relating to prohibiting a city, town or county from enacting or adopting any ordinance that relates to the ownership or operation of an unmanned aircraft or system and specified exemptions from Title 13 (Miscellaneous Offenses) to Title 9 (Cities and Towns) and Title 11 (Counties) as appropriate. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

Additional Exemptions

2. Adds that the prohibition on unmanned aircraft regulations do not:
 - a. prohibit a local government from enacting or adopting an ordinance on land use approvals for taking off, docking and landing an unmanned aircraft system in or within a one hundred fifty-foot radius of the outer boundary of the area zoned for residential use;
 - b. prohibit a local government from requiring or enforcing existing regulations that are not explicitly for an unmanned aircraft or system; and
 - c. allow a local government to withhold issuing a permit or approval for operating, taking off, docking or landing an unmanned aircraft or system in an area that is not zoned for residential use. (Sec. 1, 2)

Miscellaneous

3. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Modifies the definition of *model aircraft*. (Sec. 3)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 11-0-0-0

HB 2877: timeshare salespersons; licensure
Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes requirements and qualifications for a timeshare salesperson license.

History

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

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

Provisions

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

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

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Makes clarifying changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 8-3-0-0

HB 2903: social credit; use; prohibition
Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29
Caucus & COW

Overview

Asserts this State cannot require a bank or financial institution to use a social credit score in determining whether to lend money.

History

A bank may lend up to 20% of its capital to a single borrow. A bank may lend an additional 10% of its capital if the additional amounts are fully secured by readily marketable collateral that has a market value at least equal to the amount of the loan ([A.R.S. § 6-352](#)).

A bank uses certain factors in determining whether to lend money and the amount that is lent. These factors may include a borrower's credit score, credit history, debt-to-income ratio, employment history, collateral and the type of loan and the loan term.

Provisions

1. Prohibits the State from requiring a bank or financial institution to use a social credit score when the bank or financial institution evaluates whether to lend money to a customer. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 6-5-0-1

HB 2312: patriotic youth groups; school access.

Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Permits a public school principal to allow a patriotic youth group representative to address students during regular school hours. Details request procedures and material distribution requirements.

History

Federal law defines a *youth group* as a group or organization intended to serve young people under the age of 21. A public school, local educational agency or state educational agency that receives funds through the U.S. Department of Education and that has a designated open or limited public forum may not deny equal access or a fair opportunity to meet to, or discriminate against, any group officially affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America or any other youth group listed in federal law as a *patriotic society* that wishes to conduct a meeting within the forum ([20 U.S.C. § 7905](#)).

Organizations that are *patriotic societies* include Big Brothers-Big Sisters of America, Boy Scouts of America, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Civil Air Patrol, Future Farmers of America, Girl Scouts of America, Little League Baseball, Marine Corps League and Naval Sea Cadet Corps ([36 U.S.C. Subtitle II, Part B](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes a public school principal to allow, during regular school hours of the first quarter of each academic school year and as determined by the principal, representatives from any patriotic youth group to address students about how the group supports educational interests and civic involvement.
2. Requires a patriotic youth group representative who seeks to address public school students to submit a verbal or written request to the principal during the first two weeks of the academic school year.
3. Allows a public school principal, after receiving the request, to provide the patriotic youth group with verbal or written approval that includes the date and time the representative may address students.
4. Permits a public school principal to accept materials provided by a patriotic youth group or its representatives for distribution to students.
5. Requires a public school principal who accepts materials from a patriotic youth group to ensure that the materials are distributed directly to students on school property.
6. Authorizes a public school principal to request prior access to the materials for approval and to determine the method of distribution directly to students.
7. Prohibits a public school from denying equal access or a fair opportunity to meet to, or discriminating against, any patriotic youth group that wishes to conduct a meeting within a designated open or limited public forum.
8. Defines *patriotic youth group*.

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: ED DP 6-5-0-1

HB 2318: school districts; elections; term limits

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Implements term limits for candidates for nomination or election to the governing board of a school district with a student count of at least 250.

History

To be eligible for election as a school district governing board (governing board) member, a person must: 1) be a registered voter of Arizona; 2) have been a resident of the school district for at least one year before the election; and 3) not be subject to registration as a sex offender. A regular election for the governing boards of each school district occurs at the time and place, and in the manner of, general elections. If elected, a governing board member serves a four-year term, beginning January 1 following their election (A.R.S. §§ [15-421](#) and [15-424](#)).

A county school superintendent must fill any vacancy that occurs on a governing board. The term of appointment is until the next regular election for governing board members. A person who is subject to registration as a sex offender may not be appointed. A county school superintendent may call a special election to fill a governing board vacancy if they deem it to be in the best interest of the community. If an election is called, the newly elected governing board member serves the remainder of the unexpired portion of the term ([A.R.S. § 15-302](#)).

Provisions

1. Makes a person ineligible to be a candidate for nomination or election as a governing board member of a school district with a student count of at least 250 if:
 - a. the person will have served at least eight consecutive years as a governing board member for the school district on the first day of the term of office; and
 - b. fewer than four years have passed since the last day of the person's most recent term as a governing board member for the school district. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies a person who is ineligible to be a candidate for nomination or election as a governing board member due to term limits is eligible to be appointed by the county school superintendent to fill a vacancy on the governing board. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows all individuals serving as a governing board member on the general effective date to continue to serve until the expiration of their current terms. (Sec. 2)
4. Subjects any governing board member who is a candidate for nomination or election after the general effective date to the prescribed term limits. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes a technical change. (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: ED DP 7-3-2-0

HB 2320: school districts; bonds; financial advisors

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a school district governing board (governing board) to hire an independent municipal advisor to assist the school district with a bond election and bond issues.

History

A governing board may, or on petition of 15% of the school district electors must, call an election to decide whether school district bonds should be issued and sold for: 1) purchasing or leasing school lots; 2) building or renovating buildings; 3) supplying buildings with furniture; 4) equipment and technology; 5) improving school grounds; 6) purchasing student transportation vehicles; or 7) liquidating any capital indebtedness already incurred. An election may also be called to change the list of capital projects or the purposes authorized by a previous voter approval to issue bonds ([A.R.S. § 15-491](#)).

Federal law requires individuals who provide municipal advisory activities to register as a municipal advisor with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Federal regulations define a *municipal advisor* as a person that provides advice to, or on behalf of, a municipal entity or obligated person concerning municipal financial products or the issuance of municipal securities, including advice on the structure, timing and terms ([15 U.S.C. § 78o-4](#)) ([17 C.F.R. § 240.15Ba1-1](#))

Provisions

1. Requires a governing board, before calling a bond election, to hire an independent municipal advisor who is registered and in good standing with the SEC to advise and assist the governing board and school district with:
 - a. the election; and
 - b. each bond issue authorized by the election, if the election favors issuing the bonds.
2. Instructs each independent municipal advisor to:
 - a. advise the governing board and school district on all aspects of issuing the bonds to assist the school district in achieving the most effective cost of borrowing, including:
 - i. determining the repayment structure of the bonds;
 - ii. obtaining ratings on the bonds, if necessary;
 - iii. hiring other professionals necessary to sell and issue the bonds; and
 - iv. assisting in any other bond issuance-related matter;
 - b. assist the governing board and school district in preparing the informational pamphlet for a bond election; and
 - c. act in the school district's best interests.
3. Prohibits an independent municipal advisor from:
 - a. colluding in advising on the selection of other professionals to assist the school district; and
 - b. purchasing or underwriting any issue of school district bonds, if the person served as the independent municipal advisor for that bond issue.

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: ED DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2376: schools; real estate transactions; prohibitions

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits a school district governing board (governing board) from purchasing any school sites, buildings or grounds where a charter school or private school is operating.

History

A governing board is required to obtain approval from the school district electors before purchasing school sites or constructing, improving and furnishing school buildings from the proceeds of the sale of school property. Statute authorizes a governing board to: 1) enter into a lease-purchase agreement for school buildings or grounds, as lessor or lessee, for less than 20 years, subject voter approval to construct school buildings; 2) enter into lease-purchase agreements for school buildings or grounds, as lessor or lessee, for between 20-99 years if authorized by the school district electors in an election, though authorization is not required under prescribed circumstances; and 3) enter into option agreements for the purchase of school sites. A governing board may purchase or lease school sites without a vote of the school district electors if the buildings and sites are totally funded from specified sources (A.R.S. §§ [15-341](#) and [15-342](#)).

A governing board may, or on petition of 15% of the school district electors must, call an election to purchase school sites or buildings. The authorization to purchase school sites or buildings does not necessarily have to specify the site to be purchased ([A.R.S. § 15-491](#)).

A school district may partner with another school district or a community college to jointly purchase, sell, lease or lease-purchase land, buildings or other real or personal property to provide career and technical education and vocational education (CTE education), subject to prescribed requirements ([A.R.S. § 15-789](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a governing board from purchasing any school site if a charter school or private school is operating at the site. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Restricts a governing board from entering into a lease-purchase agreement to purchase any school buildings or grounds if a charter school or private school is operating in the building or on the grounds. (Sec. 2)
3. Prohibits a governing board from entering into an option agreement to purchase any school site if a charter school or private school is operating at the site. (Sec. 2)
4. Prohibits a school district from purchasing or entering into a lease-purchase agreement to purchase any lands, buildings or other real property to provide CTE education if a charter school or private school is operating on the land, in the building or on the real property. (Sec. 4)
5. Specifies an authorization for a governing board to purchase school sites or buildings does not allow the governing board to purchase the site or building if the purchase is prohibited because a charter school or private school operates at the site or in the building. (Sec. 3)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 8-4-0-0

HB 2378: school facilities oversight board; members

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies eligibility requirements for two members of the School Facilities Oversight Board (SFOB).

History

Statute details the responsibilities of SFOB, which include: 1) reviewing and approving student population projections submitted by school districts for the purposes of New School Facilities (NSF) Fund distributions; 2) approving the Division of School Facilities (SFD) to distribute NSF Fund monies; 3) approving or rejecting school district requests to reduce pupil square footage; 4) adopting minimum school facility adequacy guidelines and certifying that plans for new school facilities meet these guidelines; 5) reviewing the policies developed by SFD to administer the Emergency Deficiencies Correction Fund and the Building Renewal Grant Fund; and 6) submitting multiple reports detailing SFOB's and SFD's activities (A.R.S. §§ [41-5702](#), [41-5703](#), [41-5711](#), [41-5721](#), [41-5731](#) and [41-5741](#)).

SFOB consists of nine members. The following seven members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate: 1) one member who represents a statewide organization of taxpayers; 2) one member who is a registered professional architect; 3) one member with knowledge and experience in public school facilities management; 4) one member who is a registered professional engineer; 5) two members who are owners or officers of a private construction company, who have experience in constructing large commercial or government buildings and whose businesses do not include school construction; and 6) one member who represents the business community. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Director of the Arizona Department of Administration, or their designees, serve as advisory nonvoting members. SFOB members serve four-year terms ([A.R.S. § 41-5701.02](#)).

Provisions

1. Alters eligibility requirements for SFOB by adding that the member who is a registered professional architect and the member who is a registered professional engineer may not have business that includes school construction. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows all SFOB members who are serving on the general effective date to continue to serve until the expiration of their normal terms. (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: ED DPA 7-5-0-0

HB 2379: school district governing boards; training **Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Mandates each school district governing board (governing board) member complete a biennial training program. Makes a governing board member ineligible for nomination, election or appointment to a governing board if they fail to complete the required biennial training.

History

A person is eligible for election to a governing board if they are: 1) registered to vote in Arizona; 2) a resident of the school district for at least one year immediately before election day; and 3) not subject to registration as a sex offender. A county school superintendent is responsible for appointing governing board members to fill vacancies. A person who is subject to registration as a sex offender is ineligible for appointment (A.R.S. §§ [15-302](#) and [15-421](#)).

Governing boards are tasked with numerous statutory powers, including: 1) prescribing policies to govern schools that are not inconsistent with rules prescribed by the State Board of Education; 2) managing school property; 3) constructing or purchasing school buildings and sites as authorized; and 4) using school monies received from the state and county to pay employee salaries and contingent expenses of the school district ([A.R.S. § 15-341](#)).

The Arizona Auditor General (OAG), in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), establishes the Uniform System of Financial Records (USFR) that prescribes the minimum internal control policies and procedures to be used by school districts for accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, attendance reporting and other compliance requirements. The OAG is also responsible for maintaining a schoolwide audit team to conduct performance audits of school districts (A.R.S. §§ [15-271](#) and [41-1279.03](#)) ([USFR](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires each governing board member of each school district to complete, at least once in every two-year period, a training program that includes instruction on:
 - a. school district governance;
 - b. fiduciary duties of governing board members;
 - c. how to develop, adopt and implement governing board policies;
 - d. community engagement and collaboration with stakeholders;
 - e. student outcome-focused school district governance;
 - f. the legal and ethical responsibilities of governing board members; and
 - g. any other professional development topics relevant to service as a governing board member. (Sec. 2)
2. Instructs each governing board member to notify the county school superintendent the date on which they completed the required training. (Sec. 2)
3. Specifies which county school superintendent a governing board member must notify. (Sec. 2)
4. Authorizes a county school superintendent to provide an OAG-approved training program that includes the required topics for governing board members of any school district. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires ADE to provide an OAG-approved training program that includes the required topics for each governing board member who has not completed a training program offered by a county school superintendent during the current two-year period. (Sec. 2)

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

6. Enables ADE to charge each school district for the cost of providing the training program to the school district's governing board members and requires each school district to pay for any costs incurred by ADE to provide the training. (Sec. 2)
7. Instructs ADE and a county school superintendent who provides a training program to:
 - a. consult with the OAG when developing the training program; and
 - b. submit the training program to the OAG for approval before providing the training program. (Sec. 2)
8. Makes a governing board member ineligible to be a candidate for nomination, election or appointment to the governing board of any school district if:
 - a. the governing board member fails to notify the county school superintendent of the date on which they completed the required training; and
 - b. the county school superintendent determines the governing board member failed to complete the required training. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
9. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 3)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Requires, rather than allows, a county school superintendent to provide a training program.
2. Removes the specification that a county school superintendent may provide a training program for governing board members of any school district.
3. Specifies the county school superintendent of the county in which a school district is located or, if a school district is in more than one county, the county school superintendent of the county in which a governing board member resides must provide the training program.
4. Authorizes a county school superintendent to enter into an intergovernmental agreement or contract with another county school superintendent to provide the training program through the other county school superintendent's office.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 8-4-0-0

HB 2380: school districts; board meetings; expenditures

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a school district governing board (governing board) to hold its meetings in a public facility in the school district and provide the public with online access to meeting materials and minutes as prescribed. Establishes requirements a governing board must follow when considering out-of-state travel for employees or governing board members.

History

Governing board meetings must be held at the most convenient public facility in the school district or, if such a facility is not available, at any available public facility that is convenient to all governing board members, regardless of the county or school district ([A.R.S. § 15-321](#)).

Open meeting laws require the meetings of any public body, including a governing board, to be public meetings. Individuals must be allowed to attend and listen to deliberations and proceedings. Public bodies are required to take written minutes or a recording of all meetings, including executive sessions, and the minutes of a school board meeting must be available three working days after the meeting. Statute also requires public bodies to provide public notice of meetings as prescribed ([A.R.S. §§ 38-431](#), [38-431.01](#) and [38-431.02](#)).

A governing board may allow a superintendent, principal or the superintendent's or principal's representatives to travel for a school purpose by majority vote of the governing board. A governing board may also allow its members or members-elect to travel inside or outside the school district for a school purpose and receive reimbursement. The governing board must prescribe procedures and amounts for reimbursement of lodging and subsistence expenses, but reimbursement cannot exceed the maximum statutory reimbursement amounts ([A.R.S. §§ 15-342](#) and [38-624](#)).

A similar bill was introduced in the 57th Legislature, 1st Regular Session and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor (HB 2169 school districts; board meetings; expenditures).

Provisions

Governing Board Meetings

1. Mandates all meetings of a governing board and a governing board's subcommittees be held at a public facility in the school district, subject to open meeting law requirements. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires a governing board to provide the public with online access to all governing board and subcommittee meeting materials in the same manner as the governing board provides online access to meeting notices. (Sec. 2)
3. Includes, in the meeting materials a governing board must provide to the public, supplemental materials presented at each meeting or provided to governing board members in preparation for the meeting. (Sec. 2)
4. Directs a governing board to provide the public with online access to the specified meeting materials and governing board and subcommittee meeting minutes for at least five years after the date of the meeting. (Sec. 2)
5. Instructs the governing board of a school district with a student count of more than 5,000 to provide the public with:
 - a. a live video feed of each governing board meeting; and
 - b. online access to video recordings of each governing board meeting for at least five years after the date of the meeting. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires a governing board that uses a consent agenda for a meeting to:

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

- a. allow any governing board member to remove items from the consent agenda any time before voting on the consent agenda; and
- b. separately discuss and vote on each item removed from the consent agenda. (Sec. 2)

Out-of-State Travel

7. Requires a governing board to approve, on a per-trip basis and by majority roll call vote in a public meeting, any out-of-state travel for a superintendent, principal, the superintendent's or principal's representatives or governing board members or members-elect. (Sec. 3)
8. Directs a governing board, whenever possible, to approve out-of-state travel before the proposed travel. (Sec. 3)
9. Requires, if prior approval of out-of-state travel is impossible, the travel to be submitted to the governing board for approval within 30 days after the travel occurs. (Sec. 3)
10. Mandates a governing board, before voting on whether to approve proposed out-of-state travel, to:
 - a. identify each individual who may travel out of state, including their job title;
 - b. identify the name and address of the lodging facility at which each individual will stay;
 - c. estimate the total cost of the proposed travel and the cost per individual; and
 - d. publicly note and describe the school purposes and the benefit of the proposed travel to the school district. (Sec. 3)
11. Authorizes an individual not identified in the original out-of-state travel proposal that is approved by the governing board to travel in place of an individual who was identified in the original proposal only if:
 - a. the superintendent notifies the governing board in writing and at the next regular governing board public meeting that an individual who was not identified in the original proposal traveled in place of an individual identified in the original proposal;
 - b. the written notification provided by the superintendent includes the information required for the original proposal; and
 - c. the travel expenses incurred by the individual who was not identified in the original proposal do not exceed the estimated costs for the individual who was identified in the original proposal. (Sec. 3)
12. Instructs a governing board, before voting on whether to approve out-of-state travel that has already occurred and that is submitted for approval, to identify:
 - a. each individual who traveled out of state, including their job title;
 - b. the name and address of the lodging facility at which each individual stayed;
 - c. the total cost of the travel and the cost per individual; and
 - d. the school purposes and the benefit of the travel to the school district. (Sec. 3)
13. Allows a governing board to require, if it does not approve out-of-state travel that already occurred, each individual who traveled out of state without approval to reimburse the school district for any expenses paid by the school district for the travel. (Sec. 3)

Miscellaneous

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 6-5-1-0

HB 2383: school districts; leases; housing development

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Narrows the authority of a school district governing board (governing board) to lease school property for a housing development project to projects to construct or provide housing facilities for school employees in rural districts.

History

Statute authorizes a governing board to: 1) enter into leases or lease-purchase agreements for school buildings or grounds, as lessor or lessee, for less than 20 years without voter approval, unless the lease is to construct school buildings, in which case voter approval is required; 2) enter into leases or lease-purchase agreements for school buildings or grounds, as lessor or lessee, for between 20 and 99 years with voter approval, though statute outlines specific conditions in which voter approval is not required; 3) enter into option agreements to purchase school sites; and 4) lease school sites without voter approval if the buildings and sites are totally funded from specified sources (A.R.S. §§ [15-342](#) and [15-491](#)).

A governing board may also construct or provide housing facilities in rural districts for school employees the governing board determines are necessary to operate the school. Furthermore, a governing board, or the superintendent or chief administrative officer with governing board approval, may establish a permanent teacherage fund, which is comprised of proceeds obtained from the lease of teacherages within the school district. Permanent teacherage fund monies may be used for: 1) the maintenance and operation of teacherages; 2) debt service related to teacherages; and 3) the purchase of houses for use as teacherages for school districts located on Indian and federal lands (A.R.S. §§ [15-342](#) and [15-1106](#)).

A governing board, or the superintendent or chief administrative officer with governing board approval, may lease school property to any person, group or organization for any lawful purpose in the interest of the community and for a reasonable fee ([A.R.S. § 15-1105](#)).

Provisions

1. Stipulates a governing board may lease, or approve the lease, of school property to any person for a housing development project only if the project is in a rural district to construct or provide housing facilities for school employees the governing board determines are necessary to operate the school. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the lease limitation does not restrict a school district's authority to:
 - a. maintain and renovate teacher housing;
 - b. establish and administer a permanent teacherage fund; or
 - c. sell school district property to a person for housing development. (Sec. 1)
3. Applies the restriction to any lease executed, renewed or amended after the general effective date. (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: ED DP 6-4-2-0

HB 2384: school districts; lease agreements; requirements

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies lease requirements for school district governing boards (governing boards) by limiting the maximum lease length at less than 20 years, mandating voter approval for leases that are for at least 10 years and requiring school buildings or grounds to be located within the school district's boundaries. Establishes real estate reporting requirements for school districts and the Division of School Facilities (SFD).

History

Statute details a governing board's discretionary powers, which include the power to enter into leases, subject to prescribed requirements. Specifically, a governing board may:

- 1) enter into leases or lease-purchase agreements for school buildings or grounds, as lessor or lessee, *for less than 20 years without voter approval*, unless the lease is to construct school buildings, in which case voter approval is required;
- 2) enter into leases or lease-purchase agreements for school buildings or grounds, as lessor or lessee, *for between 20 and 99 years with voter approval*, though statute outlines specific conditions in which voter approval is not required;
- 3) enter into option agreements to purchase school sites; and
- 4) lease school sites without voter approval if the buildings and sites are totally funded from specified sources (A.R.S. §§ [15-342](#) and [15-491](#)).

SFD must maintain a school facilities database that includes all buildings owned by school districts. School districts must annually report information required by SFD and the School Facilities Oversight Board to administer school capital funding ([A.R.S. § 41-5702](#)).

Provisions

Lease Agreements

1. Prohibits a governing board from leasing, or approving the lease of, school property to any person or for any person if the school district leased that property, in whole or in part, from another person. (Sec. 3)
2. Caps the maximum length of a lease or lease-purchase agreement by a governing board for school buildings or grounds, as lessor as lessee, at less than 20 years, rather than 99 years. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates a governing board may enter into a lease or lease-purchase agreement as lessee only if the school buildings or grounds are located within the school district's boundaries. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Requires a governing board to obtain voter approval for a lease that is for at least 10 years, rather than at least 20 years. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies authorization by the school district electors in an election is not required if the lease or lease-purchase agreement is for not more than 10 years. (Sec. 1)
6. Caps the lease of school property by a governing board to specified governmental entities at not more than 10 years without voter approval or less than 20 years with voter approval. (Sec. 1).
7. Allows a governing board to enter into option agreements for the purchase of school sites only if the school sites are located within the school district's boundaries. (Sec. 1)

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

8. Prohibits a governing board from purchasing a school site or building that is located outside of the school district's boundaries. (Sec. 1, 2)
9. Reduces, from 20 years to 10 years after the election, the amount of time in which a governing board must call a special election to reauthorize negotiations if the governing board does not enter into a lease after receiving voter approval. (Sec. 2)
10. Limits the lease of school property by a governing board, or the superintendent or chief administrative officer with governing board approval, at not more than 10 years without voter approval or less than 20 years with voter approval. (Sec. 3)
11. Applies the lease requirements to any lease executed, renewed or amended after the general effective date. (Sec. 5)

Real Estate Holding Reporting

12. Requires, by October 1, 2026 and annually thereafter, each school district to report to SFD the following information about each real estate holding owned or leased by a school district during the immediately preceding school year:
 - a. the address and a description of the real estate holding as specified;
 - b. a description of the current use of each building that is part of the real estate holding;
 - c. whether the real estate holding is located outside the school district's boundaries;
 - d. the owner of the real estate holding; and
 - e. if the real estate holding is subject to a lease agreement:
 - i. the parties to the lease agreement;
 - ii. the terms of the lease;
 - iii. an estimate of the total amount of revenue that will be generated; and
 - iv. the total amount received or paid by the school district according to the lease agreement during the immediately preceding school year. (Sec. 4)
13. Directs SFD to compile the school district reports into a single report for the previous school year and submit the report to specified individuals by December 1, 2026, and annually thereafter. (Sec. 4)
14. Defines *real estate holding*. (Sec. 4)

Miscellaneous

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DPA/SE 7-2-2-1

HB 2482: building renewal grants; procurement practices

S/E: building renewal grants; job-order-contracting

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2482

Overview

Limits the amount of an individual job order for job-order-contracting for construction services at \$1,000,000 for projects funded through the Building Renewal Grant (BRG) Fund.

History

Job-order-contracting is a project delivery method in which: 1) the contract is a requirements contract for indefinite quantities of construction; 2) the construction to be performed is specified in job orders issued during the contract; and 3) finance, maintenance, operations, preconstruction, design and other related services may be included ([A.R.S. § 41-2503](#)).

Statute directs the State Board of Education to adopt school district procurement rules but caps the maximum dollar amount of an individual job order for job-order-contracting construction services at \$1,000,000, or at a higher or lower amount prescribed by a school district governing board in a policy adopted in a public meeting. Requirements may not be artificially divided or fragmented in order to constitute a job order that satisfies the maximum dollar amount limitation ([A.R.S. § 15-213](#)).

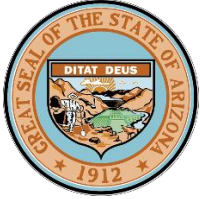
The Division of School Facilities (SFD) must establish a project eligibility assessment for all projects submitted for funding from the BRG Fund or the Emergency Deficiencies Correction Fund, including standardized criteria for project eligibility. Before approving a project, SFD staff must review the costs and scope of the proposed project with the individuals and entities that have submitted bids on the project ([A.R.S. § 41-5702](#)).

SFD administers the BRG Fund and distributes monies to school districts to maintain adequate existing school facilities. School districts may use BRG Fund monies for: 1) major renovations and repairs to academic buildings; 2) upgrading systems and areas that will maintain or extend the buildings useful life; or 3) infrastructure costs ([A.R.S. § 41-5731](#)).

