

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

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
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## CAUCUS AGENDA

February 17, 2026

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
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### Committee on Artificial Intelligence & Innovation

**Chairman:** Justin Wilmeth, LD 2

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

**Analyst:** Tasja McMaster

**Intern:**

<a href="#">HB 2311</a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	artificial intelligence service; disclosures; requirements					
SPONSOR:	RIVERO, LD 27	HOUSE				
		All	2/12/2026	DPA		(7-0-0-0)
<a href="#">HB 2371</a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	arbitration; divorce proceedings; artificial intelligence					
SPONSOR:	MARTINEZ, LD 16	HOUSE				
		All	2/12/2026	DP		(7-0-0-0)
<a href="#">HB 2409</a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	artificial intelligence; statewide education program					
SPONSOR:	KOLODIN, LD 3	HOUSE				
		All	2/12/2026	DP		(4-3-0-0)
		(No: TRAVERS, VILLEGAS, CAVERO)				
<a href="#">HB 2410</a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	artificial intelligence; privileged communications					
SPONSOR:	KOLODIN, LD 3	HOUSE				
		All	2/12/2026	DP		(6-0-1-0)
		(Present: TRAVERS)				
<a href="#">HB 2456</a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	small modular reactors; zoning; co-location					
SPONSOR:	WILMETH, LD 2	HOUSE				
		All	2/12/2026	DPA		(4-3-0-0)
		(No: TRAVERS, VILLEGAS, CAVERO)				
<a href="#">HB 2457</a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	public utilities; plant construction; colocation					
SPONSOR:	WILMETH, LD 2	HOUSE				
		All	2/12/2026	DPA		(4-3-0-0)
		(No: TRAVERS, VILLEGAS, CAVERO)				
<a href="#">HB 4005</a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	artificial intelligence; course; public schools					
SPONSOR:	KUPPER, LD 25	HOUSE				
		All	2/12/2026	DP		(4-2-1-0)
		(No: TRAVERS, VILLEGAS Present: CAVERO)				

### Committee on Appropriations

**Chairman:** David Livingston, LD 28

**Vice Chairman:** Matt Gress, LD 4

**Analyst:** Duncan Spilsbury

**Intern:** Jaiden Arleo

[HB 2499](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> appropriation; ESA administration  
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE  
APPROP 2/11/2026 DP (11-7-0-0)  
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,  
TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK)

[HB 2500](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> supplemental appropriation; ESA administration  
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE  
APPROP 2/11/2026 DP (11-7-0-0)  
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,  
TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK)

[HB 2584](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> public monies; genetic sequencing; prohibition  
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE  
APPROP 2/11/2026 DP (13-5-0-0)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS,  
AUSTIN)

### Committee on Commerce

**Chairman:** Jeff Weninger, LD 13  
**Analyst:** Paul Benny

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

[HB 2174](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> insurance; modeling organizations; predictive models  
(COM S/E: insurance; modeling and data organizations)  
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE  
COM 2/10/2026 DPA/SE (10-0-0-1)  
(Abs: DIAZ)

[HB 2496](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> revitalization districts; construction contracts  
SPONSOR: WAY, LD 15 HOUSE  
COM 2/10/2026 DP (9-1-1-0)  
(No: CONNOLLY Present: VILLEGAS)

[HB 2698](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> rental assistance study committee  
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ A, LD 20 HOUSE  
COM 2/3/2026 DP (7-4-0-0)  
(No: CARTER N, DIAZ, HENDRIX, WAY)

[HB 2744](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> industrial commission; wages; adjudication  
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE  
COM 2/10/2026 DP (10-1-0-0)  
(No: WAY)

[HB 2910](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> registrar of contractors; administrative recovery  
SPONSOR: HENDRIX, LD 14 HOUSE  
COM 2/10/2026 DP (10-1-0-0)  
(No: WILLOUGHBY)

[HB 2938](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> mandatory rounding method; cash transactions  
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE  
COM 2/10/2026 DPA (11-0-0-0)