Provisions

1. Caps the maximum dollar amount of an individual job order for job-order-contracting for construction services at \$1,000,000 for any project that receives BRG Fund monies.
2. Instructs SFD staff, before formally approving a project submitted for BRG Fund monies, to verify that the requirements are not artificially divided or fragmented in order to constitute a job order that satisfies the project eligibility requirements.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2764: computer science proficiency; state seal

Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Instructs the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to establish a State Seal of Computer Science Proficiency Program (Program) and State Seal of Computer Science Proficiency (Seal).

History

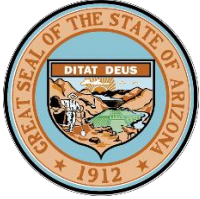
In accordance with the graduation requirements prescribed by the State Board of Education (SBE), a school district governing board (governing board) and charter school governing body (governing body) may approve a rigorous computer science course that fulfills a math course required for high school graduation if the: 1) course includes significant math content; and 2) governing board or governing body determines the high school where the course is offered has significant capacity, infrastructure and qualified staff (A.R.S. §§ [15-183](#) and [15-701.01](#)).

The Computer Science Professional Development Program Fund, administered by the Arizona Department of Education, provides grants to public schools that do not currently have a high school computer science course for quality training for computer science teachers ([A.R.S. § 15-249.12](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the SPI to establish a Program to recognize students who graduate from a school district or charter school and who have attained a high level of proficiency in computer science.
2. Instructs the SPI to:
 - a. create a Seal which must be affixed to the diploma and noted on the transcript of a student who has met Program requirements; and
 - b. deliver the Seal to each participating school district and charter school.
3. Allows any school district or charter school to voluntarily participate in the Program by notifying the SPI of its intent to participate.
4. Directs each participating governing board or governing body to:
 - a. identify students who have met requirements to be awarded the Seal; and
 - b. affix the Seal to the diploma and note the receipt of the Seal on the transcript of the students who meet Program requirements.
5. Instructs SBE to collaborate with the Arizona Department of Education and computer science education experts to develop and adopt minimum Program requirements.
6. Authorizes SBE to adopt rules to carry out the Program.
7. Requires a school district or charter school that participates in the Program to award a graduating student a high school diploma with a Seal if the student demonstrates proficiency in computer science by meeting Program requirements.

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 5-0-1-1

HB 2006: sample ballots; mailing date
Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25
Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases, from 11 to 14, the minimum number of days before an election that a county board of supervisors must mail primary and general election sample ballots.

History

At least 45 days before the primary election, the officer in charge of that election must:

- 1) prepare a sample ballot proof;
- 2) submit each party's sample ballot proof to the respective county, city or town chairman; and
- 3) mail a sample ballot proof to each candidate for whom petitions and a nomination paper have been filed.

Within two calendar days after receipt of the sample ballot, the county chairman of each political party and any properly registered candidate in that election must suggest to the election officer any change to the ballot considered necessary.

Currently, a board of supervisors is required to, at least 11 days before a primary election, have printed mailer-type sample ballots and mail one sample ballot of a political party to each household containing a registered voter of that political party unless that voter is on the active early voting list ([A.R.S. § 16-461](#)).

At least 11 days before a general election, a board of supervisors is required to have printed mailer-type sample ballots and mail one such sample ballot to each household in the county containing a registered voter unless that voter is on the active early voting list ([A.R.S. § 16-510](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases from 11 to 14 the minimum number of days before a primary or general election that a county board of supervisors must mail sample ballots. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DP 6-0-0-1

HB 2226: processing arrestees; veteran status

Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a court to inquire about a person's veteran status and outlines procedures for potential alternative programs if the person is confirmed to be a veteran.

History

Veteran Courts involve a process that includes the prosecutor, defense counsel, judge and sometimes the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services (ADVS) or the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) and other community support organizations. Veterans Court is meant to *rehabilitate and restore veterans as active, contributing members of their community*.

Veteran Courts programs focus on veterans who are currently in or entering the criminal justice system. Veteran Courts create and supervise treatment plans to *address the underlying causes of the veteran's behavior or substance abuse issues*.

Issues commonly addressed by Veterans Courts are PTSD, Traumatic Brain Injury, anger issues, domestic violence, alcohol abuse and drug abuse ([ADVS, Veteran Courts](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a court to inquire of a person's status as a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces at the person's initial appearance hearing. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs a court to notify the prosecuting agency of a person's veteran status if the court determines that the person is a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces. (Sec. 1)
3. States that, on notification of a person's veteran status from a court, the prosecuting agency is required to provide information to the person regarding services that are provided by ADVS unless the person is charged with certain outlined offenses. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a court to consider referring the person to a Veterans Court or another appropriate treatment court or diversion program unless the person is charged with certain outlined offenses. (Sec. 1)
5. Provides that if a person's status as a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces is in question, the prosecuting agency must give the person or the person's attorney an opportunity to prove the person's veteran status through official documentation. (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: FMAE DP 5-0-1-1

HB 2406: department of veterans' services; study
Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services (ADVS) to conduct a study to evaluate the extent to which veterans in Arizona are aware of programs and services available to them.

History

[Laws 1999, Chapter 164](#) established ADVS as a separate entity responsible for providing and establishing claims, privileges, rights and benefits that veterans', their families and dependents may have under federal, state or local law. ADVS publishes an Arizona Veterans' Benefits Guide that outlines available benefits to veterans, where to find these benefits and other relevant information ([ADVS](#))([AZ Veterans' Benefits Guide](#)).

State and federal benefits provided to veteran claimants are initiated by Veteran Benefits Counselors (VBCs), who are accredited by the U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs (VA) and currently located at 31 different agencies and veteran service offices across Arizona. VBCs also support claimants by: 1) educating them on eligibility requirements; 2) representing them at VA hearings; 3) referring them to other agencies for potential benefits; and 4) filing compensation, pension and survivor's benefits applications ([ADVS-VBCs](#)).

The VA is responsible for the creation, maintenance and oversight of various veterans' benefit programs that focus on the transition between active duty and civilian life ([VA](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs ADVS to conduct a study to evaluate the extent to which veterans in this state are aware of existing federal, state or community programs and services that are available to them. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires ADVS to submit a report detailing the findings to outlined officials on or before December 31, 2027. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that the report must include recommendations for increasing public awareness and veterans' knowledge of veterans' services using administrative or legislative options. (Sec. 1)
4. Repeals the act from and after December 31, 2027. (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: FMAE DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2663: leaves of absence; military training

Sponsor: Representative Peña, LD 23

Caucus & COW

Overview

Broadens the reasons a member of a state national guard or the U.S. Armed Forces Reserves may qualify for military leave without penalty from their employer.

History

The Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) oversees emergency management and military operations, including the Arizona Division of Emergency Management and Arizona National Guard. Established in 1972, DEMA coordinates Arizona's emergency preparedness and response efforts ([DEMA](#)).

Currently, statute outlines that employers may not refuse a leave of absence to employees who are members of the Arizona National Guard, another state national guard or the U.S. Armed Forces Reserves for the purpose of complying with competent military orders for active duty *or to attend camps, maneuvers, formations or armory drills*.

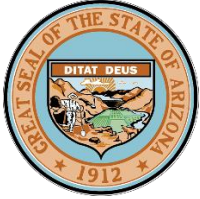
An officer or employee of Arizona, or any political subdivision thereof, who is also a member of a state national guard or the U.S. Armed Forces Reserves may not lose efficiency rating or time under current employment while on the leave of absence ([A.R.S. § 26-168](#)).

During the leave of absence, state employees or officers are entitled to pay based on the average total of regularly scheduled hours in a weekly work period. The individual is entitled up to three weeks' worth of their normal weekly work hours each year and up to six weeks of their normal work hours any two years in a row. State employees and officers must be granted leaves of absence without loss of time, pay or efficiency rating ([A.R.S. § 38-610](#)).

Provisions

1. Broadens military leave protections for state and non-state employees by expanding eligibility for a leave of absence to *training* or active duty under competent military orders and strikes references to specific military activities. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Conforms leave-accounting procedures for state employees and public officers to reflect the expanded military leave protections. (Sec. 2)
3. Strikes *training* and outlined military activities to conform to the expanded military leave protections, which allow for leave for the purpose of active duty or training under *competent orders*. (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: FMAE DP 4-2-0-1

HB 2806: lawful presence; public programs; verification

Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies requirements for the verification of lawful presence and United States citizenship for voter registration, issuance of a driver license and identification license and Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System eligibility.

History

Individuals registering to vote must provide proof of U.S. citizenship, and county recorders verify such documentation and maintain voter registration records, including active and inactive voter status. County recorders also conduct address verification and voter list maintenance activities ([A.R.S. § 16-166](#)).

Applicants for an Arizona driver license or nonoperating identification license must demonstrate lawful presence in the U.S., and the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) verifies immigration status pursuant to adopted rules ([A.R.S. § 28-3153](#)).

Applicants for eligibility under the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) must provide verification of U.S. citizenship or qualified alien status, and AHCCCS submits reports on verification activity to specified recipients on an annual basis ([A.R.S. § 36-2903.03](#)).

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (U.S. DHS) administers the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program. The SAVE Program is an online inter-governmental service designed to help federal, state and local government agencies, including benefit-granting agencies and other authorized entities, as authorized by law, determine citizenship and immigration status of individuals within their jurisdiction ([DHS/USCIS, SAVE Program](#)).

Provisions

County Recorders

1. Prohibits a county recorder from registering a person to vote who is not verified as having U.S. citizenship unless the person is verified as having citizenship through U.S. DHS's SAVE program. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a county recorder to submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) satisfactory evidence of a fully executed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with U.S. DHS to use the SAVE Program. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires JLBC to report to the Legislature if satisfactory proof of a MOU from a county recorder is not provided to JLBC. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a county recorder to submit reports on an outlined schedule to the Auditor General, beginning on or before December 31, 2026, that include SAVE Program queries, approvals, denials and discrepancies for the preceding three months. (Sec. 1)

Arizona Department of Transportation

5. Requires ADOT to submit to JLBC satisfactory evidence of a fully executed MOU with U.S. DHS to use the SAVE Program. (Sec. 2)
6. Directs JLBC to recommend to the Legislature a reduction in funding for ADOT if satisfactory proof of an MOU with U.S. DHS is not provided. (Sec. 2)
7. Requires ADOT to verify that an applicant's presence in the U.S. is authorized under federal law using the SAVE Program when issuing or renewing a driver license or nonoperating identification license. (Sec. 2)

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

8. Requires ADOT to submit reports on an outlined schedule to the Auditor General, beginning on or before December 31, 2026, that include SAVE Program queries, approvals, denials and discrepancies for the preceding three months. (Sec. 2)

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)

9. Requires AHCCCS to submit to JLBC satisfactory evidence of a fully executed MOU with U.S. DHS to use the SAVE Program. (Sec. 3)
10. Directs JLBC to recommend to the Legislature a reduction in funding for AHCCCS if satisfactory proof of an MOU is not provided to JLBC. (Sec. 3)
11. Requires AHCCCS to submit reports on an outlined schedule to specified officials, beginning on or before December 31, 2026, that include SAVE Program queries, approvals, denials, discrepancies, fraudulent documents identified and referrals for prosecution for the preceding three months. (Sec. 3)
12. Expands the scope of required AHCCCS reporting from individuals whose immigration status was verified to individuals whose status was queried, approved, denied or found to have discrepancies. (Sec. 3)
13. Removes the requirement for AHCCCS to submit SAVE Program reports to the Director of the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records. (Sec. 3)
14. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DP 4-2-0-1

HB 2901: voting equipment; requirements; origin

Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies voting equipment certification requirements by requiring compliance with federal law and establishing domestic sourcing and manufacturing standards for newly certified voting machines beginning in 2029.

History

The Secretary of State (SOS) certifies vote recording and vote tabulating machines and devices used in federal, state and county elections. Certification is based on testing, compliance with state and federal standards and approval by a committee appointed by the Secretary of State. Federal law establishes minimum requirements for voting systems used in federal elections, including accessibility, accuracy and security standards ([A.R.S. § 16-442](#)).

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 established voluntary nationwide standards for voting systems and created a testing and certification program through federally accredited laboratories. States retain authority to determine whether voting equipment meeting federal standards may be certified and used within their jurisdictions ([P.L. 107-252](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds a statutory reference to the requirement that voting machines and devices used in elections for federal, state or county offices to comply with the Help America Vote Act of 2002 and to be tested and approved by a federally accredited laboratory. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits, beginning January 1, 2029, the Secretary of State from certifying a vote recording or vote tabulating machine or device unless:
 - a. 100% of the machine's or device's parts and components are sourced from the U.S.; and
 - b. 100% of the machine's or device's manufacturing and assembly is performed in the U.S. (Sec. 1)
3. Exempts voting machines and devices acquired before January 1, 2028, from the certification requirements established beginning January 1, 2029. (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: FMAE DP 4-2-0-1

HB 2902: electoral college; support
Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29
Caucus & COW

Overview

Asserts the importance of the Electoral College in presidential elections.

History

The Electoral College is the constitutional process for electing the President and Vice President of the United States. The Constitution provides that each state appoints a number of electors equal to its total representation in the U.S. Congress. Electors cast separate ballots for President and Vice President, and those votes are transmitted to Congress for counting and certification ([Library of Congress](#)).

Provisions

1. States that the Legislature affirms the importance of the Electoral College in U.S. presidential elections for the following reasons:
 - a. the Electoral College was enshrined in the Constitution by the Founding Fathers because they thought it was the best method to choose the President;
 - b. the Electoral College ensures that all parts of the country are involved in selecting the President; and
 - c. the Electoral College guarantees certainty to the outcome of the presidential election. (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: FMAE DP 6-0-1-0

HB 2976: justice courts; administration; due process

Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes due process requirements and judicial review for administrative actions that materially affect a Justice of the Peace's statutory authority and clarifies the boundaries of permissible administrative supervision. Imposes legislative reporting, fiscal impact disclosures and funding conditions on court-issued administrative orders affecting local courts and counties.

History

Each county in Arizona has Justice Courts that are presided over by a Justice of the Peace elected to a four-year term. Justice Courts preside over civil lawsuits where the disputed amount is \$10,000 or less, landlord and tenant controversies, small claims cases and civil and criminal offenses including DUIs. Justices of the Peace also resolve misdemeanor allegations and handle requests for orders of protection and injunctions against harassment.

[Article VI, Section 3](#) of the Arizona Constitution grants the Supreme Court supervisory authority over the administration of all courts of the state. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) assists the Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court with administrative duties and is comprised of the following divisions: 1) Executive Office; 2) Administrative Services; 3) Adult Probation Services; 4) Certification and Licensing; 5) Court Services; 6) Dependent Children's Services; 7) Education Services; 8) Information Technology; and 9) Juvenile Justice ([AZ Courts](#)).

Statute outlines that County Boards of Supervisors (BOSs) are required to divide their respective counties into justice precincts and name or number them. BOSs may change or abolish any justice precinct or redistrict the county if certain procedures are followed ([A.R.S. § 22-101](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a state or county entity that takes administrative action that materially affects a Justice of the Peace's statutory administrative authority to comply with the following due process requirements:
 - a. provide written notice to the Justice of the Peace of the specific factual and statutory basis for the proposed action;
 - b. provide an opportunity to the Justice of the Peace for a hearing before an independent hearing officer;
 - c. make a finding of clear and convincing evidence unless a different standard is required by constitutional law; and
 - d. provide a right to the Justice of the Peace:
 - i. for representation by counsel;
 - ii. to present evidence and witnesses; and
 - iii. to receive a written decision that includes the findings of fact and conclusions of law. (Sec. 1)
2. States that a final decision issued regarding such an administrative action is subject to judicial review as prescribed by statute. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that an administrative action violative of this act is unenforceable against the affected Justice Court until the administrative action is brought into compliance with the act. (Sec. 1)
4. Clarifies that the act applies only to administrative actions that alter, suspend or displace a Justice of the Peace's statutory authority and that the act does not apply to case-specific rulings, judicial discipline proceedings or the exercise of judicial discretion in adjudication. (Sec. 1)

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

5. Requires that a state or county entity's administrative supervision, unless expressly authorized by statute or as necessary to fulfill constitutional supervisory duties, excludes the following:
 - a. operational control of a Justice Court;
 - b. personnel decisions;
 - c. payroll or budget management;
 - d. orders or directives that displace the statutory authority of an elected Justice of the Peace; and
 - e. the appointment of supervisors, administrators or designees to assume operational control of a Justice Court. (Sec. 1)
6. Provides that the administrative supervision exclusions established by the prior provision:
 - a. apply unless the administrative supervision is otherwise required to ensure the administration of justice or to fulfill constitutional supervisory duties; and
 - b. governs only statutory interpretation and does not limit or impair the constitutional authority of the Supreme Court. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires that any administrative order or directive issued by the Supreme Court, AOC or a presiding judge and that materially affects local court governance, statutory administrative authority, personnel management or county fiscal operations must be reported to outlined legislative officials. (Sec. 1)
8. Specifies that the report be sent to the outlined legislative officials within 10 days after the administrative order or directive issued and that the report must include:
 - a. a statement that identifies the statutory or constitutional authority on which the Supreme Court, AOC or presiding judge relied; and
 - b. a fiscal impact statement that identifies any costs imposed on counties. (Sec. 1)
9. States that a county is not required to implement new operational, reporting, staffing or technology requirements that are imposed by an administrative order or directive unless both:
 - a. the Supreme Court issues a fiscal impact statement; and
 - b. the Legislature appropriates sufficient monies to the county for the implementation of the order or directive. (Sec. 1)
10. Stipulates that the county exemption from requirements imposed by an administrative order or directive does not apply to temporary orders or directives necessary to address an immediate threat to public safety if the monies are requested or appropriated within 90 days after the issuance of the order or directive. (Sec. 1)
11. Applies this act to administrative actions that are initiated or remain ongoing on or after the effective date of this act. (Sec. 2)
12. States that this act does not affect the validity of a final judicial determination and does not reopen or invalidate a completed disciplinary proceeding. (Sec. 2)
13. Requires that any ongoing administrative action that is subject to this act be brought into compliance with this act within 90 days after the effective date. (Sec. 2)
14. Contains a legislative findings and intent clause. (Sec. 3)
15. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2129: municipal public libraries; annual report

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Revises the date by which a city or town (municipality's) Library Trustees must complete their annual report.

History

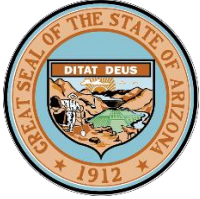
A municipality's governing body can appoint residents as trustees of its library. A municipality with fewer than 3,000 inhabitants may have six trustees. All other municipalities may have nine trustees. Trustees hold office for three years with no compensation. The trustees have charge of the library and all library property (A.R.S. §§ [9-414](#), [9-415](#)).

The annual report submitted by Library Trustees must include: 1) a full statement of all property and money received, where it's derived from, how it's used and expended; 2) the number of books, journals and other publications on hand; and 3) other statistics, information and suggestions that may be of general interest ([A.R.S. § 9-418](#)).

Provisions

1. Changes the date a municipality's Library Trustees must complete their annual report from the first Monday of July to the second Monday of July. (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: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2228: elder abuse; registry; attorney general
Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview

Mandates that a person filing an action under Adult Protective Services must submit a report to the Attorney General (AG) within two years of submitting the initial notice. Outlines procedures for the AG when reports are not submitted.

History

The Elder Abuse Registry (Registry) is a list maintained by the AG that includes civil, criminal and administrative actions involving vulnerable adults. A *vulnerable adult* is an individual who is 18 years or older and who is unable to protect himself from abuse, neglect or exploitation by others because of a physical or mental impairment ([Elder Abuse Registry, A.R.S. § 46-451](#)).

Current statute requires that a person who files an action under Adult Protective Services must serve notice and a copy of the pleading to the AG within 30 days of the action being filed in the superior court. The notice must identify the action and the person against whom the complaint is and their attorney. The person serving notice is responsible for submitting a report on the final disposition of the case within 30 days of the final action. The AG is required to keep the Registry with: 1) the persons' names who file actions; 2) the action's file date in the superior court or the date the administrative decision was rendered; 3) the dates of conduct in the complaint, the indictment or decision; 4) the general nature of the complaint, indictment or decision; and 5) the disposition of the complaint, indictment or decision ([A.R.S. § 46-457](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires an individual who files an action under Adult Protection Services to submit a follow-up report to the AG within two years of the initial notice, indicating whether the action is ongoing. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that if a report is not submitted within two years, the AG may:
 - a. update the Registry, if the AG is able to determine the status or disposition of the actions; or
 - b. delete the information from the Registry, if the AG is unable to determine the status or disposition of the actions. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 6-0-0-1

HB 2439: public cold plunge; rules; exemption

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Exempts public or semipublic cold plunges from existing Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) pollution-prevention rules.

History

ADEQ must formulate policies, plans and programs to protect the environment. Specifically, they must prescribe reasonably necessary measures to prevent pollution of water used in public or semipublic swimming pools and bathing places and to prevent harmful conditions in those places. The rules are required to outline minimum standards for the design of and for sanitary conditions at any public or semipublic swimming pool or bathing place. ADEQ must provide for abatement as public nuisances of premises and facilities that do not comply with the minimum standards ([A.R.S. § 49-104](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that ADEQ's responsibility to prevent water pollution in public or semipublic swimming pools and bathing places does not apply to public or semipublic cold plunges. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the ADEQ Director to adopt rules governing the sanitary conditions of public or semipublic cold plunges. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2773: international criminal court; government resources

Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prevents specified Arizona entities from assisting or using assets to assist the International Criminal Court.

History

[Title 1](#) addresses the powers, limitations and operations of state government and its political subdivisions. Statute provides for intergovernmental agreements and coordination among public agencies, including the federal government, Indian tribes, municipalities, counties and any political subdivisions of any other state (A.R.S. §§ [11-951](#), [11-952](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits an Arizona agency, an Arizona political subdivision and any of their employees acting in their official capacity, unless required by a court order, from:
 - a. knowingly and willfully participating in any way in the enforcement or implementation of any arrest, order, rule, regulation, judgment, policy or mandate of any kind of the International Criminal Court; and
 - b. using any assets, Arizona monies or monies allocated to Arizona's political subdivisions in whole or in part to engage in any activity that aids the International Criminal Court in enforcing or implementing an arrest, order, rule, regulation, judgment, policy or mandate of any kind in Arizona. (Sec. 2)
2. Makes a technical change. (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: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2825: fines; fees; assessments; restitution; nonpayment

Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides a civil enforcement remedy for payment defaults and removes provisions related to the enforcement of nonpayment through criminal court compliance procedures.

History

Currently, if a defendant defaults in the payment of a court-ordered fine, surcharge, fee, assessment, incarceration cost or restitution, the court requires the defendant to appear and show cause why the default should not be treated as contempt of court. The court can issue a summons or a warrant of arrest to compel the defendant's appearance. At a hearing, the court can examine the defendant under oath regarding the defendant's financial condition, employment, assets and other matters relevant to the defendant's ability to pay. If the court finds that the defendant willfully failed to pay, the court can treat the default as contempt and may: 1) order incarceration until the amount owed or a specified part is paid; 2) refer the matter for probation, parole or community supervision action; 3) order civil enforcement; or 4) require the defendant perform community restitution ([A.R.S. § 13-810](#)).

Provisions

1. Replaces provisions relating to court-driven enforcement of payment defaults within a criminal case with a civil default determination and civil enforcement framework. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes the following:
 - a. requirement that a defendant who defaults in the payment of a fine, surcharge, fee, assessment, restitution or incarceration costs must show the court cause why the default shouldn't be treated as contempt; and
 - b. option for a court to treat failure to appear for a nonpayment hearing or restitution hearing as grounds for issuing a warrant of arrest. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a court to issue a summons for a defendant's appearance at a hearing to determine the defendant's ability to pay the previously ordered fine, surcharge, fee, assessment, restitution or incarceration costs. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits a court from issuing an arrest warrant for the defendant's failure to appear at said hearing. (Sec. 1)
5. Permits Arizona or the person entitled to restitution to pursue any civil collection remedy without further court orders, following the entry of the civil default determination. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows the court to order the defendant to perform community restitution or enter an order for a civil enforcement remedy if the court finds that the defendant cannot pay. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the court to instruct the defendant to show cause why their default should not be treated as contempt when it is set payment must be made from an enterprise's assets. (Sec. 1)
8. Directs the court to provide the defendant with a written notice on the issuance of a summons for a hearing stating the following:
 - a. that the purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the defendant has the present ability to pay and has willfully refused to pay;
 - b. that the defendant has the right to present evidence of financial hardship; and
 - c. that no person can be incarcerated solely on their ability to pay a fine, surcharge, fee, assessment, restitution or incarceration costs due to indigence. (Sec. 1)
9. Allows a defendant to move to set aside a civil default determination and resulting civil enforcement. (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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10. Requires the court to stay pending enforcement actions if the defendant demonstrates that they did not receive notice of the hearing, that the defendant's failure to appear was due to excusable neglect or circumstances beyond their control or that the defendant is indigent and the civil enforcement remedy creates an undue hardship on the defendant or their legal dependents. (Sec. 1)
11. Stipulates that if a civil default determination has been entered:
 - a. any monies that Arizona recovers cannot be returned to the defendant;
 - b. a court must schedule a hearing on setting aside a default judgment;
 - c. the court must reenter the civil default judgment, and Arizona can resume all civil enforcement remedies if the defendant fails to appear at the newly scheduled hearing; and
 - d. a defendant cannot move to set aside a second default judgment that is entered for the same underlying obligation unless the defendant provides clear and convincing evidence that the second failure to appear was due to extraordinary medical emergencies or another catastrophic event. (Sec. 1)
12. Defines *civil enforcement remedy*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Specifies that a defendant's motion to set aside a second default judgment may not be within one year of a prior default judgment for the same underlying obligation.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2873: competitive sealed bidding; questions; answers

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates a mandatory question and answer period for the Arizona Department of Administration's (ADOA) competitive sealed bidding process.

History

The competitive sealed bidding process for government procurement contracts includes creating an invitation for bids, giving public notice of the invitation, publicly opening the bids, and awarding a contract to the lowest responsible bidder who conforms to the required criteria. During the solicitation process an agency's chief procurement officer can conduct pre-offer conferences which allow them to provide additional information and answer questions about the solicitation ([A.R.S. § 41-2533](#))([R2-7-B302](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the ADOA Director to provide a question-and-answer period during the competitive sealed bidding process for bidders and interested parties outside of the procurement process. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows bidders and interested parties to submit written questions. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the ADOA Director to answer the specified questions in writing. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the ADOA Director to provide all questions raised and answered during site visits and pre-bid conferences in writing to all bidders and interested parties. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2876: public bodies; executive sessions; agenda

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs public bodies to place any proposal that imposes or increases taxes or fees and any topic discussed in executive session on an action agenda.