### Committee on Education

**Chairman:** Matt Gress, LD 4  
**Analyst:** Chase Houser

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

[HB 2040](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> public educational institutions; adoption information  
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE  
ED 2/10/2026 DP (6-5-0-1)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, STAHL HAMILTON, SIMACEK,  
GARCIA Abs: BIASIUCCI)

[HB 2093](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> mental health instruction requirement; repeal  
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE  
ED 2/10/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, STAHL HAMILTON, SIMACEK,  
GARCIA)

[HB 2381](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> school districts; superintendents; benefits; restrictions  
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE  
ED 2/10/2026 DP (7-3-1-1)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, STAHL HAMILTON, SIMACEK Abs: GARCIA Present:  
HERNANDEZ L)

[HB 2382](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> school district superintendents; secondary employment  
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE  
ED 2/10/2026 DPA (8-4-0-0)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, STAHL HAMILTON, SIMACEK, GARCIA)

[HB 2386](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> school district superintendents; performance-based pay  
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE  
ED 2/10/2026 DP (7-4-1-0)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, STAHL HAMILTON, SIMACEK, GARCIA Present:  
HERNANDEZ L)

[HB 2481](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> school districts; records; noncompliance; penalties  
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE  
ED 2/10/2026 DP (7-2-3-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, GARCIA Present: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ  
L, SIMACEK)

[HB 2575](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> antisemitism; public schools; prohibition; penalties  
SPONSOR: WAY, LD 15 HOUSE  
ED 2/10/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, STAHL HAMILTON, SIMACEK,  
GARCIA)

[HB 2830](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> fetal and prenatal development; instruction  
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE  
ED 2/10/2026 DP (8-4-0-0)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, STAHL HAMILTON, SIMACEK, GARCIA)

### **Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections**

**Chairman:** John Gillette, LD 30

**Vice Chairman:**

**Analyst:** Grey Gartin

**Intern:** Aidan Walker

[HB 2805](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> electronic signatures; nomination petitions  
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE  
FMAE 2/11/2026 DPA (5-2-0-0)  
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HB 2908](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> constitutional convention; faithless delegates  
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE  
FMAE 2/11/2026 DP (5-2-0-0)  
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

### Committee on Government

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

[HB 2020](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> educational institutions; interference; disruption  
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE  
GOV 2/11/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2327](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> identifying information; records; confidentiality  
SPONSOR: HENDRIX, LD 14 HOUSE  
GOV 2/11/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2352](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> appropriation; auditor general; 2028-2029  
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE  
GOV 1/28/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)  
APPROP 2/11/2026 DP (11-7-0-0)  
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,  
TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK)

[HB 2660](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> health boards; licensure decisions; investigation  
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE  
GOV 2/11/2026 DPA (4-2-0-1)  
(No: VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ Abs: STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2667](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> homebuyer assistance programs; requirements  
SPONSOR: CARTER P, LD 4 HOUSE  
GOV 2/11/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2793](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> annexation of territory; procedures  
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE  
GOV 2/11/2026 DPA (4-3-0-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2812](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> accumulated sick leave; payments  
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE  
GOV 2/11/2026 DP (6-0-1-0)  
(Present: KESHEL)

[HCR 2044](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> preferential treatment; discrimination; prohibited acts  
SPONSOR: MONTENEGRO, LD 29 HOUSE  
GOV 2/11/2026 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