History

Public bodies must conduct all legal action during a public meeting. Statute instructs public bodies to have written minutes or a recording of the meeting with: 1) the date, time and location of the meeting; 2) the member's attendance; 3) a general description of the matters considered; and 4) an accurate description of all legal actions proposed, discussed or taken ([A.R.S. § 38-431.01](#)).

A public body may go into executive session with a public majority vote for: 1) discussion or consideration of employment of a public officer, appointee or employee of any public body with specified exceptions; 2) discussion or consideration of records exempt by law from public inspection; 3) discussion or consultation of legal advice with their attorneys; 4) considerations with their attorneys to consider contracts that are in negotiations, in pending litigation or in settlement discussions; 5) discussions with designated representatives of the public body regarding negotiations of their salaries, salary schedules and compensation benefits; 6) consideration for negotiations with all levels of governments; 7) discussions regarding negotiations for the purchase, sale or lease of a real property; 8) discussions relating to school safety operations, plans or programs; and 9) discussions for security plans of facilities, critical infrastructure information and information technology maintained by the public body.

Legal action involving a final vote cannot be taken during executive session, except to provide attorneys with instructions in the outlined scenarios. A public vote must be held before any legal action binds the public body ([A.R.S. § 38-431.03](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a public body to place any proposal that imposes or increases a tax rate, assessment or fee in Arizona on an action agenda. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs a public body to place any discussion done in executive session on an action agenda and not on a consent agenda. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HCR2005: legislative session; adjournment

Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

A constitutional amendment that requires the Legislature to adjourn sine die by April 30 of each year.

History

Legislative sessions of the Legislature must be held annually at the Arizona capitol commencing on the second Monday of January of each year. The Governor may call a special session at their discretion. In calling for a special session, the Governor must specify the subjects that can be considered. During that time, only laws related to the Governor's subject can be enacted ([Article IV Part 2 § 3, Const. of Ariz.](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the legislative sessions of the Legislature to adjourn sine die by April 30 of each year.
2. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election.
3. Makes technical changes.

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 11-0-0-1

HB2049: radiation therapy; rural counties

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

An emergency measure that authorizes the use of particle accelerators for the treatment of human disease under general supervision in critical access hospitals and in counties with a population of less than 400,000 and prescribes related supervision, protocol and patient safety requirements.

History

The Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) is tasked with regulating the use, storage and disposal of sources of radiation. DHS assumes primary responsibility for and provide necessary technical assistance to handle any incidents, accidents and emergencies involving radiation or sources of radiation occurring within Arizona. The agency, by rule, requires adequate training and experience of persons using sources of radiation with respect to the hazards of excessive exposure to radiation to protect health and safety.

A *radiation therapy technologist* is a person who uses radiation on humans for therapeutic purposes. ADHS certifies radiologists therapy technologists to practice in Arizona (A.R.S. § [32-2801](#)). A *particle accelerator* is a machine that accelerates elementary particles, such as electrons or protons, to very high energies. Particle accelerators produce beams of charged particles that can be used for a variety of research purposes ([U.S. Department of Energy](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires DHS to allow the use of a particle accelerator to treat human diseases under general supervision if the registrant:
 - a. is in a county with a population of less than 400,000; or
 - b. is a critical access hospital. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the registrant to ensure all the following:
 - a. establish a written protocol for the application of radiation to a patient for each procedure that may be conducted by a radiation therapy technologist under the general supervision of an authorized used, including follow-up instructions for the patient;
 - b. review and, as necessary, revise the written protocol at least annually; and
 - c. document any review with a signature and date. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires registrants to ensure that:
 - a. any procedure conducted with a particle accelerator is not a special procedure;
 - b. a radiation therapy technologist follows the applicable written protocol when delivering radiation to a patient; and
 - c. the health and safety of a patient are maintained. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires authorized users at least every six months to:
 - a. observe each radiation therapy technologists while they're performing a procedure to ensure adherence to the applicable written protocol; and
 - b. document the authorized user's observation and assessment of the radiation therapy technologist. (Sec. 1)
5. Instructs authorized users to be on-site and available for consultation about patient care at least once every five working days, as verified in documentation maintained by the registrant. (Sec. 1)

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

6. Requires a registrant that uses general supervision to comply with the radiation therapy requirements to develop, maintain and implement policies and procedures to monitor both:
 - a. the performance of each procedure by a radiation therapy technologist under general supervision; and
 - b. the quality of patient care. (Sec. 1)
7. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)
8. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 10-2-0-0

HB 2050: radiologic technologists; radiologist assistants

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies statutory standards used by the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) when considering approval of a school of radiologic technology's course of study. Allows a radiologist assistant to perform certain acts under supervision, rather than direct supervision.

History

Radiologic technologists hold a certificate issued by DHS to apply ionizing radiation to individuals at the direction of a licensed practitioner for general diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. *Radiologists assistants* hold a certificate to perform independent advanced procedures in medical imaging and interventional radiology under the guidance, directions, supervision and discretion of a licensed practitioner of medicine or osteopathic medicine specializing in radiology. A *mammographic technologist* is a person who applies ionizing radiation to the breasts of a human for diagnostic purposes ([A.R.S. § 32-2801](#)).

DHS issues certificates to these professionals if they meet all applicable requirements. DHS can approve a school of radiologic technology if the school's course of study includes: 1) a minimum of 24-months of full-time study or its equivalent and is accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Accreditation; 2) at least 400 hours of classroom work including radiation protection, x-ray physics, radiographic techniques, processing techniques, nursing procedures, anatomy and physiology, radiographic positioning, radiation therapy and professional ethics; 3) at least 1,800 hours devoted to clinical experience and 4) 80 hours of regularly scheduled supervised film critiques. The course of study must include demonstrations, discussions, seminars and supervised practice ([A.R.S. § 32-2804](#)).

DHS issues certificates for mammographic technologists who wish to practice in Arizona. An applicant for certification must complete certain training and education requirements and pass an examination. The current application and renewal fee for a computed tomography technologist certificate is statutorily set at \$20. Radiologists may perform the following acts under direct supervision: 1) perform fluoroscopic procedures; 2) assess and evaluate physiologic and psychological responsiveness of patients undergoing radiologic procedures; 3) administer contrast media or other medications prescribed by a supervising radiologist; 4) evaluate image quality, make initial observations and communicate those to the supervising radiologist; and 5) perform any other procedures consistent with DHS rules ([A.R.S. §§ 32-2819](#) and [32-2841](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows DHS to approve a satisfactory standard for a school of radiologic technology that is accredited by the:
 - a. Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs;
 - b. the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology; or
 - c. the Higher Learning Commission, regional accreditation or successor organization as recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that an approved radiologic technology school's course of study must have at least 400 hours of classroom work that includes radiographic imaging, patient care procedures and an introduction to other imaging modalities. (Sec. 1)
3. Reduces the hours of clinical experience from 1,800 hours to 1,650 hours that an approved radiologic technology school must include in its course of study. (Sec. 1)

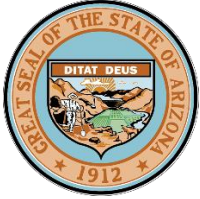
Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

4. Requires examination for certification of radiologic technologists to include:
 - a. radiographic imaging and patient care procedures; and
 - b. content specifications outlined by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists. (Sec. 2)
5. Allows a radiologist assistant to perform certain tasks under supervision, rather than direct supervision. (Sec. 4)
6. Defines *supervision* to mean supervision by a licensed radiologist who is readily accessible by telecommunication. (Sec. 4)
7. Replaces the \$20 fee for a computed tomography technologist certificate with a fee prescribed by DHS rule. (Sec. 5)
8. Removes radiologic technologists and radiologist assistants from the definition of *health care provider* as it pertains to the delivery of health care through telehealth. (Sec. 6)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1 and 3-6)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Adds registered nurse practitioners to the list of health professionals not required to obtain an additional license to use a diagnostic x-ray machine.
2. Makes technical changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 12-0-0-0

HB 2177: AHCCCS; waivers; American Indians; services

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Grants the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) the authority to submit waivers and amendments to the current Section 1115 waiver to authorize payment of covered services provided to American Indian or Alaskan native members by Indian Health Services (IHS) facilities or participating tribal facilities that were eliminated, reduced or limited in the Medicaid State Plan in September 2010, including payments for medically necessary diagnostic, therapeutic and preventative dental services.

History

In 1975, the United States Congress enacted the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance (ISDEA) Act, Public Law 93-638, allowing Indian tribes to have greater autonomy and can assume the responsibility for programs and services administered to them on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior through contractual agreements. The law assures that Indian tribes have paramount involvement in the direction of services provided by the federal government to target the delivery of such services to the needs and desires of the local communities ([DOI](#)).

Founded in 1982, AHCCCS is Arizona's Medicaid program, a federal health care program jointly funded by the federal and state governments for individuals and families who qualify based on income level. AHCCCS is a program that operates under an integrated managed care model, through a Research and Demonstration 1115 Waiver. Contracted health plans coordinate and pay for physical and behavioral health care services delivered by more than 93,000 health care providers to more than 2.2 million Arizonans ([AHCCCS](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the AHCCCS Director, annually by March 30, to apply to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for waivers and amendments to the current Section 1115 waiver to authorize payments for covered services provided to American Indian or Alaskan native members by IHS facilities or participating tribal facilities operated under the ISDEA Act that were eliminated, reduced or limited in the state plan in September 2010, including payments for medically necessary diagnostic, therapeutic and preventative dental services. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the AHCCCS Director, in any year, to apply only for those waivers and amendments that:
 - a. have not yet been approved; and
 - b. are not already in effect. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows AHCCCS, upon approval of CMS, to make payments for covered services that are provided to American Indian or Alaskan native members by IHS facilities or participating tribal facilities operated under the ISDEA Act that were eliminated, reduced or limited in the state plan in September 2010, including payments for medically necessary diagnostic, therapeutic and preventative dental services. (Sec. 2)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Clarifies that tribal organizations are also eligible to operate under the ISDEA Act and are eligible for the same payments in the Medicaid program as the IHS facilities and tribes.

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: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2183: emergency medicine; study committee

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates the Study Committee on Emergency Medicine (Study Committee) and outlines membership, duties and reporting requirements.

History

Emergency medical services (EMS) are services that follow an accident or an emergency medical situation, including: 1) for on-site emergency medical care; 2) to transport the sick or injured by a licensed ground or air ambulance; 3) in using emergency communications media; 4) in using emergency receiving facilities; and 5) in administering initial care and preliminary treatment procedures by emergency medical care technicians (A.R.S. § [36-2201](#))

Provisions

1. Establishes the 11-member Study Committee that consists of the Director of the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) or their designee, 5 members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and 5 members appointed by the President of the Senate. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Study Committee to:
 - a. review the delivery of the EMS system in Arizona and the obstacles facing the delivery and sustainability of the EMS system;
 - b. analyze the emergency medicine capacity in Arizona, including factors impacting EMS delivery and adequacy in rural and urban areas;
 - c. review the impact of uncompensated care on the financial viability of the practice of emergency medicine;
 - d. identify factors that impact the stability of entities that deliver emergency medicine in Arizona; and
 - e. solicit input from patients, health care providers and stakeholders to gather information regarding service delivery and financial viability of emergency medicine in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows the Study Committee to hold hearings, conduct fact-finding tours, request data from DHS and take testimony from witnesses who may assist the Study Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that Study Committee members are not eligible to receive compensation but are eligible to receive reimbursement of expenses. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the Legislature and DHS to provide staff and support services to the Study Committee. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires all Study Committee meetings be open to the public. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires, annually by December 31, the Study Committee to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor, Speaker of the House and President of the Senate and provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
8. Repeals the Study Committee on July 1, 2029. (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: HHS DPA 7-4-1-0

HB 2184: fetal death; funeral homes

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Extends the seven-day fetal death certificate filing requirement to fetal deaths that occur at or before 20 completed weeks of gestation if the mother requests it. Requires, at least 24-hours before an abortion occurs, a physician, referring physician or qualified health professional acting under delegation to inform a woman of their option to transfer the bodily remains to a funeral home.

History

The Director of the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) is the State Registrar of Vital Records (State Registrar) which is responsible for establishing, operating and maintaining the system of vital records in Arizona (A.R.S. § [36-302](#)).

Hospitals, abortion clinics, physicians and midwives are responsible for submitting fetal death certificates to the State Registrar. The completed fetal death certificate must be submitted within seven days after the fetal death for each fetal death occurring in Arizona after a gestational period of 20 completed weeks or if the unborn child weighs more than 350 grams (A.R.S. § [36-329](#)).

At least 24-hours before an abortion, a physician who will perform the abortion, the referring physician, or qualified physician or health professionals such as a physician assistant, nurse, psychologists or licensed behavioral health professional to whom the responsibility has been delegated by a physician, in the case of a surgical abortion, is required to inform the woman, orally and in person, of their right to determine final disposition of bodily remains and to be informed of the available options for locations and methods for disposition of bodily remains (A.R.S. § [36-2153](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a hospital, abortion clinic, physician or midwife to file a completed fetal death certificate with the State Registrar within seven days for each fetal death occurring before a gestational period of 20 completed weeks, if requested by the mother. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires at least 24-hours before an abortion is performed, the physician who will perform the procedure, the referring physician, or qualified health care professional acting under a physician's delegation to inform the woman of their option to transfer the bodily remains to a funeral home and the available options for locations and methods for disposition of bodily remains. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

2. Removes the gestational weight threshold required for a fetal death certificate.

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: HHS DP 11-1-0-0

HB 2190: physician assistants; licensure compact

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adopts the Physician Assistant Licensure (Compact) to allow physician assistants to obtain licensure in other Compact states. Creates the Physician Assistant Licensure Compact Commission (Commission) and outlines its membership, responsibilities and duties.

History

The Compact is an interstate occupational licensure compact for physician assistants (PAs). The Compact facilitates multistate practice for PAs, improves health care access for patients and enhances public protection. States joining the Compact agree to recognize a valid, unencumbered license issued by another Compact member state via a Compact privilege. Licensed PAs utilizing the Compact can obtain a privilege in each Compact member state where they wish to practice. PAs using a Compact privilege must adhere to the laws and regulations of the state in which they are practicing ([Compact](#)).

PA Compact Member States include: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

PAs in Arizona are licensed and regulated by the Arizona Regulatory Board of Physician Assistants (Board). PA's may work under the supervision of a licensed physician or practice collaboratively without a supervision agreement if they meet certain requirements. The Board is tasked with protecting public safety through the judicious licensing, regulation and education of all PAs ([A.R.S. § 32-2501 et seq.](#)).

Provisions

State Participation in the Compact

1. Requires states participating in the Compact to:
 - a. license PAs;
 - b. participate in the Commission's data system;
 - c. have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints against licensees and license applicants;
 - d. notify the Commission of any adverse action against or significant investigation information of a licensee or license applicant;
 - e. implement a criminal background check requirement;
 - f. comply with Commission rules;
 - g. utilize passage of a recognized national exam such as the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants Physician Assistant National Certifying Examination as a requirement for PA licensure; and
 - h. grant the Compact privilege to a holder for a qualifying license in a participating state. (Sec. 1)
2. Clarifies the Compact does not prohibit a participating state from charging a fee for granting Compact privilege. (Sec. 1)

Compact Privilege

3. Allows a licensee to exercise Compact privilege if the licensee:
 - a. has graduated from a PA program accredited by the Accreditation Review Commission on Education for the Physician Assistant or another program authorized by the Commission;
 - b. holds current certification from the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants;
 - c. has no felony or misdemeanor conviction;

<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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- d. has never had a controlled substance license or permit suspended or revoked by a state or the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration;
 - e. has a unique identifier as determined by Commission rule;
 - f. holds a qualifying license;
 - g. has no limitation or restriction on a license or Compact privilege due to an adverse action;
 - h. notifies the Commission that the licensee is seeking the Compact privilege in a remote state;
 - i. meets any jurisprudence requirement of a remote state and pay any applicable fees; and
 - j. reports to the Commission any adverse action taken by a non-member state within 30 days. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that if a licensee has had a limitation or restriction on a license or compact privilege due to an adverse action, the licensee must wait two years after that limitation or restriction has ended to be eligible for Compact privilege. (Sec. 1)
 5. Specifies that if a licensee's Compact privilege has been revoked, limited or restricted in a participating state for conduct that would not be a basis for disciplinary action in another participating state then that participating state has the discretion not to consider such action as an adverse action requiring the denial or removal of Compact privilege. (Sec. 1)
 6. Asserts that Compact privilege is valid until the expiration or revocation of the qualifying license. (Sec. 1)
 7. Specifies that if a participating state takes adverse action against a qualifying license, the licensee must lose the Compact privilege in any remote state until all the following occur:
 - a. the license is no longer restricted; and
 - b. two years have elapsed from the date on which the license is no longer limited or restricted due to the adverse action. (Sec. 1)
 8. States a Compact privilege expires when the licensee's qualifying license in the participating state from which the licensee applied for the Compact privilege expires. (Sec. 1)
 9. Specifies that if a licensee terminates the qualifying license originally used to apply for the Compact privilege before its scheduled expiration and the licensee has a qualifying license in another state then the licensee must:
 - a. inform the Commission that it is changing the participating state through which it applies for a Compact privilege to that participating state; and
 - b. pay the Commission any Compact privilege fee required by Commission rule. (Sec. 1)
 10. Requires PAs seeking authority to prescribe controlled substances in a remote state to satisfy all requirements imposed by the remote state in granting or renewing such authority. (Sec. 1)

State Designation for Compact Privilege

11. Requires a licensee to identify to the Commission the participating state from which the licensee is applying for a Compact privilege. (Sec. 1)
12. Establishes procedural requirements and conditions for a licensee when applying for a Compact privilege in a participating state, including:
 - a. providing the Commission with the address of the licensee's primary residence and thereafter immediately report to the Commission any change in the address of the licensee's primary residence; and
 - b. consent to accept service or process by mail at the licensee's primary residence on file with the Commission with respect to any action brought against the licensee by the Commission or a participating state, including a subpoena, with respect to any action brought or investigation conducted by the Commission or a participating state. (Sec. 1)

Adverse Actions

13. Clarifies that the participating state in which a licensee is licensed has exclusive power to impose adverse action against the qualifying licensee issued by that participating state. (Sec. 1)
14. Authorizes remote states to take adverse action against a PA's Compact privilege within that state, remove a licensee's Compact privilege or take other action necessary under applicable law to protect the health and safety of its citizens. (Sec. 1)
15. Enables remote states to issue subpoenas for hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence. (Sec. 1)

16. Require subpoenas issued by a licensing board in a participating state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of evidence from another participating state to be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction. (Sec. 1)
17. Requires the issuing authority to pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the state in which the witness or evidence is located. (Sec. 1)
18. Prohibits subpoenas from being issued by a participating state to gather evidence of conduct in another state for the purpose of taking adverse action against a licensee's compact privilege or application for a compact privilege in that participating state. (Sec. 1)
19. Clarifies the Compact does not authorize a participating state to impose discipline against a PA's Compact privilege or to deny an application for a Compact privilege in that participating state for the individual's otherwise lawful practice in another state. (Sec. 1)
20. Requires a participating state that issued a qualifying licensee to give the same priority and effect to reported conduct received from any remote state as it would if the conduct had occurred within the participating state which issued the qualifying license. (Sec. 1)
21. Requires a participating state to apply its own state laws to determine appropriate action. (Sec. 1)
22. Permits a participating state, if otherwise allowed by state law, to recover from the affected PA the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that PA. (Sec. 1)
23. Allows a participating state to take adverse action based on the factual findings of a remote state if the participating state follows its own procedures for taking the adverse action. (Sec. 1)
24. Allows participating states to initiate joint investigations of licensees and are required to share investigative materials in furtherance of any joint or single-state investigation of a licensee. (Sec. 1)
25. Requires a PA's Compact privilege in all remote states to be deactivated until two years have elapsed after all restrictions have been removed from the state license if an adverse action is taken against a PA's qualifying license. (Sec. 1)
26. Mandates that all disciplinary orders by the participating state that issued a qualifying license to include a statement that the PA's Compact privilege is deactivated in all participating states during the pendency of the order. (Sec. 1)
27. Requires a participating state to promptly notify the administrator of the data system of any adverse actions taken. (Sec. 1)

Commission and Executive Committee

28. Creates and establishes a joint government agency and national administrative body known as the Commission. (Sec. 1)
29. Specifies that the Commission is an instrumentality of the Compact states acting jointly and is not an instrumentality of any one state. (Sec. 1)
30. Requires the Commission to come into existence on or after the effective date of this Compact. (Sec. 1)
31. Outlines Commission membership, voting and meeting procedures. (Sec. 1)
32. Details the powers, duties and authorities of the Commission. (Sec. 1)
33. Establishes requirements and procedures for public Commission meetings. (Sec. 1)
34. Establishes requirements and procedures for closed Commission meetings. (Sec. 1)
35. Outlines topics that the Commission can discuss in a closed, nonpublic meeting or nonpublic part of a public meeting. (Sec. 1)
36. Requires all Commission meetings to be open to the public unless confidential or privileged information is discussed. (Sec. 1)
37. Allows the Commission to pay or provide for the payment of reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities. (Sec. 1)

38. Permits the Commission to accept any and all appropriate revenue sources and donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services. (Sec. 1)
39. Allows the Commission to collect an annual assessment from each participating state and impose Compact privilege fees on licensees of participating states to whom a Compact privilege is granted to cover the costs of operations and activities of the Commission and its staff. (Sec. 1)
40. Specifies that the assessment and fees be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Commission's annual budgeted as approved by the Commission each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. (Sec. 1)
41. Requires the aggregate annual assessment amount levied on participating states to be allocated based on a formula to be determined by Commission rule. (Sec. 1)
42. Prohibits the Commission from:
 - a. incurring obligations of any kind before securing the monies adequate to meet those obligations; or
 - b. pledging the credit of any participating state, except by and with the authority of the participating state. (Sec. 1)
43. Requires the Commission to keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements.
44. Subjects the receipts and disbursements of the Commission to:
 - a. financial review and accounting procedures established under Commission bylaws; and
 - b. financial review by a certified or licensed public accountant. (Sec. 1)
45. Requires the report of the financial review to be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission. (Sec. 1)
46. Outlines the powers, duties and membership of the Executive Committee which has the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of the Compact and Commission rules. (Sec. 1)
47. Establishes voting and meeting procedures for Executive Committee public meetings. (Sec. 1)
48. Outlines requirements for closed and nonpublic meetings of the Executive Committee. (Sec. 1)
49. Contains qualified immunity, defense and indemnification provisions for the Commission. (Sec. 1)

Data System

50. Requires the Commission to provide for the development, maintenance, operation and utilization of a coordinated data and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action and significant investigative information on all PAs and applicant's who are denied a license in participating states. (Sec. 1)
51. Requires a participating state to submit a uniform data set to the data system on all PAs to whom this Compact is applicable using a unique identifier that contains specified information. (Sec. 1)
52. Requires significant investigative information pertaining to a licensee in any participating state to be available only to other participating states. (Sec. 1)
53. Requires the Commission to promptly notify all participating states of any adverse action taken against a licensee or an individual applying for a license that has been reported to the Commission and that information be available to any other participating state. (Sec. 1)
54. Allows participating states contributing information to the data system be in accordance with state or federal law and designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing state. (Sec. 1)
55. Requires such information to be reported to the Commission through the data system, notwithstanding any such designation. (Sec. 1)
56. Requires any information submitted to the data system that is subsequently expunged pursuant to federal law or the laws of the participating state contributing the information to be removed from the data system on a report of the expungement by the participating state to the Commission. (Sec. 1)
57. Specifies that records and information provided to a participating state pursuant to the Compact or through the data system and certified by the Commission are considered business records and are entitled to any associated hearsay exception in any relevant judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative proceedings in a participating state. (Sec. 1)

Rulemaking

58. Requires the Commission to exercise its rulemaking powers and the rules adopted thereunder. (Sec. 1)
59. Mandates that Commission rules become binding as of the date specific by the Commission for each rule. (Sec. 1)
60. Requires the Commission promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently implement and administer the Compact to achieve its purposes. (Sec. 1)
61. Specifies that a commission rule may be invalid and not have force or effect if a court of competent jurisdiction holds that the rule is invalid because the Commission exercised its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of the Compact or the powers granted hereunder or based on another applicable standard of review. (Sec. 1)
62. Deems Commission rules have the force of law in each participating state, except where the Commission rules conflict with the laws of the participating state that establish the medical services a PA may perform in the participating state, as held by a court of competent jurisdiction in which the rules are ineffective to the extent of the conflict. (Sec. 1)
63. Specifies that in a majority of legislatures of the participating states rejects a Commission rule by enacting a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the Compact within four years after the date of the adopted rule then that rule has no further force or effect in any participating state or any state applying to participate in the Compact. (Sec. 1)
64. Requires Commission rules be adopted at a regular or special meeting. (Sec. 1)
65. Requires the Commission to file a notice of proposed rulemaking before the Commission adopts a final rule or rules and at least 30 days in advance of the meeting. (Sec. 1)
66. Requires the Commission to file a notice of proposed rulemaking in the following manner:
 - a. on the Commission's website or other publicly accessible platform; and
 - b. to persons who have requested the Commission's notices of proposed rulemaking; and
 - c. in such other way as the Commission may specify by rule. (Sec. 1)
67. Establishes items to be included in the notice of proposed rulemaking. (Sec. 1)
68. Requires the Commission to allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments which must be made available to the public before adopting a proposed rule. (Sec. 1)
69. Requires the Commission to public the mechanism for access to the electronic hearing if a hearing is to be held via electronic means. (Sec. 1)
70. Establishes procedures for conducting hearings for notices of proposed rulemaking. (Sec. 1)
71. Clarifies that this does not require a separate hearing on each proposed rule. (Sec. 1)
72. Allows rules to be grouped for the convenience of the Commission hearings. (Sec. 1)
73. Requires the Commission to consider all written and oral comments timely received. (Sec. 1)
74. Requires the Commission, by a majority vote of all delegates, to take final action on a proposed rule and determine the effective date of the rule based on the rulemaking record and full text of the rule, if adopted. (Sec. 1)
75. Establishes requirements for proposed rules that are adopted by the Commission. (Sec. 1)
76. Contains conditions and procedures for the Commission to:
 - a. adopt emergency rules; and
 - b. revise previously adopted rules. (Sec. 1)

Oversight, Dispute Resolution and Enforcement

77. Directs the executive and judicial branches of state government in each participating state to enforce the Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to implement the Compact. (Sec. 1)
78. Requires venues to be proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission to be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. (Sec. 1)
79. Allows the Commission to waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent the Commission adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings. (Sec. 1)

80. Clarifies the Compact does not affect or limit the selection or propriety of venue in any action against a licensee for professional malpractice or misconduct or any such similar matter. (Sec. 1)
 81. Entitles the Commission to receive service of process in any proceeding regarding the enforcement of interpretation of this Compact or the Commission rules and have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. (Sec. 1)
 82. Deems failure to provide the Commission with service of process renders judgement or order in such a proceeding void as to the Compact, the Commission or its rules. (Sec. 1)
 83. Contains procedures for when the Commission determines a participating state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the Commission or Commission rules. (Sec. 1)
 84. Stipulates that a defaulting state may be terminated if a state in default fails to cure the default and on the affirmative vote of a majority of the delegates of the participating states. (Sec. 1)
 85. Requires termination of participation in the Compact to be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance has been exhausted. (Sec. 1)
 86. Allows a defaulting state to appeal its termination from the Compact by the Commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices. (Sec. 1)
 87. Awards the prevailing party all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
 88. Contains criteria that terminated states must address in their notice of termination to all licensees. (Sec. 1)
 89. Requires the Commission to attempt to resolve disputes related to the Compact that arise among participating states and between participating states and nonparticipating states. (Sec. 1)
 90. Requires the Commission to promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate. (Sec. 1)
 91. Allows the Commission, by majority vote, to initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices against a participating state that is in default to enforce compliance with the Compact, the Commission bylaws and rules. (Sec. 1)
 92. Permits the relief sought to include both injunctive relief and damages. (Sec. 1)
 93. Allows the Commission to pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law. (Sec. 1)
 94. Establishes parameters for legal action taken against the Commission by a participating state. (Sec. 1)
- Date of Implementation***
95. Makes this Compact effective on the adoption of the seventh participating state. (Sec. 1)
 96. Requires the Commission to convene and review the enactment of each state adopted compact prior to convening to be known as the charter participating states by the effective date of the Compact to determine if the statute enacted by each charter is materially different that the model compact. (Sec. 1)
 97. Establishes requirements for any charter participating state's enactment found to be materially different from the model Compact. (Sec. 1)
 98. Subjects participating states who enacted the Compact after the seventh member state to the Commission approval or disapproval process to determine if their enactments are materially different from the model Compact and whether they qualify for participation in the Compact. (Sec. 1)
 99. States that all actions taken for the benefit of the Commission or in furtherance of the purposes of administering the Compact before the effective date or the Commission coming into existence is considered to be actions of the Commission unless specifically repudiated by the Commission. (Sec. 1)
 100. Allows any participating state to withdraw from the Compact by enacting a repealing statute. (Sec. 1)
 101. Specifies that a participating state's withdrawal does not take effect until 180 days after enactment of the repealing statute. (Sec. 1)

102. Outlines procedures, conditions, timeframes and notice requirements for states withdrawing participating from the Compact. (Sec. 1)
103. Specifies that withdrawal does not affect the continuing requirement of the licensing board of the withdrawing state to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of the Compact before the effective date of withdrawal. (Sec. 1)
104. Clarifies this Compact does not invalidate or prevent any PA licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between participating states and participating states and nonparticipating states that does not conflict with this Compact. (Sec. 1)

Construction and Severability

105. Asserts that the Compact and Commission rules be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes. (Sec. 1)
106. Prohibits the provisions of the Compact that expressly authorize or require the promulgation of rules from being construed to limit the Commission's rulemaking authority solely for those purposes. (Sec. 1)
107. Requires Compact provisions to be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision is held by a court of competent jurisdiction as unconstitutional then the validity of the remainder of the Compact is not affected. (Sec. 1)
108. Specifies that if a provision is declared to conflict with the United States Constitution, the remainder of the Compact stays in full force and effect. (Sec. 1)

Binding Effect of Compact

109. Clarifies the Compact does not prevent the enforcement of any other law of a participating state that is not inconsistent with the Compact. (Sec. 1)
110. Declares any laws in a participating state that conflict with this Compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict. (Sec. 1)
111. Deems all agreements between the Commission and the participating states binding in accordance with their terms. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

112. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)
113. Outlines the purposes of the Compact. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 11-0-0-1 | APPROP DP 15-2-0-1

HB 2202: appropriations; dementia care; telementoring program

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates \$300,000 from the state General Fund (GF) to the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) in FYs 2027 through 2029 that provides a grant to implement a Dementia Care Telementoring Program.

History

DHS is required to advance research in Arizona regarding: 1) the causes, epidemiology and diagnosis of diseases; 2) the formulation of cures for diseases; and 3) the development of medially accepted treatment and prevention of diseases, including the discovery and development of new drugs. DHS may enter into research and development agreements, royalty agreements, licensing agreements and profit sharing agreements concerning new products developed or to be developed through DHS-funded research ([A.R.S. §§ 36-272](#) and [36-273](#)).

Dementia is a general term for loss of memory, language, problem-solving and other thinking abilities that are severe enough to interfere with daily life. Alzheimer's is the most common cause of dementia ([Alzheimer's Association](#)). Alzheimer's disease is a type of dementia that affects memory, thinking and behavior ([Alzheimer's Association](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$300,000 from the state GF to DHS in FYs 2027 through 2029 to provide a grant to implement a Dementia Care Telementoring Program (Program) to disseminate information regarding dementia care and best practices to health care providers statewide. (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes DHS to provide a grant to state organizations that demonstrate the following:
 - a. experience operating telementoring programs;
 - b. expertise in neurology and best practices in dementia detection, diagnosis and treatment; and
 - c. capacity to deliver services statewide. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Program to provide a virtual connection for health care providers and content experts which includes:
 - a. didactics;
 - b. case studies;
 - c. emphasis on practice transformation; and
 - d. system level issues that affect care delivery. (Sec.1)
4. Requires the Program to serve and prioritize improving health care provider education within the state's rural and underserved communities. (Sec. 1)
5. Tasks DHS with ensuring that the program is evidence-based and reflects current best practices in dementia detection, diagnosis and care management. (Sec. 1)
6. Directs the grant recipient to:
 - a. develop and implement an outreach and recruitment plan to promote participation and retention in the program;
 - b. provide virtual, case-based telementoring sessions for health care providers;
 - c. offer continuing medical education or continuing education unit credit; and
 - d. collect and report participation and outcomes data to the department. (Sec. 1)

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

7. Requires the DHS to publish an annual summary report on its public website. (Sec. 1)
8. Repeals the program on January 1, 2030. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2206: SNAP; error rate; forensic audit **Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Establishes forensic audit and reporting requirements for the Arizona Department of Economic Security to reduce the payment error rate of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program to not more than 3%.

History

The [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\)](#) is a federal program that provides food benefits to low-income families to supplement their grocery budget and help the family afford nutritious food. It is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), within its Food and Nutrition Service agency in partnership with state or tribal agencies. States operate the program locally under federal rules and oversight. Arizona's SNAP program is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) and is known as the Arizona Nutrition Assistance Program ([DES](#)).

H.R. 1, also known as the One Big Beautiful Bill, was signed into law on July 4, 2025, and makes several changes to the SNAP program. Prior to H.R. 1, the federal government paid 100% of the cost of SNAP benefits. The federal government and the state each paid 50% of the administrative costs of the program. H.R. 1 reduces the amount that USDA may pay a state agency for administrative costs involved in its operation of SNAP to 25%, from the current 50%, beginning in fiscal year (FY) 2027 ([H.R. 1](#)).

Starting in FY 2028, states will begin to pay a percentage of SNAP benefit costs if their error rate in administering SNAP is 6% or above. The FY 2028 payment will be based on the lower of the FY 2025 or FY 2026 error rate, each of which will be available about 12 months after the end of the fiscal year ([H.R. 1](#)).

The error rate is calculated through the review of payment errors from a select number of households participating in SNAP each month. Payment errors occur when an applicant's eligibility is incorrectly determined or when an eligible participant receives an incorrect benefit amount. Every June, the USDA analyzes the final data collected from the states and uses the data to determine national and state payment error rate. The FY 2024 error rate is 8.84% ([DES FY 2027 Budget Request](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires DES to reduce the SNAP payment error rate as reported by the USDA to not more than 3% by December 30, 2030. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires DES to submit an annual report to the Legislature annually by December 31, beginning in FY 2028, that details the progress towards reducing the payment error rate and includes strategies and barriers that may be present in reducing the payment error rate. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires DES, if it fails to meet annual interim targets or reduce the payment error rate by 3% by December 30, 2030, to:
 - a. submit a corrective action plan to the Legislature within 60 days that includes an analysis of why the targets were not met and timelines for correcting the payment error rate;
 - b. pay 50% of any federal liabilities that may be imposed due to the excess payment error rates; and
 - c. implement a corrective action plan under the oversight of the Office of Arizona Auditor General (OAG). (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that the remaining liabilities will be paid from the state General Fund. (Sec. 1)

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

5. Reduces DES administrative funding by 10% if the agency fails to comply with the corrective plan until resolved. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires by December 30, 2031, the OAG to complete a forensic audit which will determine what factors contributed to the payment error rate and include recommendations to reduce the payment error rate. (Sec. 1)
7. Directs DES to implement the forensic audit recommendations within 12 months after receiving the recommendations from the OAG unless the recommendations are waived by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. (Sec. 1)
8. Allows the Legislature to allocate additional funding for SNAP improvements if DES corrects the payment error rate ahead of schedule. (Sec. 1)
9. Contains a delayed repeal date of January 1, 2033. (Sec. 2)
10. Cites this act as the *Oh SNAP Act*. (Sec. 3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2321: DCS; credit freeze; consumer reporting

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a caseworker to place a security freeze on a child's record or credit report within 30 days after the child enters the care of the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS). Updates the definition of a *protected person* as it relates to credit security freezes to include children who are in the care of DCS.

History

The primary purpose of DCS is to protect children. To achieve this, DCS will do and focus equally on: 1) investigating reports of abuse and neglect; 2) assessing, promoting and supporting the safety of a child in a safe and stable family or other appropriate placement in response to allegations of abuse and neglect; 3) cooperating with law enforcement regarding reports that include allegations of criminal conduct; and 4) coordinating services to achieve and maintain permanency for the child, strengthen the family and provide prevention, intervention and treatment services without compromising the child's safety (A.R.S. § [8-451](#)).

A consumer reporting agency must place a security freeze on a protected person's record or credit report if certain conditions are met. A security freeze that is placed on a protected person's record or credit report remains in effect until either: 1) the protected person or the protected person's representative requests that the consumer reporting agency remove the security freeze; or 2) the security freeze is removed if the security freeze was placed or the record was created based on a material representation of fact by the protected person or their representative.

Currently, a *protected person* is considered any individual who is under 16 years old at the time a request for the placement of a security freeze is made or an incapacitated person or protected person for whom a guardian or conservator has been appointed (A.R.S. § [44-1698.02](#))

Provisions

1. Requires a DCS caseworker to place a security freeze on a child's record or credit report within 30 days after the child enters DCS care. (Sec. 1)
2. Updates the definition of a *protected person* as it relates to credit security freezes for consumer reporting agencies to include children who are in the care of DCS. (Sec. 2)
3. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)
4. 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: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2322: DCS; investigations; interviews; recording

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS) to audiotape or videotape any interview that it conducts with a child unless the recording equipment malfunctions or unforeseen circumstances occur. Contains a conditional enactment clause.

History

DCS is required to train all investigators in forensic interviewing, processes and protocols for initial screening, safety assessments and investigations. After receiving a report through DCS's centralized intake hotline, an investigator is required to make a prompt and thorough investigation. An investigation must evaluate and determine the nature, extent and cause of any condition created by the parents, guardian, custodian or an adult member of the victim's household or child welfare employee that would tend to support or refute the allegation that the child is a victim of abuse or neglect and determine the name, age and condition of other children in the home. If an investigator has sufficient information to determine that the child is not a victim of abuse or neglect, the investigator may close the investigation. DCS can also take a child into temporary custody. Law enforcement officers must cooperate with DCS to remove a child from the custody of the child's parents, guardian or custodian when necessary ([A.R.S. § 8-456](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires DCS to record by audiotape or videotape any interview that it conducts with a child unless either of the following occurs:
 - a. the recording equipment malfunctions and the malfunction is not the result of a failure to maintain the equipment or provide adequate supplies for the equipment; or
 - b. due to circumstances that could not have been reasonably foreseen by DCS, it does not have the necessary recording equipment. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that a person who is charged with a criminal offense involving abuse or neglect of a child does not have standing to object to DCS's failure to comply with the recording requirements. (Sec. 1)
3. Deems DCS's failure to comply with the recording requirements is not grounds for precluding statements made by a child during an interview that are otherwise admissible in a criminal or dependency proceeding. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies this legislation does not become effective unless by December 31, 2036, federal legislation is enacted to provide grants to states that require the recording of interviews conducted by DCS. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires the DCS Director to notify the Director of the Arizona Legislative Council in writing by December 31, 2036, either:
 - a. of the date on which the condition was met; or
 - b. that the condition was not met. (Sec. 2)
6. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 10-2-0-0

HB 2438: podiatric licensure compact **Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Adopts the Interstate Podiatric Medical Licensure Compact (Compact) to allow podiatric physicians to obtain licensure in other Compact States. Creates the Interstate Podiatric Medical Licensure Compact Commission (Interstate Commission) and outlines membership, authorities and responsibilities.

History

The [Compact](#) is an interstate occupational licensure compact for podiatric physicians to facilitate multistate practice for Podiatrists, improves health care access for patients, and enhances public protection. Currently 0 states have adopted the compact, but Iowa, Maryland and Florida have introduced Compact legislation. The Compact becomes effective once four states adopt the legislation.

Podiatry is synonymous with chiropody and means diagnosing or medically, surgically, mechanically, manipulatively or electrically treating ailments of the human foot and leg but not amputating the leg or entire foot or administering an anesthetic other than local. A *podiatrist* is synonymous with podiatric physician and surgeon and means a person who is registered and licensed to practice podiatry by means of performing full body physical examinations within the profession's scope of practice and diagnosing or medically, surgically, mechanically, manipulatively or electrically treating ailments of the human foot and leg but not amputating the leg or entire foot or administering an anesthetic other than local.

Podiatrists are currently regulated by the State Board of Podiatry Examiners (Board). The five-member Board is made up of three podiatrists and two public members. The Board evaluates the professional competency of podiatrists seeking to be licensed in Arizona. Further, the Board promotes continued competency and fitness by investigating complaints against podiatrists, holding hearings, monitoring the activities of its licensees and enforcing the standards of practice for the podiatric profession as set forth by law ([A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 7 §§ 32-801 et seq.](#)).

Provisions

Eligibility

1. Requires a podiatric physician to meet the eligibility requirements to receive an expedited license under the terms and conditions of the Compact. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a podiatric physician who does not meet the definition of a *podiatric physician* under the Compact to obtain a license to practice in a member state if the individual complies with all laws and requirements, other than this Compact, relating to the issuance of a license to practice podiatric medicine in that state. (Sec. 1)

Designation of State of Principal License

3. Requires a podiatric physician to designate a member state as the state of principal license for the purposes of registration for expedited licensure through this Compact if the physician possesses a full and unrestricted license to practice podiatric medicine in that state and is one of the following:
 - a. the state of principle residence for the podiatric physician;
 - b. the state where at least 25% of the podiatric physician's practice occurs;
 - c. the location of the podiatric physician's employer; or
 - d. the state designated as the podiatric physician's state of residence for the purposes of federal income tax if no state meets the above-mentioned criteria. (Sec. 1)

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4. Allows a podiatric physician to redesignate a member state as state of principal license at any time as long as the state meetings the applicable requirements. (Sec. 1)
5. Authorizes the Interstate Commission to develop rules to facilitate redesignation of another member state at the state of principal license. (Sec. 1)

Application, Fees and Issuance of Expedited Licensure

6. Requires a podiatric physician seeking licensure through the Compact to file an application for an expedited license with the state member board selected as the state of principal license. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the designated state of principal license to evaluate whether the podiatric physician is eligible for expedited licensure on receipt of an application. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires the designated state of principal license to issue a letter of qualification, verifying or denying the podiatric physician's eligibility for an expedited license in a manner established through rule by the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
9. Sets standards for rules adopted by the Interstate Commission for verifying or denying a podiatric physicians expedited Compact license. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires a podiatric physician to complete the registration process established by the Interstate Commission to receive a license in the selected member state and pay any applicable fees upon verification of eligibility. (Sec. 1)
11. Directs a member board to issue an expedited license to the podiatric physician after receiving verification of eligibility and paying any applicable fees. (Sec. 1)
12. Asserts that an expedited license authorizes the podiatric physician to practice podiatric medicine in the issuing state consistent with the Podiatric Medical Practice Act and all applicable laws and regulations of the issuing member board and member state. (Sec. 1)
13. Specifies that an expedited license is valid for a period consistent with the licensure period in the member state and in the same manner as required for other podiatric physicians holding a full and unrestricted license within the member state. (Sec. 1)
14. Terminates an expedited license obtained through the Compact if a podiatric physician fails to maintain a license in the state of principal license for a nondisciplinary reason, without redesignation of a new state of principal license. (Sec. 1)
15. Authorizes the Interstate Commission to adopt rules regarding the application process, including payment of any applicable fees and the reporting of the issuance of an expedited license by a member board of the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
16. Allows a member state issuing an expedited license to impose a fee for a license issued or renewed through the Compact. (Sec. 1)

Renewal and Continues Participation

17. Requires a podiatric physician seeking to renew an expedited license granted in a member state to complete a renewal process with the Interstate Commission if the podiatric physician meets all the following:
 - a. maintains a full and unrestricted license in a state if principal license;
 - b. has not been convicted of or received adjudication, deferred adjudication, community supervision or deferred disposition for any offense by a court of appropriate jurisdiction;
 - c. has not had a license authorizing the practice of podiatric medicine subject to discipline by a license agency in any state, federal or foreign jurisdiction or voluntarily surrendered such a license in lieu of discipline, excluding any action related to nonpayment of fees related to a license; and
 - d. has not has a controlled substance or permit suspended or revoked by a state or the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration or voluntarily surrendered such a license or permit after notification of investigation. (Sec. 1)
18. Requires podiatric physicians to comply with all continuing professional development or continuing medical education requirements for renewal of a license issued by a member state. (Sec. 1)
19. Requires the Interstate Commission to collect any renewal fees charged for the renewal of a license and distribute the fees to the applicable member board. (Sec. 1)
20. Requires a member board to renew the podiatric physicians license on receipt of any collected renewal fees. (Sec. 1)

21. Specifies that any podiatric physician information collected by the Interstate Commission during the renewal process must be distributed to all member boards. (Sec. 1)
22. Authorizes the Interstate Commission to develop rules to address renewal of licenses obtained through this Compact. (Sec. 1)

Coordinated Information System

23. Tasks the Interstate Commission to establish a database of all podiatric physicians who are licensed or have applied for expedited licensure under the Compact. (Sec. 1)
24. Requires each member board to report to the Interstate Commission any public action or public complaints against a licensed podiatric physician who has applied for or received an expedited license through this Compact. (Sec. 1)
25. Directs a member board to report disciplinary or investigatory information determined as necessary and proper by rule of the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
26. Allows a member board to report any nonpublic complaint, disciplinary or investigatory information not required by rule of the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
27. Requires a member board to share complaint or disciplinary information about a podiatric physician on request of another member board. (Sec. 1)
28. Requires all information provided to the Interstate Commission or distributed by member boards to be confidential, filed under seal and used only for investigatory or disciplinary matters. (Sec. 1)
29. Authorizes the Interstate Commission to develop rules for mandated or discretionary sharing of information by member boards. (Sec. 1)

Joint Investigations and Disciplinary Actions

30. Deems licensure and disciplinary records of podiatric physicians investigative. (Sec. 1)
31. Allows a member board to participate with other member boards in joint investigations of podiatric physicians in addition to the authority granted to a member board by its respective podiatric medical practice act or applicable state law. (Sec. 1)
32. Requires a subpoena issued by a member state as part of a joint investigation to be enforceable in other member states. (Sec. 1)
33. Allows member boards to share any investigative, litigation or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under the Compact. (Sec. 1)
34. Allows any member to investigate actual or alleged violations of the statutes authorizing the practice of podiatric medicine in any other member state in which a podiatric physician holds a license to practice podiatric medicine. (Sec. 1)
35. Deems any disciplinary action taken by any member board against a podiatric physician licensed through this Compact as unprofessional conduct, which may be subject to discipline by other member boards, in addition to any violation of the Podiatric Medical Practice Act or regulations in that state. (Sec. 1)
36. Specifies that if a license granted to a podiatric physician by a member board in the state of principal license is revoked, surrendered or relinquished in lieu of discipline or suspension, all licenses issued to the podiatric physician by member boards must be placed without further action necessary by any member board on the same status. (Sec. 1)
37. Specifies that if the member board that is the state of principal license subsequently reinstates the podiatric physician's license, a license issued to the podiatric physician by any other member board must remain encumbered until that respective member board takes action to reinstate the license in a manner consistent with the podiatric medical practice of that state. (Sec. 1)
38. Specifies that if disciplinary action is taken against a podiatric physician by a member board that is not in a state of principal license than any other member board may deem the action conclusive as to matter of law and fact decided. (Sec. 1)
39. Specifies that if a member board deems an action conclusive it may:

- a. impose the same or lesser sanctions against the podiatric physician so long as such sanctions are consistent with the Podiatric Medical Practice Act of that state; and
 - b. pursue separate disciplinary action against the podiatric physician under that member state's respective Podiatric Medical Practice Act, regardless of the action taken in other member states. (Sec. 1)
40. Requires for all podiatric licenses that have been revoked, surrendered or relinquished by any member board to be suspended automatically and immediately without further action necessary by another member board for 90 days on entry of an order by a disciplining board to allow each member board to investigate the basis for the action under the Podiatric Medical Practice Act of that state. (Sec. 1)
41. Allows a member board to terminate the automatic suspension in a manner consistent with the Podiatric Medical Practice Act of that state. (Sec. 1)

***Interstate Podiatric Medical Licensure Compact Commission and
Executive Committee***

42. Establishes the Interstate Commission to administer the Compact which is a discretionary state function. (Sec. 1)
43. Requires the Interstate Commission to be a body corporate and joint agency of the member states, have all responsibilities, powers and duties set forth in this Compact. (Sec. 1)
44. Allows additional powers to be conferred on the Interstate Commission by subsequent concurrent action of their respective legislatures of the member states in accordance with the terms of this Compact. (Sec. 1)
45. Prescribes membership, authorities and duties of the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
46. Sets standards and procedures for conducting Interstate Commission meetings. (Sec. 1)
47. Requires the Interstate Commission to provide public notice of all meetings. (Sec. 1)
48. States all Interstate Commission meetings are open to the public. (Sec. 1)
49. Allows the Interstate Commission to hold closed meetings, in full or in portion, and outlines criteria for the Interstate Commission to hold these meetings. (Sec. 1)
50. Requires the Interstate Commission to keep minutes that fully describe all matters discussed in each meeting and provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, including records of any roll call votes. (Sec. 1)
51. Requires the Interstate Commission to make its information and official records, to the extent not otherwise designated in this Compact or by its rules, available to the public for inspection. (Sec. 1)
52. Establishes an executive committee with the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission, except for rulemaking, during period when the Interstate Commission is not in session. (Sec. 1)
53. Requires the Executive Committee to oversee the administration of the Compact, including enforcement and compliance, Compact bylaws and rules and other such duties as necessary when acting on behalf of the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
54. Requires the Interstate Commission to establish other committees for governance and administration of the Compact. (Sec. 1)
55. Holds harmless from liability the officers and employees for any claim for damage to or loss of property, personal injury or other civil liability caused by an act, error or omission that occurred, unless the damage, loss, injury or liability was caused by the intentional, willful or wanton misconduct of that person. (Sec. 1)
56. Specifies the liability of the Executive Director and employees of the Interstate Commission or its representatives, acting within the scope of such person's employment, error or omissions occurring within such person's state, may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees and agents. (Sec. 1)
57. Considers the Interstate Commission to be an instrumentality of the states for the purpose of such action and clarifies that this does not protect such a person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the person's intentional, willful or wanton misconduct. (Sec. 1)
58. Directs the Interstate Commission to defend any member, officer, executive director, employee or representative of the Interstate Commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability for an act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities. (Sec. 1)

59. Requires the Interstate Commission to hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee or Interstate Commission representative for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of an act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities if the act was not a result of intentional, willful or wanton misconduct. (Sec. 1)

Finance Powers of the Interstate Commission

60. Allows the Interstate Commission to levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff. (Sec. 1)
61. Specifies that the total assessment must be sufficient to cover the annual budget approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. (Sec. 1)
62. Requires the aggregate annual assessment to be allocated on a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, which must adopt a rule binding on all member states. (Sec. 1)
63. Prohibits the Interstate Commission from incurring obligations of any kind before securing the monies adequate to meet those obligations. (Sec. 1)
64. Prohibits the Interstate Commission from pledging the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state. (Sec. 1)
65. Requires the Interstate Commission to maintain financial records in accordance with the bylaws, including profit and loss statements and balance sheet reports which must be included in the annual report of the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)

Rulemaking, Oversight and Enforcement

66. Requires the Interstate Commission to adopt rules to achieve the purpose of the Compact effectively and efficiently. (Sec. 1)
67. Specifies that rulemaking actions by the Interstate Commission that go beyond the scope of the Compact or powers granted are considered invalid and have no force of effect. (Sec. 1)
68. Declares rules deemed appropriate for the operations of the Interstate Commission to be made pursuant to the rulemaking process that substantially conforms to the model state Administrative Procedure Act of 2010 and subsequent amendments thereto. (Sec. 1)
69. Allows any person to file a petition for judicial review of the rule in the United States District for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices no later than 30 days after a rule is adopted. (Sec. 1)
70. States the filing of such a petition does not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petition has a substantial likelihood of success. (Sec. 1)
71. Requires the court to give deference to the actions of the Interstate Commission consistent with applicable law and must not find the rule to be unlawful if the rule represents a reasonable exercise of the authority granted to the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
72. Requires the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government in each member state to enforce the Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate this Compact's purposes and intent. (Sec. 1)
73. Stipulates that this Compact and its rules have standing as statutory law but cannot override existing state authority to regulate the practice of podiatric medicine. (Sec. 1)
74. Directs all courts to take judicial notice of this Compact and its rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this Compact that may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
75. Entitles the Interstate Commission with receiving all service of process in any such proceeding and standing to intervene in a proceeding for all purposes. (Sec. 1)
76. Asserts that failure to provide service of process to the Interstate Commission renders a judgement or order void as to the Interstate Commission, the Compact or its adopted rules. (Sec. 1)
77. Requires the Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, to enforce the provisions and rules of this Compact. (Sec. 1)

78. Allows the Interstate Commission, by a majority vote of the Commissioners present and voting, to initiate legal action in the United States Court for the District of Columbia, or at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices to enforce compliance with this Compact, bylaws and adopted rules against a member in default. (Sec. 1)
79. Allows the relief sought to include both injunctive relief and damages. (Sec. 1)
80. Requires the prevailing party, if judicial enforcement is necessary, to be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
81. Specifies that the prescribed remedies are not the exclusive remedies of the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
82. Allows the Interstate Commission to avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or regulation of a profession. (Sec. 1)

Default Procedures

83. Asserts that grounds for default include failure of a member board to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed on it by this Compact or the rules and bylaws of the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
84. Outlines procedures for member states that are determined to be in default by the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)
85. Terminates the defaulting member state from the Compact on an affirmative majority vote of the Interstate Commission if the defaulting state fails to cure the default. (Sec. 1)
86. Specifies that all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by the Compact are terminated on the effective date of termination. (Sec. 1)
87. Clarifies that a cure of default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default. (Sec. 1)
88. Stipulates that termination of membership in the Compact must be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. (Sec. 1)
89. Requires notice of intent to terminate to be given by the Interstate Commission to the Governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature and each member state. (Sec. 1)
90. Requires the Interstate Commission to establish rules and procedures to address licenses and podiatric physicians who are materially impacted by the termination or withdrawal of a member state. (Sec. 1)
91. Deems a member state that has been terminated responsible for all dues, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations and the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination. (Sec. 1)
92. Prohibits the Interstate Commission from bearing any costs relating to any state that has been found in default of terminated from the Compact, unless otherwise mutually agreed on in writing between the Interstate Commission and the defaulting state. (Sec. 1)
93. Allows the defaulting state to appeal the action of the Interstate Commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices. (Sec. 1)
94. Requires the prevailing party to be awarded all costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
95. Requires the Interstate Commission to resolve Compact disputes that arise among member states or member boards upon request of a member state. (Sec. 1)

Member States, Effective Date and Amendment

96. Declares any state eligible to become a member of the Compact. (Sec. 1)
97. Adopts the Compact on the date that the Compact is enacted by a 4th member state. (Sec. 1)
98. Mandates that Governors of nonmember states, or their designees, are welcome to participate in activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis before adoption of this Compact by all states. (Sec. 1)
99. Allows the Interstate Commission to propose amendments to this Compact for enactment by the member states. (Sec. 1)

100. Prohibits an amendment from becoming effective and binding unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states. (Sec. 1)

Withdrawal

101. States once effective, this Compact must continue in force and remain binding on each member state, provided that a member state may withdraw from the Compact by specifically repealing the statute that enacted this Compact into law. (Sec. 1)

102. Requires withdrawal from this Compact to be enactment of a statute repealing the same, but does not take effect until one year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal to the Governor of each member state. (Sec. 1)

103. Requires the withdrawing state to immediately notify the Chairperson of the Interstate Commission in writing on the introduction of legislation to repeal the Compact. (Sec. 1)

104. Requires the Interstate Commission to notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within 60 days after its receipt of notice to withdraw. (Sec. 1)

105. Deems the withdrawing state responsible for all dues, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of withdrawal. (Sec. 1)

106. Specifies that reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state must occur on the withdrawing date reenacting the Compact or on such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission. (Sec. 1)

107. Authorizes the Interstate Commission to develop rules to address the impact of the withdrawal of a member state on licenses granted in other member states to podiatric physicians who designated the withdrawing member state as the state of principal license. (Sec. 1)

Dissolution, Severability and Construction

108. Dissolves the Compact on the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state that reduces the membership to one member state. (Sec. 1)

109. Provides that upon dissolution of the Compact, the Compact becomes void, the Interstate Commission must conclude its affairs and any remaining funds must be distributed in accordance with the Commission's bylaws. (Sec. 1)

110. Requires the provisions of the Compact to be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the Compact are enforceable. (Sec. 1)

111. Asserts that the Compact be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes. (Sec. 1)

112. Clarifies this Compact does not prohibit the applicability of other compacts to which the member states are members. (Sec. 1)

Binding Effect of Compact and Other Laws

113. Clarifies this Compact does not prevent the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with this Compact. (Sec. 1)

114. Declares all laws in a member state that conflict with this Compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict. (Sec. 1)

115. Deems all lawful actions of the Commission, including all rules and bylaws adopted by the Commission as binding on all member states. (Sec. 1)

116. Deems all agreements between the Commission and the member states as binding in accordance with their terms. (Sec. 1)

117. Stipulates that if any provision of this Compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the Legislature of any member state, that provision is ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

118. Outlines the purposes of the Compact. (Sec. 1)

119. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2442: SNAP; mandatory employment and training

Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) to require able-bodied adults who are under 60 years of age and receiving supplemental nutrition assistance to participate in a mandatory employment and training program unless the person meets the exempt criteria.

History

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ([SNAP](#)) is a federal program that provides nutrition benefits to low-income individuals and families that are used at stores to purchase food. Individuals must apply in the state in which they currently live and meet certain requirements. DES receives and reviews applications of eligible recipients for SNAP benefits.

Federal law outlines the conditions to participate in SNAP. Each state agency must implement an employment and training program designed by the state agency, in consultation with the state workforce development board or with private employers or employer organizations if the state can demonstrate that consultation with private employers or employer organizations would be more effective or efficient to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of assisting members of households participating in SNAP to gain skills, training, work or experience that will increase the ability of the household members to obtain regular employment and meet state or local workforce needs ([7 U.S.C. § 2015\(d\)](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs DES to require able-bodied adults who are under 60 years of age and are receiving SNAP to participate in the mandatory employment and training program, unless the recipient meets the exempt criteria. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines the criteria that a SNAP recipient must meet to be exempted from the mandatory employment and training program:
 - a) be in compliance with the work registration requirements under Title IV of the Social Security Act or the Federal-State Unemployment Compensation System;
 - b) be a parent or other member of a household who is responsible for the care of an incapacitated person or a dependent child who is under the age of six;
 - c) be a bona fide student who is enrolled at least half time in any recognized school, training program or institution of higher education unless the recipient is ineligible to participate in the mandatory employment and training program;
 - d) be a regular participant in a drug addiction or an alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program;
 - e) be employed a minimum of 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings that equal the minimum hourly rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, multiplied by 30 hours; or
 - f) be 16-18 years of age and not the head of a household, attend school or be enrolled in an employment training program on at least a half-time basis. (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts that a person who is noncompliant with the work registration requirements of Title IV of the Social Security Act or the Federal State Unemployment Compensation System is noncompliant with the work requirements. (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: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2448: SNAP; work requirement waivers; exemptions

Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) from seeking, applying, accepting or renewing any waiver of work requirement for able-bodied adults without dependents unless it is required by federal law or authorized by state law.

History

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ([SNAP](#)) is a federal program that provides nutrition benefits to low-income individuals and families that are used at stores to purchase food. Individuals must apply in the state in which they currently live and meet certain requirements. DES receives and reviews applications of eligible recipients for SNAP benefits.

On request of a state agency and with the support of the state's chief executive officer, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary) may waive the applicability of certain work requirements for SNAP to any group of individuals in the state if the Secretary makes a determination that the area in which the individuals reside has an unemployment rate of over 10% or does not have a sufficient number of jobs to provide employment for the individuals ([7 U.S.C. § 2015\(o\)\(4\)](#)).

Additionally, for FYs 2020 through 2023, a state agency may provide a number of exemptions such that the average monthly number of exemptions in effect during the fiscal year does not exceed 12% of the number of covered individuals in the state, as estimated by the Secretary, adjusted by the Secretary to reflect changes in the state's caseload and the Secretary's estimate of changes in the proportion of members of households that receive SNAP benefits covered by waivers ([7 U.S.C. § 2015 \(o\)\(6\)\(F\)](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits DES from seeking, applying, accepting or renewing any waiver of work requirement for able-bodied adults without dependents unless it is required by federal law or authorized by state law. (Sec. 1)
2. Forbids DES from exercising the state's option to provide any exemptions from the federal work requirement unless authorized by state law. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2797: SNAP; TANF; public welfare; verification.

Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Outlines evaluation and verification requirements for the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) to confirm eligibility for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.

History

SNAP is a federal program that provides food benefits to low-income families to supplement their grocery budget and help a family afford nutritious food. To be eligible for SNAP benefits, an applicant must meet specific age, household, employment and income requirements ([USDA](#)). Arizona's SNAP program is administered by DES and is known as the Arizona Nutrition Assistance (NA) Program ([DES](#)).

Nutrition Assistance is administered by DES through the Division of Benefits and Medical Eligibility (DBME). The Family Assistance Administration (FAA) office is the operational arm of DBME that is responsible for processing applications, conducting interviews, and verifying household eligibility factors such as income, residency, and citizenship for eligible SNAP recipients. The FAA office implements federal and state policy as outlined in the [Nutrition Assistance Policy Manual](#) and [A.A.C. Title 6, Chapter 14](#).

FAA staff collect documentation for SNAP to verify: **1) identity of the applicant; 2) residency in Arizona; 3) citizenship or qualified noncitizen status; 4) household composition; 5) income and resources; 6) utility and shelter expenses; and 7) social security numbers.** To be eligible for SNAP benefits, an applicant must meet specific age, household, employment and income requirements. NA recipients must complete a renewal application before an approval period ends to continue receiving benefits. The renewal requirements include the timely completion of all the following: 1) a submitted identifiable application; 2) an interview; and 3) provide requested verification.

To be considered a timely NA renewal, FAA must receive an identifiable application by one of the following: 1) within 15 calendar days from the date the NA benefits are ending notice is sent; or 2) no later than the 15th calendar day of the last month of the current approval period. Additional policies on timely or untimely renewal applications and renewal denials can be found under [FAA6.S](#). Approval periods can vary for SNAP recipients from 12, 24, or 36-months. Policies on the approval periods can be found under [FAA6.A](#).

An electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card transaction means the use of a credit or debit card service, automated teller machine or point-of-sale terminal or access to an online system for the withdrawal of cash assistance provided or for the processing of a payment for merchandise or a service from cash assistance provided (A.R.S. § [46-297](#)).

Provisions

SNAP Eligibility Evaluations

1. Directs DES, to determine or evaluate SNAP eligibility, to:
 - a. enter into a data matching agreement with the Arizona Department of Revenue (DOR) to identify households with lottery or gambling winnings of \$3,000 or more;
 - b. treat the data obtained as verified on receipt, to the extent permissible under federal law; and

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

- c. refer those households with lottery or gambling winnings that are equal to or greater than the resource limit for elderly or disabled households as defined under federal law to DES for further investigation if the DOR data cannot be verified on receipt. (Sec. 1)
 - 2. Requires DES to review information provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) that identifies individuals who have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility on at least a monthly basis. (Sec. 1)
 - 3. Requires DES to review its own information to identify individuals who have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility, including an individual's change in unemployment benefits, employment status or wages on a quarterly basis. (Sec. 1)
 - 4. Directs DES to review its own information that identifies individuals who have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility, including potential changes in residency as identified by out-of-state EBT card transactions on a monthly basis. (Sec. 1)
 - 5. Instructs DES to review information provided by the Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry that identifies individuals who have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility on a monthly basis. (Sec. 1)
 - 6. Requires DES to review information provided by DOR that identifies households that have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility, including potential changes in income, wages or residency as identified by tax records. (Sec. 1)
 - 7. Requires DES, on at least a quarterly basis, to post on its own public website the following aggregated amounts that were obtained from noncompliance and fraud investigations related to SNAP, excluding confidential and personally identifiable information:
 - a. the number of SNAP cases that were investigated for intentional violations or fraud;
 - b. the number of SNAP cases that were referred to the Attorney General's Office for prosecution;
 - c. the amount of improper payments and expenditures;
 - d. the amount of monies recovered;
 - e. the amount of monies spent for improper payments and ineligible recipients as a percentage of cases that were investigated and reviewed; and
 - f. the amount of monies spent by EBT card transactions that occurred outside of Arizona, categorized by state. (Sec. 1)
 - 8. Directs DHS and DES, on at least a monthly basis, to review the following information from federal sources to assess a recipient's continued eligibility for SNAP:
 - a) earned income information, death register information, incarceration records, supplemental security income information, beneficiary records, earnings information and pension information that is maintained by the United States (U.S.) Social Security Administration;
 - b) income and employment information that is maintained by the National Directory of New Hires database and child support enforcement data that is maintained by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
 - c) payment and earnings information that is maintained by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and
 - d) national fleeing felon information that is maintained by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Sec. 1)
 - 9. Directs DES to review an individual's case that is enrolled in SNAP if DES receives information that indicates a change in circumstances that may affect the individual's SNAP eligibility. (Sec. 1)
- EBT Card Transactions***
- 10. Requires DES, on a monthly basis, to use the data from an EBT card to identify any individual who has made purchases exclusively out-of-state over a 90-day period. (Sec. 2)
 - 11. Directs DES to contact the individual who is identified within 30 days to determine whether that individual resides in Arizona. (Sec. 2)

12. Instructs DES to remove the individual within 30 days after contact if the individual does not reside in Arizona. (Sec. 2)
13. Requires DES to refer the individual to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the district where the individual claims to reside within 15 days after the removal. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

14. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: IT DP 5-0-2-3

HB2754: commerce authority; board of directors

Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the Arizona Commerce Authority's (ACA) Board of Directors (Board) to include the Chairpersons of the Senate Finance Committee and of the House of Representatives International Trade Committee. Subjects the ACA trade offices to legislation appropriation and adds a reporting requirement for the ACA. Continues the Arizona Competes Program (Program) indefinitely.

History

The ACA's mission is to provide private sector leadership in growing and diversifying the economy of this state, creating high quality employment in this state through expansion, attraction and retention of businesses and marketing this state for the purpose of expansion, attraction and retention of businesses.

The ACA is currently governed by a Board consisting of 29 members, including: 1) the Governor, who serves as chairperson; 2) the Chief Executive Officer (Officer); 3) 17 private sector business leaders, 4) the President of the Senate; and 5) the Speaker of the House of Representatives ([A.R.S. § 41-1502](#)).

[Laws 2011, 2nd S.S., Chapter 1](#), established the Arizona Competes Fund (Fund), consisting of withholding tax revenues allocated to the Fund from the job creation withholdings clearing account, any other amounts dedicated to the Fund by law, gifts, grants and other donations received for that purpose and any available monies received from the United States government, including monies from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

The Officer must administer the Fund. On notice from the Officer, the State Treasurer must invest and divest any Fund monies in the state treasury and monies earned from investment must be credited to the Fund. Monies in the fund are exempt lapsing. The Officer must use Fund monies exclusively for the purposes of this article. ([A.R.S. § 41-1545.01](#)).

The Officer may negotiate the award of Fund monies, to be paid by grant for: 1) attracting, expanding or retaining Arizona basic enterprises, that achieve the performance and qualification targets developed and that enter into an agreement with the Officer; and 2) supporting and advancing programs and projects for microenterprises, rural businesses, small businesses and business development that enhance economic development ([A.R.S. § 41-1545.02](#)).

The Program terminates on July 1, 2026 ([A.R.S. § 41-1542.05](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds, as ex officio members without the power to vote, to the Board:
 - a. the Chairperson of the Senate Finance Committee, or its successor committee, or the Chairperson's designee; and
 - b. the Chairperson of the House of Representatives International Trade Committee, or its successor committee, or the Chairperson's designee. (Sec. 1)
2. Changes the responsibility of establishing and supervising trade offices, from the Board to legislative appropriation for that specific purpose. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the ACA, by December 1 annually, to submit a report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on the activities of each trade office operated by the ACA the prior fiscal year. (Sec. 2)
4. Subjects, to legislative appropriations, the Officer's requirement of using Fund monies exclusively for the prescribed purposes. (Sec. 3)

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

5. Continues the Program indefinitely by repealing the Program's termination of July 1, 2026. (Sec. 4)
6. Makes the provision relating to the Program retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 5)
7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-1

HB 2205: criminal damage; trespassing; critical facilities

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes liability for aggravated criminal damage if a person interferes with or prevents the performance of a normal function of utility infrastructure or property or the intended course or path of any utility service.

History

A person can commit aggravated criminal damage by intentionally or recklessly defacing, damaging or tampering with any utility infrastructure or property, construction site or existing structure for the purpose of obtaining nonferrous metals. This offense is classified as follows:

1. a class 3 felony if the person causes \$10,000 or more in damages to the property;
2. a class 4 felony if the person causes \$1,500 or more but less than \$10,000 in damages to the property; and
3. a class 5 felony in all other cases ([A.R.S. § 13-1604](#)).

The following variables must be considered in determining the amount of damages to property:

1. the cost of repair or replacement of the property that was damaged;
2. the cost of the loss of crops and livestock;
3. reasonable labor costs of any kind;
4. reasonable material costs of any kind; and
5. reasonable costs that are attributed to equipment that is used to abate or repair the damage to the property ([A.R.S. § 13-1604](#)).

Provisions

1. Imposes criminal liability for aggravated criminal damage if a person interferes with or prevents the performance of a normal function of utility infrastructure or property or the intended course or path of any utility service and classifies the offense as follows:
 - a. a class 3 felony if the person causes \$10,000 or more in damages to the property;
 - b. a class 4 felony if the person causes \$1,500 or more but less than \$10,000 in damages to the property; and
 - c. a class 5 felony in all other cases. (Sec. 1)
2. Includes the cost of the loss of the utility service among other variables that must be considered in determining the amount of damage to property for purposes of aggravated criminal damage. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec.1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

HB 2265: courts; fees; assessments

Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits courts from assessing certain costs related to appointed counsel, limits the creation of new court fees absent express statutory authorization and specifies additional fee prohibitions in criminal matters.

History

Current law establishes the duties of county public defenders and addresses when a court may order a defendant to pay certain amounts related to appointed counsel. Public defender services are to be without expense to the defendant, while also authorizing, in specified circumstances, an indigent administrative assessment and reimbursement to the county for the cost of legal services ([A.R.S. § 11-584](#)).

Adult probation officers preparing pre-sentence reports currently must inquire into a convicted person's economic status, including the ability to contribute to reimbursement for legal defense, and must include a recommendation regarding contribution toward those costs ([A.R.S. § 11-584](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits the court from charging any assessments related to the appointment of a public defender. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits the court from ordering an indigent administrative assessment, and removes the directive for probation officers to inquire about the person's economic ability to pay for the same. (Sec. 1, 3)
3. Forbids the supreme court from imposing any fees on filing for a jury trial in a criminal case. (Sec. 2)
4. Restricts the court from adopting any new fee that is not previously specifically authorized by statute. (Sec. 4)
5. Forbids a jury fee from being imposed in a criminal case. (Sec. 5)
6. Mandates that the expense of a certified copy of the record on appeal or reporter's transcript must always be charged to the county, rather than only when the appellant is indigent. (Sec. 6)
7. Prohibits the court from imposing an appellate filing fee on a criminal defendant in an appeal to superior court from a justice or municipal court final judgment. (Sec. 7)
8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 3, 5, 6)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 5-4-0-0

HB 2413: sex offenders; electronic monitoring

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the court to place any registered sex offender who does not have an address or a permanent place of residence on the global position system or electronic monitoring until one is acquired.

History

Statute mandates that any person who is required to register as a sex offender must provide a statement at the time of registering that includes:

1. all names under which the person is known;
2. any online identifying information and any website or online communication service that the person uses;
3. the identifying information for any vehicles owned by the person;
4. if the person has legal custody of a child; and
5. all information related to the person's residence(s), including the address, number of occupants and whether temporary or permanent ([A.R.S. § 13-3821](#)).

If the person does not have a permanent place of residence when registering, the person is required to provide a description and general location of any temporary residence and must register as a transient every 90 days with the sheriff of the county where he resides ([A.R.S. § 13-3821](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the court to place any registered sex offender who does not have an address or a permanent place of residence on the global position system or electronic monitoring until one is acquired. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Department of Public Safety to maintain and monitor the person while on the global position system or electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that adding the person to the global position system does not preclude the use of other electronic monitoring systems for a person who is on probation or other forms of supervised release. (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 2415: kratom products; narcotic drugs

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies regulation of kratom products by revising labeling requirements, raising the minimum age for sale, prohibiting synthetically derived kratom products and revising product standards.

History

Current law prohibits a processor or retailer from preparing, distributing, selling or exposing for sale certain kratom products, including: 1) kratom products that are adulterated or contaminated with a dangerous nonkratom substance; 2) kratom products with 7-hydroxymitragynine levels in the alkaloid fraction greater than two percent of the alkaloid composition of the product; 3) kratom products containing any synthetic alkaloid, including synthetic mitragynine and synthetic 7-hydroxymitragynine; and 4) kratom-containing products whose label does not include the amount of mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine contained in the product. Current law also prohibits distributing, selling or exposing for sale a kratom product to an individual under 18 years old ([A.R.S. § 36-795.02](#)).

Provisions

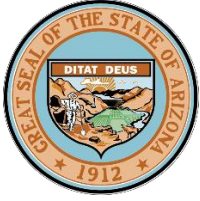
1. Adds various synthetically derived kratom compounds to the definition of *narcotic drugs*. (Sec. 1)
2. Revises and outlines kratom product labeling requirements. (Sec. 3, 4)
3. Prohibits kratom from containing more than 400 parts per million 7-hydroxymitragynine on a dry-weight basis. (Sec. 5)
4. Raises the minimum age for kratom from 18 to 21. (Sec. 5)
5. Makes it a class 3 misdemeanor to:
 - a. prepare, transport or sell kratom containing more than 400 parts per million 7-hydroxymitragynine on a dry-weight basis; or
 - b. prepare, transport or sell kratom to someone below 21 years old. (Sec. 6)
6. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 2)
7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Revises the definition of kratom and its compounds that falls within the definition of narcotic drugs, and raises the cap on 7-hydroxymitragynine from 400 to 800 parts per million.
2. Increases penalties for violating the kratom statutes.

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: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

HB 2589: unlawful exposure; minors; drag show
Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the offense of *unlawful exposure to a drag show performance* by prohibiting specified conduct that results in a minor viewing or being present for a drag show performance, classifying the offense as a class 4 felony.

History

[A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 35](#) governs obscenity and includes various restrictions related to minors' exposure to sexually explicit material. Current law prohibits, with knowledge of the character of the item involved, furnishing or showing to minors any item that is harmful to minors, and makes a violation of the statute a class 4 felony ([A.R.S. § 13-3506](#)).

Harmful to minors is defined as any description or representation, including performances, of nudity, sexual activity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement or sadomasochistic abuse that, taken as a whole: 1) under the perspective of the average adult applying contemporary Arizona standards for what is suitable for minors, both appeals to the prurient interest and portrays the subject matter in a patently offensive way; and 2) does not have serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value for minors ([A.R.S. § 13-3501](#)).

Provisions

1. Provides that a person commits unlawful exposure to a drag show performance by knowingly doing any of the following:
 - a. allowing a minor under the person's custody or control to view a drag show performance;
 - b. allowing a minor to enter or remain in a building or part of a building where a drag show performance is occurring; or
 - c. performing or allowing another person under the person's custody or control to perform a drag show performance in view of a minor. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes this offence a class 4 felony. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *drag show performance*. (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 8-0-1-0

HB 2661: parents' rights; guardianship; notice; attestation

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the statutory parents' rights and its notice that parents, guardians and custodians (parents) have during a Department of Child Safety (DCS) investigation.

History

Upon first contact in an investigation, a DCS child safety worker is required to notify a parent of key rights that limit what a child safety worker can demand without consent or a court order, including the right to know the specific allegation, to refuse to cooperate or accept services, to deny entry to the home unless a court orders otherwise, to have counsel, and to refuse certain requests unless otherwise ordered by a court ([A.R.S. § 8-809.01](#)).

Statute allows a parent of a minor to use a properly executed power of attorney to temporarily delegate guardianship of that minor to another person, for up to six months ([A.R.S. § 14-5104](#)).

Provisions

1. Amends the rights, and attendant notification, that a parent has during initial contact with a child safety worker to include that:
 - a. the parent may delegate temporary guardianship of the child; and
 - b. the parent may file a complaint or notify the juvenile court if he believes that his rights have been violated. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the notice of rights to be acknowledged by the parent providing a signed attestation that he understands the rights provided. (Sec. 1)
3. 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 DPA 8-0-1-0

HB 2720: prostitution; assessment; anti-human trafficking fund

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates a \$200 assessment for individuals convicted of certain prostitution offenses and enhances the offense of purchasing prostitution to a class 6 felony.

History

Statute mandates that a person is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor if he knowingly engages in prostitution and outlines penalties for those who are convicted of engaging in prostitution to include:

- a. 15 consecutive days in jail if it is the person's first offence;
- b. 30 consecutive days in jail if it is the person's second offence; and
- c. 60 consecutive days in jail if it is the person's third offence ([A.R.S. § 13-3214](#)).

If a person has been convicted of the aforementioned offense three times, any subsequent violations are enhanced to a class 5 felony and require the person to serve at least 180 consecutive days in jail and makes him illegible for probation or suspension of sentence ([A.R.S. § 13-3214](#)).

Statute directs the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to establish the Anti-Human Trafficking Fund and directs DPS to allocate monies within the fund to any anti-human trafficking program that provides:

1. assistance and analytical services to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of reducing human trafficking;
2. services to victims;
3. training to law enforcement agencies, prosecutorial agencies and the public on preventing and identifying human trafficking ([A.R.S. § 41-1736](#)).

Provisions

1. Clarifies the definition of prostitution and makes a distinction between offering to engage in sexual conduct under a fee arrangement and paying for the same. (Sec. 2)
2. Establishes that any person convicted of paying for, agreeing to pay for or offering to pay for sexual conduct under a fee arrangement is guilty of a class 6 felony and is ineligible for probation or suspension of sentence and is required to serve a mandatory sentence of:
 - a. 15 consecutive days in jail if it is the person's first offence;
 - b. 30 consecutive days in jail if it is the person's second offence; and
 - c. 60 consecutive days in jail if it is the person's third offence. (Sec. 2)
3. Establishes that if a person has been convicted of the aforementioned offense three times, any subsequent violations are enhanced to a class 4 felony and require the person to serve at least 180 consecutive days in jail. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires any person convicted of paying for, agreeing to pay for or offering to pay for sexual conduct to pay a fee of \$200 which cannot be waived by the court and must be deposited into the Anti-Human Trafficking Grant Fund. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3)

Amendments

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

Committee on Judiciary

1. Specifies that only a defendant charged with offering or agreeing to receive a fee for engaging in sexual conduct may assert as an affirmative defense that the conduct occurred due to being a victim of sex trafficking.
2. Directs that any fee collected due to a conviction of paying for sexual conduct must be used exclusively to provide services for victims of sex trafficking.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 8-0-1-0

HB 2771: community supervision; rehabilitation; costs

Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Permits the Department of Corrections (DOC) to recover reasonable costs for a prisoner's participation in a rehabilitation program during community supervision.

History

Under current law, when a person is sentenced to prison for a felony, the court must also impose a term of community supervision that is served consecutively to the prison term if the person signs and agrees to abide by supervision conditions established by DOC ([A.R.S. § 13-603](#)).

As a condition of community supervision, DOC must require a person released from prison to pay a monthly supervision fee of at least \$65, though DOC may set a lower amount upon finding the prisoner unable to pay. Additionally, statute authorizes DOC to require the prisoner to pay reasonable drug-testing program costs; such payments are capped to not exceed DOC's costs for the program, and monies are to be used only to offset the costs of the program ([A.R.S. § 31-418](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds that DOC may charge a prisoner for the reasonable costs of a rehabilitation program. (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 6-3-0-0

HB 2833: mandatory reporting; violent threats; minors

Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands mandatory reporting requirements to include violent threats by minors.

History

Current law mandates that specified persons (including health professionals, peace officers, child-safety personnel, school personnel, parents and guardians) report when they reasonably believe a minor has been abused, injured, neglected, subjected to certain sexual crimes or intentionally denied necessary medical care or nourishment. Statute also requires reporting when a health professional reasonably believes a newborn may be affected by alcohol or certain drugs. Failure to report is either a class 1 misdemeanor or a class 6 felony, depending on the severity of the offense against the child ([A.R.S. § 13-3620](#)).

Provisions

1. Includes in the mandatory reporting statutes a requirement to report when a minor is or has been the victim of *a threat of death or serious physical injury by a minor*. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

3. Adds that this mandate applies specifically to teachers and school personnel.

<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 2870: residence of sex offenders; regulation

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands residency restrictions for any person who is a registered sex offender and is classified as a level two or level three offender.

History

Statute directs local law enforcement agencies to place any person who is required to register as a sex offender and is being released from confinement into a notification level using information on the offender's criminal history and a risk assessment provided by the agency who had custody of the person ([A.R.S. § 13-3825](#)).

Statute also mandates certain residency restrictions for those who have been convicted of a dangerous crime against a child or any person who is required to register as a sex offender and classifies any violation of these restrictions as a class 1 misdemeanor, with subsequent violations being enhanced to a class 6 felony. These restrictions are specific to the offense committed and the notification level assigned to the offender by law enforcement. Examples of these restrictions include residing a minimum distance from a school, childcare facility or the residence of a former victim ([A.R.S. § 13-3727](#)).

Provisions

1. Makes it unlawful for a person who is on supervised release and who is classified as a level two or level three offender to reside with any other person who is also a registered sex offender, unless the persons are related by blood, marriage or adoption. (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: LARA DPA 5-2-0-1 | APPROP DPA 10-7-0-1

HB 2156: livestock compensation fund; appropriation

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates an unspecified amount from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2027 to the Livestock Compensation Fund.

History

The Livestock Compensation Fund (Fund) consists of federal monies, legislative appropriations from the state GF, public and private grants and private donations received for the purpose of compensating landowners, lessees and livestock operators for:

- 1) wolf depredation on livestock;
- 2) participating in a pay-for-presence program implemented by the Livestock Loss Board (Board); and
- 3) implementing avoidance measures to prevent wolf depredation on livestock. The Board is required to administer the Fund and monies in the Fund are continuously appropriated ([A.R.S. § 17-493](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates an unspecified amount from the state GF in FY 2027 to the Fund (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committees on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs; Appropriations

1. Replaces the unspecified appropriation with \$250,000.

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: JUD W/D | LARA DP 5-3-0-0

HB 2167: attorney general; nuisance action; damages
Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

States the Attorney General as liable for damages to any person injured in a public nuisance action filed by the Attorney General (AG). Outlines requirements of damages awarded pursuant to this act.

History

Current law allows the county attorney, the Attorney General or the city attorney to bring an action in superior court to abate, enjoin and prevent public nuisance.

It is a *public nuisance* for anything:

- 1) to be injurious to health, indecent, offensive to the senses or an obstruction to the free use of property that interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by an entire community or neighborhood or by a considerable number of persons; and
- 2) to unlawfully obstruct the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, river, bay, stream, canal or basin, or any public park, square, street or highway.

It is a *public nuisance* for any person to sell, offer to sell, transfer, trade or disseminate any item which is obscene, within two thousand feet, measured in a straight line, of the nearest boundary line of any:

- 1) building used as a private or public elementary or high school;
- 2) public park; or
- 3) residence district.

Any person who knowingly maintains or commits a public nuisance or who knowingly fails or refuses to perform any legal duty relating to the removal of a public nuisance is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor ([A.R.S. § 13-2917](#)).

Provisions

1. Designates the AG as liable for damages to any person who is injured, if the AG files a public nuisance action, if:
 - a. the nuisance action is:
 - i. dismissed by the court; or
 - ii. found to not have merit; and
 - b. the AG either:
 - i. knew or should have known that the nuisance action lacked sufficient legal or factual basis; or
 - ii. publicized the filing of the nuisance action. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates damages awarded pursuant to this act include reasonable attorney fees and the costs of litigation. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows damages to include lost sales and business, lost profits and loss in business value. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the AG pay a civil penalty that is three times the amount of any damages suffered by the defendant. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs the AG pay any damages and civil penalty awarded pursuant to this act from monies in the AG's general operating 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: JUD W/D | LARA DP 5-3-0-0

HB 2168: public nuisance action; consent requirement

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Attorney General (AG) obtain consent from the Board of Supervisor before bringing an action in superior court relating to public nuisances.

History

Current law allows the county attorney, the AG or the city attorney to bring an action in superior court to abate, enjoin and prevent activities that constitute as public nuisance ([A.R.S. § 13-2917](#)).

The superior court is the state's general jurisdiction court. It is a single entity with locations in each county. Each county has at least one superior court judge. In counties with more than one superior court judge, the judges operate in numbered divisions.

[Article VI § 14 of the Arizona Constitution](#) provides the superior court with jurisdiction that includes but is not limited to:

- 1) cases and proceedings in which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested by law in another court;
- 2) equity cases that involve title to or possession of real property or the legality of any tax, assessment, toll or municipal ordinance;
- 3) other cases in which the value of property in question is \$1,000 or more, exclusive of interest and costs;
- 4) criminal cases amounting to a felony, and misdemeanor cases not otherwise provided for by law;
- 5) forcible entry and detainer actions (evictions of renters); and
- 6) actions to prevent or stop nuisances ([Arizona Judicial Branch](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the AG gain consent from the Board of Supervisor to be allowed to bring an action in superior court relating to public nuisance. (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 W/D | LARA DP 5-3-0-0

HB 2169: attorney general; nuisance action; defamation

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Designates the Attorney General as liable for defamation per se if the Attorney General (AG) brings an action relating to public nuisance to court that is found to have no reasonable basis and that meets certain criteria.

History

Current law allows the county attorney, the AG or the city attorney to bring an action in superior court to abate, enjoin and prevent activities that constitute as public nuisance ([A.R.S. § 13-2917](#)).

A statement is *defamatory* if it tends to bring the plaintiff into disrepute, contempt or ridicule, or to impeach the plaintiff's honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation. The defamatory nature of the statement is determined by the natural and probable effect a reading of the entire statement, publication, or broadcast in context would have on the mind of the average reader or hearer ([RAJI \(Civil\), 6th ed.](#)).

Provisions

1. Asserts the AG as liable for defamation per se if the AG:
 - a. brings an action to abate, enjoin and prevent a public nuisance and the court finds there is no reasonable basis for action;
 - b. knew or should have known that the action lacked sufficient legal or factual basis; and
 - c. publicized the filing of the action. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes that damages and actual malice are presumed. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

HB 2171: land ownership; hostile entities; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits a person from selling, leasing or conveying an interest in real property to a person from or acting on behalf of designated hostile entities and prescribes mechanisms for regulation and enforcement.

History

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

Provisions

1. Prohibits a person in Arizona from selling, leasing or conveying an interest in real property to a person from or acting on behalf of:
 - a. an entity owned or directly controlled by China, Iran, North Korea or Russia;
 - b. an affiliate, subsidiary or holding company of the listed countries;
 - c. a country with a commercial or defense industrial base of which the listed entities are a part;
 - d. a state, province, region, prefecture, subdivision or municipality of any aforementioned parties;
 - e. an agency, bureau, committee or department of any aforementioned parties that owns a majority interest;
 - f. an entity in which any aforementioned entities own a majority interest; and
 - g. an individual that served in the military of the listed countries. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates that a prohibited owner or lessee that acquired the interest in the property;
 - a. prior to the effective date must dispose of the interest at least one year after the effective date; or
 - b. on or after the effective date must dispose of the interest at least one year after the date it was acquired. (Sec. 1)
3. Designates the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) as the lawful owner of any interest in real property that a prohibited owner or lessee fails to dispose of in the prescribed time period. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires ADOA sell or otherwise dispose of seized property at public auction and deposit proceeds in the state General Fund. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs the county recorder, should they have reason to believe a violation has occurred, notify the Department of Public Safety (DPS). (Sec. 1)
6. Directs DPS to:
 - a. maintain a publicly available list of prohibited owners and lessees that identifies the real property owned or leased;
 - b. notify ADOA of any violations of this section and refer the matter to the appropriate prosecuting agency; and
 - c. annually notify the county recorder and the county assessor in all 15 counties of prohibited owners and lessees of real property. (Sec. 1)

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

7. Allows DPS to investigate persons identified as prohibited owners or lessees. (Sec. 1)
8. Specifies a person that knowingly violates this section is guilty of a class 4 felony. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

HCM2005: property ownership; communist country; restrictions

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

Overview

Urges the United States Congress to study and consider enacting legislation to restrict the ownership of real property by foreign governments operating under communist or authoritarian systems.

History

Federal law authorizes the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to review foreign acquisitions, mergers, takeovers and real estate transactions. Currently, no federal law comprehensively regulates all foreign purchases of U.S. real property ([50 U.S.C. § 4565](#)) ([Library of Congress](#)).

Provisions

1. Urges the United States Congress to study and consider enacting legislation to regulate or restrict the ownership of real property in the United States by foreign governments operating under communist or authoritarian systems.
2. Requests that the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this memorial to each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 10-0-0-0 | APPROP DPA 12-2-4-0

HB 2014: fuel formulations; modeling; study; appropriation

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and the Arizona Department of Agriculture (ADA) to coordinate to complete an emissions model and feasibility study on certain gasoline formulations. Appropriates \$100,000 to ADEQ and ADA respectively.

History

ADEQ is charged with managing state and federal programs related to air, water and land pollution. ADEQ is responsible for administering state environmental laws and shares regulatory responsibility for certain federal programs that have been delegated to the State by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ADEQ's Air Quality Division (AQD) protects Arizona's public health and the environment by controlling present and future sources of air pollution. AQD's core responsibilities include air quality forecasting, monitoring and analyzing data, issuing air permits, compliance inspections, vehicle emissions testing and asbestos. ([A.R.S. § 49-104](#)) (ADEQ).

The ADA Weights and Measures Division is statutorily charged with the administration of licensing, testing, certification and regulation of weighing and measuring for commercial purposes. The Associate Director of the Weights and Measures Division of ADA (Associate Director) is responsible for the regulation of Arizona Cleaner Burning Gasoline and Vapor Recovery environmental programs ([A.R.S. § 3-3414](#)) (ADA).

Provisions

ADEQ's Air Emissions Modeling

1. Requires the Director of ADEQ (Director) to, within 90 days, in consultation with the Associate Director, for certain areas and while using the most recent air emissions model approved by the EPA, evaluate:
 - a. federal phase II reformulated gasoline;
 - b. California phase 3 reformulated gasoline;
 - c. federal conventional gasoline;
 - d. conventional gasoline; and
 - e. all gasoline or gasoline blends that are approved for sale or use in Petroleum Administration of Defense District (PADD) five that have not been approved in certain areas or evaluated by the Director. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates the Director, within 90 days of completing the air emissions modeling, to prepare and publish a report containing the findings of the modeling that identifies each gasoline or gasoline blend that may be eligible for EPA approval to be sold or used in one or more regulated, areas during any seasonal time period. (Sec. 1)
3. Outlines to whom the Director must submit a copy of the report. (Sec. 1)

ADA's Fuel Blend Feasibility Study

4. Requires the Associate Director to, within 90 days of receipt of the Director's report and in consultation with registered suppliers and oxygenate blenders, conduct a feasibility study evaluating the authorization or obtainment of each gasoline or gasoline blend identified in the Director's report that meets listed requirements. (Sec. 2)
5. Mandates the Associate Director to, within 90 days of completing the feasibility study, prepare and publish a report containing the:
 - a. feasibility study's findings;

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

- b. impact of a potential gasoline's or gasoline blend's sale or authorization on the State's transportation fuel supply; and
 - c. the availability to provide a potential gasoline or gasoline blend. (Sec. 2)
6. Outlines to whom the Associate Director must submit a copy of the report. (Sec. 2)
 7. Directs the information received by the Associate Director, from a registered supplier or oxygenate blender, pursuant to this section be treated as sensitive information and kept confidential. (Sec. 2)
 8. Prohibits the Associate Director from releasing identifiable information of a registered supplier and oxygenate blender without written consent. (Sec. 2)
 9. Repeals on October 1, 2027. (Sec. 1, 2)

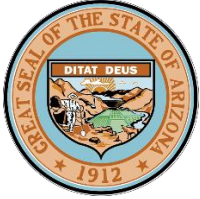
Appropriations

10. Appropriates \$100,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in fiscal year (FY) 2026-2027 to ADEQ for air emission modeling. (Sec. 3)
11. Appropriates \$100,000 from the state GF in FY 2026-2027 to ADOA for a fuel blend feasibility study. (Sec. 4)

Amendments

Committees on Natural Resources, Energy & Water; Appropriations

2. Modifies the effective date of the federal phase II reformulated gasolines to January 1, 2021.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

HB 2145: petition; waiver; fuel formulations

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a petition from a gasoline supplier or oxygenate blender to comply with standards other than existing standards to be denied or granted by both the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

History

Current law allows registered gasoline suppliers or oxygenate blenders to petition the Associate Director of the Weights and Measures Division of the Arizona Department of Agriculture to comply with alternative fuel standards when ethanol shortages are imminent. The petition is required to demonstrate:

- 1) the conditions that will result in a shortage of ethanol;
- 2) the alternative oxygenate blend;
- 3) compliance with requirements of the alternative blend; and
- 4) a time period for compliance with existing regulations, not to exceed 60 days (A.R.S. §§ [3-3493](#), [3-3493 v.2](#), [3-3494](#)).

Provisions

1. Expands who can grant or deny a petition to allow gasoline suppliers or oxygenate blenders, in Area A and Area C, to comply with standards other than existing statutory standards, to include both:
 - a. the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and
 - b. the President of the Senate. (Sec. 1,2,3)
2. Conditions the enactment of this legislation on if the United States Environmental Protection Agency, on or before July 1, 2027, approves the proposed modifications to the gasoline fuel formulation requirements as part of the state implementation plan for air quality. (Sec. 4)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA/SE 6-4-0-0

HB 2331: electric service providers; energy reliability

S/E: electric utility; reliable energy standard

Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Summary of Strike-Everything Amendment on HB2331

Overview

Directs an electric distribution utility, on or after January 1, 2030, to ensure 85% of generating capacity required to serve retail load customers consists of reliable resources. Outlines duties of the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) in enforcing the section.

History

An *electric distribution utility* is a public service corporation or public power entity that operates, controls or maintains electric distribution facilities ([A.R.S. § 40-201](#)).

The ACC is permitted to supervise and regulate all public service corporations including electric distribution utilities. The ACC may adopt rules to:

- 1) protect the public against deceptive, unfair and abusive business practices;
- 2) provide for customer, account and related proprietary information to be held confidential; and
- 3) ensure public service corporations require contractors and subcontractors be properly licensed ([A.R.S. § 40-202](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires an electric distribution utility, on or after January 1, 2030, to ensure at least 85% of the generating capacity relied on to serve retail load customers consists of reliable resources. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates the ACC enforce the requirements of this act in all relevant administrative proceedings. (Sec. 1)
3. States the ACC must ensure integrated resource plans, procurements and cost recovery requests comply with this act. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines requirements for each electric distribution unit, beginning January 1, 2031, and each year thereafter, to file a report with the ACC that demonstrates compliance with this act. (Sec. 1)
5. States the ACC must make each report publicly available unless information is legally confidential. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires the ACC, upon determining an electric distribution utility is not in compliance with this act, to order a corrective action plan that achieves compliance as soon as practicable. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows the ACC to take certain actions upon determining an electric distribution utility is not in compliance with this act. (Sec. 1)
8. Directs the ACC to prioritize reliability and adequacy of service. (Sec. 1)

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

9. Prohibits the ACC from allowing or approving recovery for resource actions that would reasonably be expected to cause the electric distribution utility's generating capacity to fall below 85% of reliable resources. (Sec. 1)
10. Directs the ACC to adopt rules to implement this act. (Sec. 1)
11. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
12. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 1)
13. Cites the legislation as the "Energy Reliability Standards Act." (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Replaces the term electric distribution utility with electric public service corporation. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

HB 2340: certificate; environmental compatibility; factors
Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows the Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee to evaluate an application for a proposed transmission line by considering all referenced factors if the factors pertain to an electric generating unit that is related to the proposed transmission line.

History

Each utility that plans to construct a plant or transmission line, both defined by statute, in this state must first file an application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) with the Arizona Corporation Commission which will be referred to the Chairman of the Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee (Committee).

The Committee may evaluate an application for a CEC and may impose reasonable conditions on its issuance. The CEC's evaluation must consider certain conditions including:

- 1) existing plans of this state, local government and private entities for other developments in the vicinity of the proposed site;
- 2) noise emission levels and interference with communication signals; and
- 3) the total environment of the area (A.R.S. § § [40-360](#), [40-360.03](#) and [40-360.06](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes the Committee to evaluate an application for a proposed transmission line if the factors pertain to an electric generating unit that is related to or will be interconnected with the proposed transmission line. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

HB 2400: motor fuel tax holiday

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

An emergency measure that suspends the motor vehicle fuel tax from May 1 to October 1 each year, in certain areas.

History

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) imposes an 18 cents per gallon tax on motor vehicle fuel that is possessed, used or consumed in the State. The motor vehicle fuel tax is presumed to be direct tax on the consumer but is required to be collected and remitted to ADOT by suppliers of motor vehicle fuel for the purpose of convenience and facility ([A.R.S. § 28-506](#)).

[Area A](#) is a section of Arizona, in Maricopa and parts of Pinal County, with restrictions in place to reduce air pollution ([A.R.S. § 49-541](#)).

[Area C](#) is the portion of Pinal county lying west of range 11 east, excluding that portion of the county lying within Area A and the portion of the county within the jurisdiction of any federally recognized Indian tribe, notwithstanding the issuance of a patent and including rights-of-way running through the reservation ([A.R.S. § 3-3401](#)).

Provisions

1. Suspends the motor vehicle fuel tax in Area A and Area C from May 1 to October 1 each year. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits a vendor from:
 - a. adding to the price of motor vehicle fuel; and
 - b. recovering from consumers or users an amount to cover motor vehicle fuel tax during the suspension. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires any amounts erroneously or improperly collected as motor vehicle fuel tax to be remitted to ADOT. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that mandatory reporting requirements for all suppliers of motor vehicle fuel remain in effect. (Sec. 1)
5. Mandates ADOT to allocate and transfer \$76,600,000 in the Arizona Highway User Revenue Fund in the following amounts:
 - a. \$27,588,000 to the counties;
 - b. \$39,930,000 to the cities and towns; and
 - c. \$5,082,00 to cities and towns with a population of 300,000 persons or more. (Sec. 2)
6. Exempts ADOT from rulemaking requirements for one year to adopt rules regarding implementation of this act. (Sec. 4)
7. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 5)
8. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

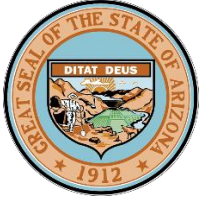
Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Replaces the Arizona Highway User Revenue Fund with the State Highway Fund as it relates to ADOT allocating and transferring funds outlined in this act. (Sec. 3)
2. Prohibits ADOT or the Departmental Committee that recommends priorities on transportation facilities construction projects, from recommending a priority for a transportation construction project based on

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

the

amount of motor vehicle fuel tax or use fuel tax that a county contributes to toward the State Highway Fund. (Sec. 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

[HB 2401](#): fuel formulations; biennial review
Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) conduct a biennial review of available and potentially available fuel formulations for use under federal air quality standards.

History

[Area A](#) is a section of Arizona in Maricopa and parts of Pinal County with restrictions in place to reduce air pollution.

[Area C](#) is the portion of Pinal county lying west of range 11 east, excluding that portion of the county lying within Area A and the portion of the county within the jurisdiction of any federally recognized Indian tribe, notwithstanding the issuance of a patent and including rights-of-way running through the reservation ([A.R.S. § 3-3401](#)).

A retail seller or fleet owner must not store, sell, expose or offer for sale any motor fuel, kerosene, oil or other liquid or gaseous fuel or lubricating oil, lubricant, mixtures of lubricants or other similar products if the product fails to meet specified standards and in the rules adopted by the Associate Director of the Weights and Measures Division (Division) ([A.R.S. § 3-3433](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs the ADEQ to biennially review available and potentially available fuel formulations for use under federal air quality standards. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the review must assess the impacts of switching to various fuel formulations that are not authorized for use in Area A or C at the time of assessment. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs ADEQ to note anticipated air quality impact of assessed fuel formulations in Area A and C. (Sec. 1)
4. Mandates ADEQ submit a copy of the report with recommendations to the Associate Director of the Division, the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and provide a copy to the Secretary of State. (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 10-0-0-0

HB 2428: emissions; reduction credits; counties

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Authorizes a county to issue a voluntary permit for certifying emissions reduction credits over certain sources if outlined conditions are met. Allows the Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to issue a permit or permit revisions for certifying emissions reduction credits if certain criteria are satisfied.

History

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has original jurisdiction over sources and permits, including but not limited, to air pollution by portable sources, air pollution by mobile sources to regulate vehicle emissions and major sources in any county that has not receive approval from the EPA Administrator for new source review.

Unless specified, the review, issuance, administration and enforcement of permits issued pursuant to air quality statute is the jurisdiction of a county or multi-county air quality control region. In certain circumstances, the Director of ADEQ (Director) may assert jurisdiction, control and enforcement of air quality permits over the county or multi-county air quality district ([A.R.S. § 49-402](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a county to assert jurisdiction to issue a voluntary permit for certifying emissions reduction credits over sources, permits and violations that pertain to both:
 - a. portable sources within the county's jurisdiction; and
 - b. mobile sources for the purpose of regulating those sources as prescribed and consistent with the Clean Air Act. (Sec. 1)
2. States the Director or the control officer is not precluded from issuing a permit or conditions that require reductions in emissions from motor vehicles, mobile sources or nonroad engines in a permit to which the applicant voluntarily agrees. (Sec. 2)
3. Authorizes the Director to issue a permit or permit revisions, that an applicant voluntarily requests, for the purposes of certifying emissions reduction credits if:
 - a. the permitting authority maintains the discretion to issue the permit;
 - b. the term of the permit issued pursuant to this section is less than 20 years; and
 - c. the permit is subject to all applicable rules, conditions and enforcement provisions of the permit program to which the permitting authority issues said permit. (Sec. 2)
4. Defines *control officer* and *nonroad engines*. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

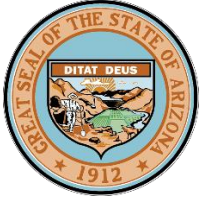
Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Modifies the conditions and jurisdiction of counties for issuing a permit to certify emissions reductions credits. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that upon county approval the aforementioned permit is binding to the applicant. (Sec. 1)

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

3. Adds conditions and expands the mobile sources eligible for a permit if the applicant agrees to emission reductions. (Sec. 2)
4. Expands the entities to issue a permit or permit revision to the county Control Officer. (Sec. 2)
5. Modifies the listed requirements for applications for certifying emissions reduction credits. (Sec. 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2494: certificate; environmental compatibility; zoning; exemption

Sponsor: Representative Taylor, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits an ordinance from regulating the utilization of land, and operation of a thermal or nonthermal electric generating unit, if the owner or operator possesses a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility.

History

The Board of Supervisors (Board) of a county is required to plan and provide for the future growth and improvement of the county's area of jurisdiction by forming a planning and zoning commission to consult with, and advise regarding, matters of planning, zoning and subdivision platting. The Board must adopt and enforce rules, regulations, ordinances and plans as apply to the development of its area of jurisdiction ([A.R.S. § 11-802](#)).

The Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee (Committee) exists to provide a single forum for the expeditious resolution of all matters concerning the location of electric generating plants and transmission lines in a single proceeding to which access will be open to interest and affected individuals, groups, county and municipal governments and other public bodies to participate in decision-making. The Committee receives all applications for a Certificates of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) by utilities that intend to construct power plants or transmission lines and makes recommendations to the Arizona Corporation Commission (Commission) after considering relevant factors. The Commission then considers and votes on the CEC matter in a public open meeting and may accept, reject or modify the Committee's recommendations before issuing a written decision on the CEC application ([AZCC](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a county zoning ordinance from regulating the utilization of land or improvements for the construction and operation of a thermal or nonthermal electric generating unit if the owner or operator possesses a CEC. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits the owner or operator of a nonthermal electric generating unit to voluntarily apply for a CEC. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2696: commerce authority; gas; prices; prioritization

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) to use all available resources to reduce fuel and gas prices and to consider price reduction of fuel to be its primary objective until December 31, 2029. Instructs the ACA to collaborate with the oil and gas industry on a study and submit a report of the findings by October 1, 2026, regarding the construction of relevant infrastructure and fuel formulations.

History

The ACA promotes economic, community and workforce development. The ACA's duties include the support of statewide business expansion, retention, attraction and workforce development.

The ACA is governed by a board of directors consisting of the Governor, who serves as chairperson, the Chief Executive Officer, 17 private sector business leaders and several ex officio members without the power to vote, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate ([A.R.S. § 41-1502](#)) ([JLBC](#)).

Provisions

Primary Objective of the Arizona Commerce Authority

1. Requires the ACA to use all available resources to reduce fuel and gas prices. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the ACA to consider the reduction of fuel and gas prices to be its primary objective. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the ACA to prioritize the use of any existing program or incentive to advance its primary objective. (Sec. 1)
4. Contains a delayed repeal date of January 1, 2030 for this section. (Sec. 1)

Fuel and Gas Study

5. Instructs the ACA to conduct a study in collaboration with members of the oil and gas industry to study:
 - a. the impact and process for the repeal of the cleaner burning gasoline blend, including an evaluation of alternative lower cost blends;
 - b. the construction of additional refined products pipelines and establishment of a strategic oil and gas reserve; and
 - c. the opportunity to construct one or more potential refineries, including restarting and reevaluating, a proposed oil refinery in Yuma County. (Sec. 2)
6. Prescribes that the ACA must meet at least three times between the effective date of this act and October 1, 2026, with the chairpersons of the House of Representatives' Natural Resource, Energy and Water Committee and the Senate's Natural Resources Committee to provide updates on the price of fuel and gas and the study's progress. (Sec. 2)
7. States that the ACA must submit a report on the study's findings by October 1, 2026, to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and provide a copy to the Secretary of State. (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: NREW DPA 10-0-0-0

HB 2756: utilities; high load factor customers

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires certain public power entities and public service corporations to file quarterly reports with their respective governing entities regarding new extra high load factor customers. Outlines exemptions, rulemaking and additional reporting requirements.

History

A *public power entity* means any municipal corporation, city, town or other political subdivision that is organized under state law, that generates, transmits, distributes or otherwise provides electricity and that is not a public service corporation ([A.R.S. § 30-801](#)).

Public service corporation means any person or corporation that provides electric or communication service to the public by means of electric or communication facilities ([A.R.S. § 40-341](#)).

The Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) is authorized to supervise and regulate every public service corporation in the state and do all things necessary and convenient in the exercise of that power and jurisdiction ([A.R.S. § 40-202](#)).

Provisions

Public Power Entities

1. Requires a public power entity, that meets certain criteria, to file with the governing body of the public power entity (Governing Body) quarterly reports regarding new extra high load factor customers that include the number of:
 - a. requests for interconnection; and
 - b. completed interconnections. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the Governing Body to suspend the quarterly reporting requirements, two years after the effective date of this act and with a majority vote of the Governing Body, if there are two consecutive reports with no data. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates a public power entity that conducts integrated system planning include extra high load factor customers in the entity's load growth projections for the integrated system plan. (Sec. 1)

Public Service Corporations

4. Requires an electric public service corporation file with the ACC quarterly reports regarding new extra high load factor customers that include the number of:
 - a. requests for interconnection; and
 - b. completed interconnections. (Sec. 2)
5. Allows the ACC to suspend the quarterly reporting requirements, two years after the effective date of this act and by a majority vote, if there are two consecutive reports with no data. (Sec. 2)
6. Mandates an electric public service corporation that conducts integrated resource planning include extra high load factor customers in the corporation's load growth projections for the integrated resource plan. (Sec. 2)
7. Allows the ACC to adopt rules that:
 - a. govern the business transaction with extra high load factor customers;
 - b. create minimum billing requirements;
 - c. prescribe the form of contracts that may be used with extra high load factor customers, that include certain factors; and

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

d. establish a process for the ACC to review and approve all extra high load factor customer contracts, at least 30 days, before the execution of the contract to ensure that certain requirements are met. (Sec. 2)

8. Clarifies that this section does not apply to member-owned electric cooperatives. (Sec. 2)

ACC Workshop

9. Requires the ACC to, within 90 days of the effective date of this act, conduct at least one workshop to determine whether:

- a. the utility revenues and costs from extra high load factor customers are resulting in increased or decreased residential bills; and
- b. any rules or policies need to be adopted to create a new customer class, specific rate design or cost allocation for extra high load factor customers. (Sec. 3)

Cost of Service Study

10. Mandates certain public service corporations and public power entities to, within 180 days of the effective date of this act, file with their respective regulatory entities a cost-of-service study that shows the cost allocation of serving new extra high load factor customers. (Sec. 4)

11. Exempts member-owned electric cooperatives from this requirement. (Sec. 4)

Miscellaneous

12. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 5)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Defines new extra high load factor customers. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Modifies the requirements of rules adopted by the Arizona Corporation Commission as it relates to this act. (Sec. 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2795: small modular reactors; zoning; approval

Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits any county zoning ordinance from preventing or otherwise regulating the use or occupation of land or improvements for the construction and operation of a Small Modular Reactor if all listed requirements are met prior to the construction of the reactor.

History

Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) are nuclear fission reactors that produce electrical energy output and are smaller in both size and output from more traditional, larger nuclear reactors. SMRs vary in size, technology options, capabilities, deployment scenarios and output. These reactors vary in size from tens of megawatts up to hundreds of megawatts, can be used for power generation, process heat, desalination or other industrial uses. SMR designs may employ light water as a coolant or other non-light water coolants such as a gas, liquid metal or molten salt ([DOE](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits any zoning ordinance from preventing, restricting or otherwise regulating the use or occupation of land or improvements for the construction and operation of an SMR if all of the following have been met:
 - a. the owner or operator of the SMR has voluntarily applied for and received an early site permit for the SMR site from a federal agency or commission that regulates public health and safety relating to nuclear reactor operation;
 - b. the owner or operator of the SMR has conducted the relevant public notice and comment process that is pursuant to federal regulations before obtaining a voluntary early site permit;
 - c. the SMR has received a design certification pursuant to federal regulation from a relevant federal agency or commission; and
 - d. the owner or operator of the SMR has submitted to the board of supervisors of the relevant county evidence of all of the following:
 - i. the completion of the public notice and comment period;
 - ii. the early site permit issued by a federal agency or commission that regulates public health and safety relating to nuclear reactor operation; and
 - iii. the design certification of the SMR. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 7-3-0-0 | APPROP DPA 11-5-1-1

HB 2798: appropriation; Arizona geological survey; study **Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Appropriates an unspecified amount from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2027 to the University of Arizona for distribution to the Arizona Geological Survey to conduct a mineral and metal study relating to materials for nuclear energy.

History

The objectives of the Arizona Geological Survey (AZGS) are among the following:

- 1) serve as a primary source of geological information to enhance public understanding of Arizona's geologic character, hazards and limitations and mining and mineral resources;
- 2) inform, advise and assist the public in matters concerning the geological processes, materials and landscapes and the development and use of the mineral resources of Arizona;
- 3) encourage the wide use of the lands and mineral resources of Arizona toward its development; and
- 4) provide technical advice and assistance in geology to other state and local governmental agencies engaged in geological projects ([A.R.S. § 27-103](#)).

AZGS was established under the University of Arizona (UA) and is administered by the State Geologist who serves at the pleasure of the Arizona Board of Regents ([A.R.S. § 27-102](#)).

Small Modular Nuclear Reactors (SMRs) are nuclear fission reactors that produce electrical energy output and are smaller in both size and output from more traditional, larger nuclear reactors. SMRs vary in size, technology options, capabilities, deployment scenarios and output. These reactors vary in size from tens of megawatts up to hundreds of megawatts, can be used for power generation, process heat, desalination, or other industrial uses. SMR designs may employ light water as a coolant or other non-light water coolants such as a gas, liquid metal, or molten salt ([DOE](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates an unspecified amount from the state GF in FY 2027 to UA for distribution to AZGS. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the appropriated monies are to be used to:
 - a. conduct a study of all minerals and metals, including thorium, that are needed for generation III+ and generation IV SMRs and advanced nuclear reactors; and
 - b. create a statewide map of all proven and probable reserves of the applicable minerals and metals, including the quantities and grades for each identified proved and probable reserve. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires AZGS, by an unspecified date, to submit a report of the findings of the study to outlined officials and make available a copy of the report on the AZGS website. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committees on Natural Resources, Energy & Water and Appropriations

1. Replaces the unspecified appropriation with \$100,000 dollars.
2. Revises that the monies appropriated shall be used to compile available data on specified materials that are needed for certain advanced nuclear reactors including molten salt reactors, liquid metal reactors and high-temperature gas-cooled reactors.
3. Expands upon the requirements for a statewide map to include notable occurrences of specified materials and to include known mineral districts with significant potential for the specified materials.

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

4. Replaces the unspecified deadline with one year after the effective date of this section.
5. Makes technical changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2955: gasoline formulations; air quality
Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies fuel reformulation rules in Area A and C for April 1 through October 31.

History

[Area A](#) is a section of Arizona in Maricopa and parts of Pinal County with restrictions in place to reduce air pollution.

[Area C](#) is the portion of Pinal county lying west of range 11 east, excluding that portion of the county lying within Area A and the portion of the county within the jurisdiction of any federally recognized Indian tribe, notwithstanding the issuance of a patent and including rights-of-way running through the reservation ([A.R.S. § 3-3401](#)).

The Weights and Measures Division (Division) is statutorily charged with the administration of licensing, testing, certification and regulation of weighing and measuring for commercial purposes. The Associate Director of the Division (Associate Director) is responsible for the regulation of Arizona Cleaner Burning Gasoline and Vapor Recovery environmental programs ([A.R.S. § 3-3414](#)).

Provisions

Area A Fuel Reformulation

1. Removes existing fuel reformulation rules in Area A. (Sec.1)
2. Requires compliance with standards for Advancing Standards Transforming Markets (ASTM) D4814 and Maximum Vapor Pressure (RVP) requirements for April 1 through October 31. (Sec. 1)
3. Alters the conditions of a reformulation petition to suspend current fuel standards to require a supplier demonstrate a danger of fuel shortages in Area A. (Sec. 1)
4. Removes requirements for an Area A reformulation petition. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies requirements for a reformulation petition for an oxygenate shortage in Area A. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires a reformulation petition for gasoline shortages in Area A identify gasoline formulation substituted for standardized gasoline. (Sec. 1)
7. Directs the Associate Director to adopt rules for implementation in consultation with the Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). (Sec. 1)

Area A Fuel Reformulation, Conditional Enactment

8. Removes existing fuel reformulation rules in Area A. (Sec. 2)
9. Requires compliance with standards for ASTM D4814 and RVP requirements for April 1 through October 31. (Sec. 2)
10. Alters the conditions of a reformulation petition to suspend current fuel standards to require a supplier demonstrate a danger of fuel shortages in Area A. (Sec. 2)
11. Removes requirements for an Area A reformulation petition. (Sec. 2)
12. Specifies requirements for a reformulation petition for an oxygenate shortage in Area A. (Sec. 2)

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13. Requires a petition for gasoline shortages in Area A identify gasoline formulation substituted for standardized gasoline. (Sec. 2)
14. Directs the Associate Director to adopt rules for implementation in consultation with the Director of ADEQ. (Sec. 2)

Area C Fuel Reformulation

15. Removes existing fuel reformulation rules in Area C. (Sec. 3)
16. Requires compliance with standards for ASTM D4814 and RVP requirements for April 1 through October 31. (Sec. 3)
17. Alters the conditions of a reformulation petition to suspend current fuel standards to require a supplier demonstrate a danger of fuel shortages in Area C. (Sec. 3)
18. Removes the requirement for a supplier to identify specific supply conditions resulting in a gasoline shortage in an Area C reformulation petition. (Sec. 3)

Miscellaneous

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

Conditional Enactment

20. Extends the deadlines for:
 - a. EPA approval of proposed modifications to fuel formulation requirements from July 1, 2027, to July 1, 2030; and
 - b. ADEQ to notify Legislative Council from July 1, 2027, to July 1, 2030:
 - i. of the date on which prescribed conditions were met; or
 - ii. that neither condition was met. (Sec. 4)
21. Conditions the enactment of this legislation on EPA approval of proposed modifications. (Sec. 4)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HCM2008: gas tax elimination

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Urges the U.S. Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency to eliminate the federal gas tax on Arizona's Cleaner Burning Gas.

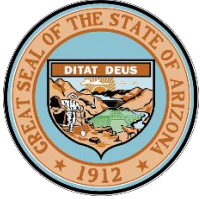
History

The Clean Air Act was established to reduce air pollution, improve air quality, protect public health and reduce emissions, and requires Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Established standards include two types: 1) primary standards providing for public health and protection for populations such as asthmatics, children and the elderly; and 2) secondary standards providing public welfare protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation and buildings. Standards are periodically reviewed and may be revised ([EPA](#)).

Provisions

1. Urges the U.S. Congress and the EPA to:
 - a. eliminate the federal gas tax on Arizona's Cleaner Burning Gas sold in Maricopa and Pinal County from May 1 to September 30; or
 - b. give the Administrator of the EPA emergency authority to waive the federal gas tax on EPA-approved gas blends in Arizona found necessary to meet NAAQS that are more expensive to produce than conventional gas.
2. Requests the Arizona Secretary of State transmit the memorial to the Administrator of the EPA, the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives 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: PSLE DP 9-0-4-2 | APPROP DP 17-0-0-1

HB 2207: appropriation; braille transcription program

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates \$300,000 from the state General Fund (GF) to the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) in FY 2027 for the Braille Transcription Program.

History

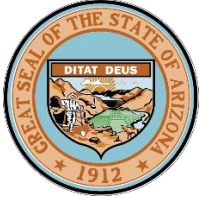
The ADC Education Bureau provides programs suited to assist in the later reentry of incarcerated individuals into the public. Programs range in domain from academic and technical, to faith-based; among these programs is the Braille Transcription Program ([ADC, Education and Programs](#)).

The Braille Transcription Program was expanded in FY 2022 after ADC's partnership with the Foundation for Blind Children. The FY 2022 General Appropriation Act included a \$250,000 increase for the program. Of that amount, \$200,000 was ongoing and \$50,000 was allocated to one-time equipment costs ([FY 2021 Executive Budget](#); [FY2022 Appropriations Report](#); [FY 2021-2024 Report](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$300,000 from the state GF to ADC in FY 2027 for the Program. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires ADC, by October 15 of 2026, 2027, and 2028, to submit an annual report on the Program to the Governor, President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, detailing the number of students inside this state and outside this state who were served by the Program in the prior fiscal year. (Sec. 1)
3. States that the Legislature intends that the appropriation of \$300,000 be considered ongoing funding in future years. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: RED DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2106: transportation tax; deposit; county board

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

An emergency measure that allocates any undistributed or nonrefunded revenues collected from a county transportation excise tax to the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) for transportation projects in the county.

History

A county may establish a Regional Transportation Authority (RTA) which is a public, political, tax levying public improvement and taxing subdivision of this state and a municipal corporation to the extent of the powers and privileges conferred by statute. The government of the authority is vested in a board of directors composed of the members of the regional council of governments that are from the county that established the authority ([Title 48, Chapter 30, A.R.S.](#)).

Statute allows a county's RTA, if approved by qualified electors voting in a countywide election, to levy a transportation excise tax. The Department of Revenue collects the net revenues for deposit into the regional transportation fund or the public transportation authority fund, based on population and in accordance with statute ([A.R.S. § 42-6106](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs the net revenues collected, including interest earned, that are not distributed nor refunded prior to April 10, 2026, be distributed:
 - a. for a county with a population of more than 400,000 persons that levied and collected the tax, to ADOT for transportation projects in the county; and
 - b. for a county with a population of 400,000 persons or less that levied and collected the tax, to ADOT for transportation projects in the county. (Sec. 1)
2. Contains an emergency clause. (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: RED DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2258: tourism advisory council; representation

Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands one geographical planning area as representing on the Tourism Advisory Council to include La Paz.

History

The Arizona Office of Tourism (AOT) is responsible for promoting and developing tourism in Arizona. The AOT is led by a Director who is appointed by the Governor. The Director is assisted and advised by the Tourism Advisory Council (Council) in preparation of the budget and in establishment of policies and programs which promote and develop tourism in Arizona.

The Council consists of 15 members, appointed by the Governor, serving five-year terms. The members must be from recreational and tourist attractions, lodging, restaurant or food and transportation industries, other tourism businesses and the general public. There must be at least one member from each of the six geographical planning areas: 1) Area 1 Maricopa; 2) Area 2 Pima; 3) Area 3 Apache, Coconino, Navajo and Yavapai; 4) Area 4 Mohave and Yuma; 5) Area 5 Gila and Pinal; and 6) Area 6 Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz (A.R.S. §§ [41-2302](#), [41-2304](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds La Paz County to Area 4 of the six geographical planning areas of Arizona for purposes relating to the appointment of members to the Council. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: RO DP 4-0-1-0

HB 2123: bullion depository; establishment

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Arizona Bullion Depository (Depository), designates the Arizona State Treasurer (Treasurer) with administrative authority over the Depository and outlines specific duties. Recognizes gold and silver specie as legal tender.

History

The primary duties of the Treasurer are to receive and hold monies belonging to Arizona that are not required to be kept by some other person, to keep an account of all monies received and disbursed and to keep separate accounts of the funds and appropriations of monies. Other key functions include paying warrants of the Arizona Department of Administration, supporting the financial literacy of Arizonans and administering the AZ529 plan, Arizona's education savings plan. Statute designates the Treasurer to invest state monies and administer local government investment pools (A.R.S. §§ [41-172](#), [35-313](#), [35-326](#)).

Federal law recognizes coins and currency, including Federal Reserve and national bank notes, as legal tender for the payment of all debts, public charges, taxes and dues. Foreign gold or silver coins are not recognized as legal tender for debt payment purposes. The U.S. Constitution prohibits individual states from coining money, emitting bills of credit and making anything, except for gold and silver coins, legal tender ([31 U.S.C. § 5103](#)); ([U.S. Const. art. I, § 10 cl. 1](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Depository, which serves as the custodian, guardian and administrator of certain bullion and specie that may be transferred to or otherwise acquired by Arizona or residents of Arizona. (Sec. 1)
2. Designates the Treasurer to administer the Depository. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Depository to provide a secure location for storing bullion. (Sec. 1)
4. Permits the Treasurer to contract with a third party to administer and implement the Depository and its administrative procedures. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs the Treasurer to contract with a third-party vendor in Arizona to authorize and approve one or more electronic payment systems. (Sec. 1)
6. Stipulates the information of Arizona residents using the electronic payment system cannot be used in any social credit scoring system. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the third-party vendor that has entered into a contract with the Treasurer to provide vault facilities for the storage of bullion and specifies requirements. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires each deposit made in the Depository to be insured under an all-risk insurance policy. (Sec. 1)
9. Directs the Treasurer to submit a report by June 30 each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives that includes:
 - a. the status and operations of the Depository;
 - b. the implementation and usage of the electronic payment system; and
 - c. the economic impact of recognizing gold and silver as legal tender. (Sec. 1)
10. Designates the Treasurer to adopt rules necessary to implement the provisions of the bill. (Sec. 1)

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11. Recognizes gold and silver as legal tender that may be used for certain payments. (Sec. 1)
12. Specifies that the purchase, sale or exchange of any type of specie or bullion does not create any tax liability. (Sec. 1)
13. Prohibits the compulsion of any person or entity in Arizona to accept gold or silver specie as a form of payment except as outlined. (Sec. 1)
14. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: RO DP 4-0-1-0

HB 2140: bullion depository; state monies; treasurer

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Sets guidelines for storing bullion in the Arizona Bullion Depository (Depository) and grants the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) authority to adopt rules to implement specified guidelines.

History

DIFI was established to maintain the stability of the financial services industry in Arizona by licensing, regulating and supervising insurers, banks and state-chartered financial entities. Statute authorizes DIFI to examine licensed financial institutions and business enterprises to ensure compliance with state law ([DIFI](#)); (A.R.S. §§ [6-121 et al.](#), [20-141 et al.](#)).

The primary duties of the Treasurer are to receive and hold all monies belonging to Arizona that are not required to be kept by some other person, to keep an account of all monies received and disbursed and to keep separate accounts of the funds and appropriations of monies. Other key functions include paying warrants of the Arizona Department of Administration, supporting the financial literacy of Arizonans and administering the AZ529 plan, Arizona's education savings plan. Statute designates the Treasurer to invest state monies and administer local government investment pools (A.R.S. §§ [41-172](#), [35-313](#), [35-326](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows the state, including any state agency, county, municipality or other governmental entity to use the Depository to store bullion. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits the Treasurer to deposit up to 10% of state monies as bullion, which is part of Arizona's financial reserves. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires DIFI to adopt rules to implement the provisions of the bill. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
Second Regular Session

House: TI DP 5-1-1-0

HB2003: driver license instruction permit; age
Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25
Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a person who is at least *15 years of age*, instead of 15 years and 6 months, to be issued an instruction permit for a class D, G or M license. Increases the validity period, from 12 to 18 months, for an instruction permit to drive a vehicle requiring a class D or G license on public highways. Extends the validity period, from 7 to 12 months, for a permit to operate a motorcycle requiring a class M license.

History

A person who is at least 15 years and 6 months of age may apply to the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) for an instruction permit for a class D, G or M license. ADOT may issue an instruction permit to the applicant after the applicant successfully passes all parts of the examination other than the driving or motorcycle skill test.

The class D or G permit entitles the permittee to drive a motor vehicle on public highways for 12 months when permit is in immediate possession and the permittee is accompanied by a person with a class A, B, C or D license, who is at least 21 years of age and who occupies a seat beside the permittee.

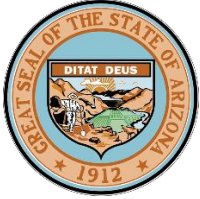
A class M permit or endorsement entitles the permittee to operate a motorcycle when permit is in immediate possession. The class M permit is valid for 7 months from the date of issuance (A.R.S. §§ [28-3154](#); [3156](#)).

A person who is under 18 years of age may apply to ADOT for a class G driver license if the person is at least 16 years of age, the person has a valid instruction permit issued and the person has held the instruction permit for at least 6 months and has satisfactorily completed an ADOT-approved driver education program ([A.R.S. § 28-3174](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates that an instruction permit may be issued by ADOT for a class D, G or M license to a person who is at least *15 years of age*, instead of at least 15 years and 6 months of age. (Sec. 1)
2. Extends the validity period, from 12 to 18 months, for an instruction permit to drive a vehicle requiring a class D or G license on public highways. (Sec. 2)
3. Increases the validity period, from 7 to 12 months, for a permit to operate a motorcycle requiring a class M license. (Sec. 3)
4. Extends the minimum time required, from 6 to 9 months, for a person between 18 and at least 16 years of age, to hold a valid instruction permit before applying for a class G or M driver license or a motorcycle endorsement. (Sec. 4)
5. Designates this act as the *Juveniles Unlocking Driver Education (JUDE) Act*. (Sec. 5)
6. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB2111: driver license examination; motorcycle awareness

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a driver license examination to include a test of the applicant's knowledge of motorcycle awareness. Asserts the test must include at least five questions relating to motorcycle awareness.

History

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) may:

- 1) examine an applicant for an original driver license;
- 2) accept the examination conducted by an authorized third party;
- 3) accept documentation of successful completion of a driver training course approved by ADOT;
- 4) accept documentation that the applicant has successfully completed education on special performance equipment and medically related driving circumstances; or
- 5) accept documentation that the applicant has successfully completed driver education lessons provided by an instructor who is certified by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The driver license examination must include: 1) a test of the applicant's eyesight, ability to read and understand official traffic control devices, knowledge of safe driving practices and the traffic laws, including those practices and laws relating to bicycles and knowledge of the effect of using a portable wireless communication device or engaging in other actions that could distract a driver on the safe or effective operation of a vehicle; 2) an actual demonstration of ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of a vehicle or vehicle combination of the type covered by the license classification or endorsement for which the applicant applies; and 3) other physical and mental examinations if ADOT finds them necessary to determine the applicant's fitness to safely operate a vehicle on the highways ([A.R.S. § 28-3164](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates that an original driver license examination must include a test of the applicant's knowledge of motorcycle awareness. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds at least five questions relating to motorcycle awareness in the original driver license test. (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: TI DP 6-1-0-0

HB 2112: special plate; conservative grassroots network

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Conservative Grassroots Network Special Plate and Fund (Fund).

History

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

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

Provisions

1. Establishes the Conservative Grassroots Network Special Plate and Fund if a person pays \$32,000 to ADOT by December 31, 2026. (Sec. 3)
2. Directs the person who pays the \$32,000 to design the Conservative Grassroots Network Special Plate. (Sec. 3)
3. States the design and color of the Conservative Grassroots Network Special Plate is subject to the approval of ADOT. (Sec. 3)
4. Allows the Director of ADOT (Director) to combine requests for Conservative Grassroots Network Special Plates with requests for personalized special plates and subjects the request to additional fees. (Sec. 3)
5. Stipulates that of the \$25 fee for the Conservative Grassroots Network Special Plate, \$8 is an administration fee and \$17 is an annual donation. (Sec 3)
6. Requires ADOT to deposit all Conservative Grassroots Network Special Plate administration fees into the State Highway Fund and all donations into the Fund. (Sec. 3)
7. Directs the first \$32,000 in the Fund to be reimbursed to the person who paid the implementation fee. (Sec. 3)
8. Tasks the Director with administering the Fund. (Sec. 3)
9. Asserts that no more than 10% of Fund monies may be used for the cost of administering the Fund. (Sec. 3)
10. Stipulates that Fund monies are continuously appropriated. (Sec. 3)
11. Allows the State Treasurer, on notice from the Director, to invest and divest monies and states that monies earned from investment must be credited to the Fund. (Sec. 3)
12. Requires the Director to annually allocate Fund monies to support an entity that:
 - a. educates people through the development of knowledge, skills, values and motivation to engage in communities to restore traditional values, including patriotism and fiscal responsibility and the respect for

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

life, liberty and family;

- b. has a grassroots activist network on high school and college campuses in this state;
- c. assists college students in registering to vote and accessing absentee ballots; and
- d. has been founded in 2012. (Sec. 3)

13. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1,2,4-6)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB2114: motorcycle registration requirements; safety fund

Sponsor: Representatives Martinez: Gress, Hernandez C

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Director of the Governor's Office of Highway (GOH Director) to use up to 75% of Motorcycle Safety Fund (Fund) monies to implement and support voluntary motorcycle education, awareness and training and up to 25% for scholarships for motorcycle education programs for persons from rural or low-income areas. Allows the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to issue or renew a registration for a motorcycle only if at least one of the registered owners of the motorcycle has a class M license.

History

[Laws 1996, Chapter 76](#) established the Fund, consisting of monies from gifts, grants and other donations and from the \$1 fee per motorcycle registration deposited by the ADOT Director into the Fund. The GOH Director must administer the Fund. Up to 10% of Fund monies may be used for administrative costs. Fund monies are subject to legislative appropriation and are exempt from lapsing.

The GOH Director must use Fund monies to implement and support voluntary motorcycle education, awareness, training and other programs and allows the GOH Director to use these monies to cover the cost of materials for motorcycle safety, education and awareness programs. Fund monies may only be used for purposes prescribed by statute and may not be appropriated or transferred by the Legislature to fund general operations or to otherwise meet the obligations of the state General Fund ([A.R.S. § 28-2010](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs the GOH Director to use up to 75% of Fund monies to implement and support voluntary motorcycle education, awareness, training and other programs. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs the GOH Director to use up to 25% of Fund monies for scholarships for motorcycle driver education programs for persons who are from rural or low-income areas to increase access to motorcycle training programs. (Sec. 1)
3. Permits ADOT to issue or renew a registration for a motorcycle only if at least one of the registered owners of the motorcycle has a class M driver license, except ADOT may issue a 30-day temporary registration if the person shows valid proof of enrollment in a motorcycle training program approved by ADOT. (Sec. 2)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DPA 7-0-0-0

HB 2256: salvage vehicles; abandoned; insurance claim

Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a salvage auction dealer (dealer) to receive title on a vehicle abandoned to them by the vehicle owner resulting from the origination of an insurance claim that as denied or left unpaid.

History

If a vehicle is subject to the issuance of a certificate of title (certificate) or becomes a salvage, stolen or nonrepairable vehicle and is acquired by an insurance company, the insurance company must submit an application within 30 days to the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) after the certificate is properly assigned by the owner to the insurance company, with all liens released for a salvage, stolen or nonrepairable vehicle certificate.

A *salvage vehicle* is defined as a vehicle, other than a nonrepairable vehicle, subject to the issuance of a certificate and registration and that has been stolen, wrecked, destroyed, flood or water damaged or otherwise damaged to the extent that the owner, leasing company, financial institution or insurance company considers it uneconomical to repair the vehicle ([A.R.S. § 28-2091](#)).

Provisions

1. Permits an insurance company to request a dealer to take possession of a salvage vehicle subject to an insurance claim after satisfying all prescribed requirements resulting from non-payment of a claim. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the insurance company to provide the dealer a notice to release the salvage vehicle to the owner if the insurance company does not obtain the certificate due to:
 - a. a denial of insurance claim;
 - b. a lack of coverage on the policy; or
 - c. a lack of cooperation from the salvage vehicle's owner. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows the notice to be delivered to the dealer by a commercial delivery service, email or a proprietary electronic system accessible by both the insurance company and dealer. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs the dealer, on receipt of the notice, to deliver to the address of the salvage vehicle owner or any lienholder on record with ADOT a letter by certified mail, or other commercially available delivery service that provides proof of delivery. (Sec. 1)
5. Stipulates the letter must inform the owner or lienholder that the salvage vehicle is available for pickup within 30 days that the notice is delivered and of any outstanding charges owed to the dealer. (Sec. 1)
6. Instructs the dealer to send a second notice by certified mail or other commercially available delivery service, if the salvage vehicle is not picked up within 14 days after the delivery of the first notice. (Sec. 1)
7. Classifies the salvage vehicle as an abandoned vehicle if the invoice is not picked up and not paid within 30 days of the first notice. (Sec. 1)
8. Mandates that the abandoned vehicle's certificate is deemed to be assigned to the dealer in possession of the abandoned vehicle. (Sec. 1)

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9. Permits the dealer, without surrendering the certificate, to request a salvage certificate or nonrepairable vehicle certificate for the salvage vehicle that is free and clear of all liens or encumbrances. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires the request to:
 - a. be on a form prescribed by ADOT;
 - b. include a copy of the notice and proof of delivery to the owner of the salvage vehicle or any lienholder on record with ADOT; and
 - c. be accompanied by a fee for a certificate that is free and clear of all liens or encumbrances in an amount determined by ADOT. (Sec. 1)
11. Instructs ADOT to issue a certificate that is free and clear of any liens or encumbrances to the dealer if there are no withstanding lien against the salvage vehicle. (Sec. 1)
12. Defines *salvage auction dealer* and *salvage vehicle*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

1. Clarifies that the insurance company is allowed to request a dealer to take *actions*, rather than take possession of, regarding a salvage vehicle *located on the dealer's property and after paying all fees owed to the storage facility that held the vehicle before the dealer acquired the vehicle*.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DP 6-0-0-1

HB2323: warranties; leased vehicles; lessee; definition

Sponsor: Representative Carter P, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the definition of *consumer* by adding a *lessee* of a vehicle entitled to enforce a warranty.

History

A *consumer* is defined as the purchaser, other than for purposes of resale, of a motor vehicle, any person to whom the motor vehicle is transferred during the duration of an express warranty applicable to the motor vehicle or any other person entitled by the terms of the warranty to enforce the obligations of the warranty.

The sale of a motor vehicle to a purchaser for the purposes of resale for profit or a motor vehicle with a declared gross weight of over 10,000 pounds or that is sold at a public auction are exempt from motor vehicle warranties ([A.R.S. § 44-1261](#)).

Provisions

1. Redefines *consumer* by including a *lessee* of a vehicle as a valid consumer that is entitled to enforce a warranty. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DP 6-0-1-0

HB2367: neighborhood electric vehicles; VLT; exemption

Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17

Caucus & COW

Overview

Excludes from the definition of *motor vehicle*, a *golf cart* and a neighborhood electric vehicle federally qualified as a low-speed vehicle. Includes a *neighborhood electric shuttle* into the definition of a *motor vehicle*.

History

A separate classification of motor vehicles is established for purposes of taxation that consists of motor vehicles powered by alternative fuel and for which the Arizona Department of Transportation issues an alternative fuel vehicle special plate or sticker.

A *motor vehicle* is defined as a vehicle that meets the safety standards of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and includes: 1) neighborhood electric shuttles; and

2) neighborhood electric vehicles that meet federal standards ([49 C.F.R. § 571.500](#)), except that if a vehicle is designed to be operated at speeds of 20 miles per hour or less, the vehicle is not required to have a 17-digit vehicle identification number ([A.R.S. § 28-5805](#)).

Alternative fuel is defined as electricity, solar energy and liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, hydrogen or a blend of hydrogen with liquefied petroleum or natural gas ([A.R.S. § 1-215](#)).

Provisions

1. Excludes from the definition of *motor vehicle*, a *golf cart* and a neighborhood electric vehicle federally qualified as a low-speed vehicle. (Sec. 1)
2. Modifies the definition of *motor vehicle* by including a *neighborhood electric shuttle*. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes conformation and technical changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DPA 7-0-0-0

HB 2369: traffic violation; judge; signature; requirement

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Mandates that a citation, issued for a civil traffic violation or a misdemeanor criminal offense relating to transportation regulation, must be signed by the presiding judge of the court that is adjudicating the citation. Asserts that a citation not signed by the presiding judge is void. Directs the court to notify the charged person of the void citation.

History

Municipal and justice courts have concurrent jurisdiction over all civil and misdemeanor criminal violations and over class 2 and 3 misdemeanor criminal violations in aviation that are committed by persons 18 years or older. Municipal and justice courts have concurrent jurisdiction over civil traffic violations committed within their boundaries by persons under 18 years of age if the presiding judge of the superior court in the county declined jurisdiction relating to juvenile court laws ([A.R.S. § 28-1552](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires that a citation, issued because of a civil traffic violation or a misdemeanor criminal offense under transportation regulation, must be signed by the presiding judge of the court that is adjudicating the citation. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that if the citation is not signed by the presiding judge, the citation is void and the court must notify the person charged with the violation or offense of the void citation because the presiding judge did not sign the citation. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

1. Applies the requirement for signing these citations to be only from those generated by a photo enforcement system.
2. Allows the presiding judge to sign these citations electronically.
3. Clarifies that if a citation is not signed by the presiding judge, the citation must be *dismissed*, rather than being considered void and that the court must notify the person charged with the violation of the *dismissed* citation.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB2398: watercraft; insurance requirements; penalties

Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes insurance requirements for watercraft owners and boat livery owners. Requires a watercraft owner, who provides for rent in this state, or a boat livery owner to maintain a commercial boat liability policy.

History

A boat livery owner must keep or cause to be kept a record of the name and address of the person or persons hiring any watercraft designed or permitted by him to be operated as a watercraft, the identification number thereof, the departure date and time and the expected and actual time of return. Such record must be preserved for at least three months.

Neither the owner of a boat livery nor his agent or employee must permit any watercraft to be operated from his premises unless it must have been provided, either by the owner or renter, with the required equipment.

The certificate of number for a watercraft less than 26 feet in length that is leased or rented to a person for noncommercial use of less than 24 hours may be retained on shore by the owner or his representative at the place from which the watercraft departs or returns to the possession of the owner or his representative. A watercraft which does not have the certificate of number on board must be identified while in use as may be prescribed by the regulations of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission (Commission) ([A.R.S. § 5-371](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs a watercraft owner who provides for rent in this state to maintain a commercial boat liability policy. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts an owner's commercial boat or a boat livery owner's liability policy must provide primary boat liability insurance coverage as follows:
 - a. \$25,000 because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident;
 - b. subject to the limit for one person, \$50,000 because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident; and
 - c. \$20,000 because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Instructs a watercraft owner who provides a watercraft for rent to always maintain the amounts of the prescribed insurance policy for injuries to persons and for loss or damage to property by reason of the watercraft rental or operation. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the Commission to require a watercraft owner or a boat livery owner, who is subject to insurance responsibility requirements, to certify the existence of insurance responsibility in the form and at the time the Commission deems necessary. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. Permits the Commission to forward the certification to the named insurer to determine if the certification is correct. (Sec. 1, 2)
6. Stipulates that civil liability does not accrue to the insurer or any of its employees for reports made to the Commission if the reports are made in good faith based on the most recent information available to the insurer. (Sec. 1, 2)
7. Makes a watercraft owner, who rents a watercraft, or a boat livery owner, who causes a watercraft to be operated without the insurance responsibility, guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor and a class 1 misdemeanor if the watercraft

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

is involved in an accident in this state. (Sec. 1, 2)

8. Tasks a boat livery owner with maintaining a commercial boat liability policy for persons who hire a watercraft for use on a waterway in this state. (Sec. 2)
9. Applies the liability coverage to be in effect at any time that the watercraft is operated on a waterway in this state. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires a boat livery owner to always maintain the amounts of the prescribed insurance policy. (Sec. 2)
11. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2443: commercial driver license; English proficiency

Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Mandates that an original applicant for a class A, B or C commercial driver license (CDL) must demonstrate understanding of English proficiency by taking an additional knowledge examination, which includes components of reading, speaking, writing and listening in English.

History

Original applicants for a class A, B or C CDL must:

- 1) submit evidence of compliance with medical standards and requirements that the Arizona Department of Transportation adopts by rule;
- 2) have held a driver license for at least one year either in this state, any other state or a foreign country;
- 3) take additional knowledge examinations to demonstrate understanding of:
 - a. safety operation rules;
 - b. commercial motor vehicle safety control systems;
 - c. safe vehicle control;
 - d. the relationship of cargo to vehicle control;
 - e. basic hazardous materials knowledge;
 - f. the objectives and proper procedures for performing vehicle safety inspections;
 - g. air brake systems;
 - h. legal requirements for size, weight and vehicle configurations;
 - i. emergency procedures;
- 4) demonstrate knowledge of vehicle coupling and uncoupling and unique combination vehicle inspections; and
- 5) take a driving test in a vehicle or vehicle combination that at least meets minimum size requirements for the class of the driver license sought ([A.R.S. § 28-3223](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires that an original applicant for a class A, B or C CDL to take an examination to demonstrate the understanding of English proficiency, as an additional requirement for knowledge examinations. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that the English proficiency examination must include components of reading, speaking, writing and listening. (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: TI DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2446: motor carriers; English proficiency

Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a motor carrier in this state to demonstrate an English proficiency. Instructs an Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) specialty officer and law enforcement officer (officer) to conduct roadside inspections in English and without the use of communication tools. Directs the officer to issue out-of-service order to motor carriers who do not demonstrate English proficiency.

History

Motor carrier safety regulation applies to all commercial motor vehicles, commercial motor vehicle combinations and manufacturers, shippers, motor carriers and drivers who operate, cause the operation of, ship materials using, transport persons or property using commercial motor vehicles, commercial vehicles owned or operated by this state or a political subdivision or public authority of this state ([A.R.S. § 28-5202](#)).

The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) must, and a political subdivision may, enforce transportation regulation pertaining to motor carriers and any transportation regulation pertaining to motor carriers adopted by ADOT. A person acting for a political subdivision in enforcing motor carrier regulation is required to be certified by DPS as qualified enforcement activities. ADOT may audit records and inspect motor carriers ([A.R.S. § 28-5204](#)).

Out-of-service order is defined as a declaration that a driver, motor vehicle or motor carrier is out of service by an officer authorized to enforce motor carrier regulations ([A.R.S. § 28-5241](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a motor carrier in this state to demonstrate English proficiency. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts that English proficiency includes a motor carrier's ability to understand and respond to verbal questions and to understand highway traffic signs, including electronic dynamic message signs. (Sec. 1)
3. Tasks an ADOT specialty officer or a law enforcement officer with issuing an out-of-service order to a motor carrier who cannot sufficiently demonstrate English proficiency during an inspection. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires all roadside inspections to be conducted in English and without tools to facilitate communication, including interpreters, cue cards, smartphone applications or on-call telephone interpretation services. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows the remainder of the inspection to be conducted using communication methods and techniques best suited to facilitate the safe and effective completion of the inspection, if a motor carrier is deemed proficient in English by an ADOT specialty officer or a law enforcement officer. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *out-of-service order*. (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: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2916: traffic schools; instructors; fingerprint clearance

Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Tasks each employed or contracted instructor at a traffic survival school with providing a valid fingerprint clearance card to the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) or a contracted private entity of ADOT.

History

A person may not act as a traffic survival school unless the person applies for and obtains from the ADOT Director (Director) a license in the manner and form prescribed by the director.

Rules adopted by the Director must state the requirements for a school license, including: 1) requirements concerning location, equipment, courses of instruction, instructors, previous records of the school and instructors, insurance in an amount and with provisions that the Director deems necessary to protect adequately the interests of the public and other matters prescribed by the Director; and 2) a requirement that traffic survival school courses of instruction must consist of at least eight hours of instruction and include information relating to aggressive driving and be offered and completed in person and may not be offered or completed online unless the Governor declares a state of emergency.

ADOT may grant a person who enrolls in a traffic survival school a onetime waiver of the in-person requirement if the person demonstrates to ADOT that completing the course in person would impose a substantial burden on the person.

Each applicant who owns 20% or more of an entity and each partner or stockholder who owns 20% or more of an entity and who seeks traffic survival school licensure must provide ADOT or a contracted private entity of ADOT with a valid fingerprint clearance card ([A.R.S. § 28-3413](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires each instructor who is employed by or under contract with a traffic survival school to provide to ADOT or a contracted private entity of ADOT, with a valid fingerprint clearance card. (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: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HCM2007: state route 69; urge renaming
Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Urges the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names (ASBGHN) to rename State Route 69 into five equal sections.

History

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

In 1864, the route between Dewey and Prescott was declared the first public road in the new Arizona Territory, according to Arizona Department of Transportation. This route was being used by the United States Army as part of a route from Fort Whipple, outside Prescott, to Fort McDowell, east of Phoenix. The original [Black Canyon Highway](#) followed a Native American trail that wove along the Agua Fria west of Phoenix, twisted through a gorge and traipsed up a plateau that spreads from the Bradshaw Mountains to the edge of the Verde River valley. State Route 69 is currently named *Black Canyon Highway* and runs from Interstate 17 to Prescott.

Provisions

1. Urges ASBGHN to rename State Route 69 into five equal sections as follows:
 - a. World War II Veterans Memorial Highway;
 - b. Korean War Veterans Memorial Highway;
 - c. Vietnam War Veterans Memorial Highway;
 - d. Desert Storm Veterans Memorial Highway; and
 - e. Iraq and Afghanistan War Veterans Memorial Highway.
2. Urges the Secretary of State to transmit a copy of this Memorial to the Chairperson of ASBGHN.

<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: TI DP 6-1-0-0

HCR2004: photo enforcement systems; prohibition.

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Subject to voter approval, restricts the use of photo enforcement systems to enforce traffic law.

History

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

Statute currently regulates photo enforcement systems in various ways, including prohibiting their use on state highways and requiring certain signs and notices of their use to be posted ([A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 3, Article 21](#)).

Similar legislation was introduced in the 57th Legislature, 1st Regular Session and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor (SB1019 photo enforcement systems; prohibition).

Provisions

1. Prohibits local authorities or state agencies from using a photo enforcement system to identify violators of state or local traffic or speeding laws. (Sec. 5)
2. Repeals various existing sections of statute relating to photo enforcement system to conform with the prohibition. (Sec. 4, 6)
3. Redefines *photo enforcement system*. (Sec. 1, 3)
4. Contains an intent clause. (Sec. 7)
5. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 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: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HR2003: Route 66 centennial

Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Stipulates that the Members of the House of Representatives recognize the 100th anniversary of Route 66 and encourage Arizonans and visitors across the country and globe to participate in the centennial celebrations of the road.

History

In 1926, the Bureau of Roads created the Federal Highway System and Route 66 was created from existing local, state and federal roadways. In Arizona, more than 385 miles of the route exist within the state, including 158 miles across Western Arizona, from Topock to Crookton Road near Ash Fork, according to the [Arizona Office of Tourism](#).

After the last segment of Route 66 in the nation was bypassed by the interstate in Williams, Arizona in 1984, a grassroots effort rallied to form the [Arizona Route 66 Association](#) to preserve and commemorate the route. By 1994, Arizona Route 66 was designated an Arizona Scenic Byway, and by 2009, it became an [All American Road](#). The Bureau of Land Management also designated the 42-mile section of Route 66 through their lands between Kingman and Topock as a Backcountry Byway, according to the [U.S. National Park Service](#).

Provisions

1. Stipulates that the Members of the House of Representatives:
 - a. recognize the 100th anniversary of Route 66; and
 - b. encourage Arizonans and visitors from across the country and globe to participate in the centennial celebrations across Arizona's stretch of the Mother Road.

<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 9-0-0-0

HB2089: ASRS; premium payment

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Defines an *Active Employee Group Health and Accident Insurance Program*.

History

For a member who retires on or after August 2, 2012, the board for the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) cannot make a payment under this section to a retired member, contingent annuitant or member with a disability who is enrolled in an employer's *Active Employee Group Health and Accident Insurance Program* either as the insured or as a dependent, except that if the retired member, contingent annuitant or member with a disability is enrolled as a dependent and the premium paid to the employer's *Active Employee Group Health and Accident Insurance Program* is not subsidized by the employer, the retired member, contingent annuitant or member with a disability is entitled to receive, up to 100 dollars a month if they are eligible for Medicare and up to 150 dollars per month if they are not eligible for Medicare ([A.R.S. § 38-783](#)).

Provisions

1. Defines an *Active Employee Group Health and Accident Insurance Program*. (Sec.1)
2. Makes conforming changes. (Sec.1)

Prop 105 (45 votes)

Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DP 8-1-0-0

HB2090: ASRS; long-term disability
Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the time frame for a member to be considered to have a disability if they have received monthly Long Term Disability (LTD) program benefits from 24 months within a 5-year period, to a total of 24 months.

History

Active members making contributions to the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) also participate in the LTD, funded by a separate contribution from members and employers to the ASRS. The LTD plan provides for a monthly benefit designed to partially replace income lost if you are unable to work due to an illness (including some pregnancies) or injury (AZASRS.gov).

Provisions

1. Modifies the time frame for a member to be considered to have a disability if they have received monthly LTD program benefits from 24 months within a 5-year period, to a total of 24 months. (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: WM DP 8-1-0-0

HB 2092: ASRS; eligibility waiver

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a person to waive participation in the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) after age 65 within 30 days after becoming eligible to participate in the ASRS.

History

A person may elect not to participate in ASRS if the person becomes employed by an ASRS employer after the person has attained at least 65 years of age, is not an active member, inactive member, retired member or receiving benefits pursuant to Long-Term Disability Program and does not have any credited service or prior service in ASRS. The employee must make the election not to participate in writing and file the election with ASRS within 30 days after employment. The election not to participate is irrevocable for the remainder of the person's employment for which the person made the election and constitutes a waiver of all benefits provided by ASRS ([A.R.S. § 38-727](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a person to waive participation in the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) after age 65 within 30 days after becoming eligible to participate in the ASRS. (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: WM DP 5-3-1-0

HB 2477: Arizona's education savings plan; revisions

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Conforms Arizona's 529 education savings plan with federal law. Increases qualified withdrawal amounts and establishes a permanent 529 transfer with no limit to an Achieving a Better Life Experience Act Account, in addition to establishing requirements for a Roth individual retirement account transfer.

History

Arizona's 529 Program was established by Laws 1997, Chapter 171 under the Arizona Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACPE), with the Arizona State Treasurer serving on the 529 Program's Oversight Committee within ACPE. Management and oversight of the AZ529 Plan was transferred to the Arizona State Treasurer's Office (ASTO) by Laws 2020 Chapter 88.

The Arizona 529 Plan is a college savings plan named after Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code sponsored by the State of Arizona. The 529 Plan is designed to provide a parent, grandparent, or anyone else an opportunity to save for a child's educational dreams within a tax-advantaged savings vehicle (Az529.gov).

A 529 plan is a state-sponsored, tax-advantaged investment account designed for education savings, allowing funds to grow tax-deferred and be withdrawn tax-free for qualified expenses like tuition, fees, and room and board. Anyone can open an account, with high contribution limits and no income restrictions (IRS.gov).

Provisions

1. Conforms the definition of *member of the family* to section 529 of the internal revenue code. (Sec. 1)
2. Conforms the definition of *qualified higher education expenses* to section 529 of the internal revenue code as modified by 26 United States Code Section 529 (c)(7) and (9). (Sec. 1)
3. Increases the amount of a *qualified withdrawal* to not more than \$20,000 in the aggregate for expenses incurred for the designated beneficiary to enroll in an elementary or secondary public, private or religious school. (Sec. 1)
4. Removes identifying information of a contributor for purposes of completing an application to participate in a 529 plan. (Sec. 2)
5. Establishes a permanent 529 transfer where all or a portion may be transferred to an Achieving a Better Life Experience Act Account if the designated beneficiary of the account that is either the designated beneficiary or a *member of the family* of the designated beneficiary of the transferee account. (Sec. 2)
6. Establishes that an account owner, can transfer all or a portion of an account to a Roth individual retirement account that satisfies all of the following requirements:
 - a. the account established is maintained by the designated beneficiary for at least 15 years before the transfer date;
The monies transferred are derived from contributions that were made to the account established at least five years before the transfer date and from the earnings attributable to those contributions;
 - b. the designated beneficiary of the account is also the designated beneficiary of the Roth individual retirement account to which the transfer is made;

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

- c. the total amount of monies transferred and all other contributions to the Roth individual retirement account for the designated beneficiary in any year, does not exceed the annual Roth individual retirement account contribution limit for the designated beneficiary; and
 - d. the aggregate amount of monies transferred to all Roth individual retirement accounts for the designated beneficiary does not exceed \$35,000. (Sec. 2)
7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1,2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DPA 5-4-0-0

HB 2785: conformity; internal revenue code; deductions

Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Conforms the Arizona tax statutes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of 1986, as amended, and in effect as of January 1, 2026, including those provisions that became effective during 2025 with the specific adoption of all the retroactive effective dates, but excluding any changes to the IRC enacted after January 1, 2026. Establishes individual income tax subtractions from Arizona gross income and modifies income tax deductions.

History

Current law conforms Arizona's income tax calculation to the IRC of 1986, as amended, in effect on January 1, 2025, including those provisions that became effective during 2024 with the specific adoption of all retroactive effective dates, but excluding any changes to the code enacted after January 1, 2025. ([A.R.S. § 43-105](#))

Generally, each year changes are made to the IRC that affect the Arizona income tax calculation. Tax conformity with the IRC is deemed necessary because the calculation of Arizona corporate income tax begins with federal taxable income and the federal adjusted gross income (FAGI) is the starting point for individual income tax.

On July 4, 2025, major federal tax changes were enacted through H.R. 1 that impact federal taxable income and FAGI which the state would conform to by updating the statutory definition of the IRC.

Provisions

Conformity

1. Conforms the Arizona tax statutes to the IRC of 1986, as amended, and in effect as of January 1, 2026, including those provisions that became effective during 2025 with the specific adoption of all the retroactive effective dates, but excluding any changes to the IRC enacted after January 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)
2. Updates the definition of IRC, for Tax Year (TY) 2025 to include the provisions that became retroactively effective during TY 2025. (Sec. 1, 2)

Subtractions from Arizona Gross Income

3. Includes, for taxable years beginning January 1, 2025, the following subtractions from Arizona gross income (AGI) to the extent they are not already excluded from AGI under the IRC:
 - a. an amount up to \$6,000 or \$12,000 depending on filing status for taxpayers that are 65 years old before the close of the taxable year under Section 151(d)(5)(C) of the IRC;
 - b. the amount of qualified passenger vehicle loan interest under Section 163(h)(4);
 - c. the amount of qualified tips received during the TY that is deducted under Section 24 of the IRC; and
 - d. the amount of qualified overtime compensation received during the TY that is deducted under Section 225 of the IRC. (Sec. 5)

Deductions from Taxable Income

4. Redefines standard deduction to the amount of the federal basic standard deduction pursuant to Section 63 of the IRC. (Sec. 6)
5. Changes the allowable charitable deduction amount for taxpayers that utilize the standard deduction, beginning with TY 2026, to not more than \$1,000 or \$2,000 depending on filing status. (Sec. 6)

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

Miscellaneous

6. Removes the inflation adjustment in determining when a taxpayer is required to file a return. (Sec. 3)
7. Effective on the general effective date and applies retroactively to taxable years beginning on January 1, 2025. (Sec. 8)
8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3, 4, 6)

Amendments

Committee on Ways & Means

1. Specifies the taxable years for the retroactive provisions associated with Public Law 119-21. (Sec. 2)
2. Conforms what is considered to be foreign dividends to Section 951A of the IRC. (Sec. 7)