<a href="#">HB 2082</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	childhood cancer research; commission				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
		HHS	1/22/2026	DP	(12-0-0-0)
<a href="#">HB 2176</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	health facilities; licensure; complaints; investigations				
SPONSOR:	WILLOUGHBY, LD 13	HOUSE			
		HHS	2/9/2026	DP	(12-0-0-0)
<a href="#">HB 2180</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	appropriation; AZ REACH				
SPONSOR:	WILLOUGHBY, LD 13	HOUSE			
		HHS	2/2/2026	DP	(11-1-0-0)
		(No: PINGERELLI)			
		APPROP	2/4/2026	DPA	(16-2-0-0)
		(No: OLSON, WAY)			
<a href="#">HB 2195</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	nursing facilities; records; surveys; timelines				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
		HHS	1/22/2026	DP	(12-0-0-0)
<a href="#">HB 2307</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	technical correction; critical infrastructure information				
SPONSOR:	BIASIUCCI, LD 30	HOUSE			
		HHS	2/16/2026	DPA/SE	(6-5-0-1)
		(No: CONTRERAS P, GRESS, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs: HERNANDEZ A)			
<a href="#">HB 2435</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	internationally trained physicians; licensure				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
		HHS	2/9/2026	DPA	(7-5-0-0)
		(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PINGERELLI, LIGUORI, HEAP)			
<a href="#">HB 2447</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	insurance; reimbursement rates; nurse anesthetist				
SPONSOR:	LOPEZ, LD 16	HOUSE			
		HHS	2/9/2026	DP	(9-3-0-0)
		(No: PINGERELLI, LIGUORI, HEAP)			
<a href="#">HB 2686</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	physicians; surgical centers; call coverage				
SPONSOR:	HEAP, LD 10	HOUSE			
		HHS	2/9/2026	DP	(11-0-0-1)
		(Abs: HERNANDEZ A)			
<a href="#">HB 2906</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	dental board; membership				
SPONSOR:	HEAP, LD 10	HOUSE			
		HHS	2/9/2026	DP	(12-0-0-0)
<a href="#">HB 2953</a> <sup>(BSI)</sup>	pharmacy board; civil penalties.				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
		HHS	2/9/2026	DP	(12-0-0-0)

**Committee on International Trade**

**Chairman:** Tony Rivero, LD 27  
**Analyst:** Luca Moldovan

**Vice Chairman:** Michele Peña, LD 23  
**Intern:** Izaac Carlebach

[HB 2751](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> Arizona competes fund; repeal  
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE  
IT 2/11/2026 DP (7-1-1-1)  
(No: HENDRIX Abs: HERNANDEZ C Present: TRAVERS)

[HB 2752](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> commerce authority; trade offices  
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE  
IT 2/11/2026 DP (9-0-0-1)  
(Abs: HERNANDEZ C)

[HB 2753](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> board of directors; commerce authority  
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE  
IT 2/11/2026 DPA (9-0-0-1)  
(Abs: HERNANDEZ C)

**Committee on Judiciary**

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

[HB 2076](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> school safety; employee certification; policies  
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE  
JUD 1/28/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)  
ED 2/10/2026 DP (6-5-1-0)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, STAHL HAMILTON, SIMACEK,  
GARCIA Present: FINK)

[HB 2136](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> civil terrorism; disorderly conduct; subversion  
SPONSOR: WAY, LD 15 HOUSE  
JUD 2/11/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[HB 2411](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> coerced abortion; abortion-inducing drugs  
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE  
JUD 2/11/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[HB 2418](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> appropriation; major incident task forces  
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE  
JUD 2/4/2026 DP (9-0-0-0)  
APPROP 2/11/2026 DPA (17-1-0-0)  
(No: SANDOVAL)

[HB 2662](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> parenting time; expert testimony; qualifications  
SPONSOR: PEÑA, LD 23 HOUSE  
JUD 2/11/2026 DP (8-0-1-0)  
(Present: GARCIA)

[HB 2966](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> dangerous crimes against children; probation.  
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE  
JUD 2/11/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA, POWELL)

[HB 2970](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> fraudulent schemes; artifices; jurisdiction  
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE  
JUD 2/11/2026 DP (6-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

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

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

[HB 2023](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> land divisions; disclosure affidavit; recording  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2100](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> small land subdivision; requirements  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2147](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> deer; taking; landowner permits  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2158](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> predatory animals; definition  
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2159](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> Mexican wolves; landowner permits; rules  
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2162](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> game and fish commission; membership.  
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2197](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> unlawful camping; stock; wildlife; access  
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 DPA (6-1-0-1)  
(No: SANDOVAL Abs: STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2497](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> right to hunt; fish; harvest  
SPONSOR: WAY, LD 15 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 DPA (5-3-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2787](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> federal nullification; Mexican wolf; reintroduction  
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HCM 2006](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> endangered species act; urging reform  
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE  
LARA 2/9/2026 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 2026](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> assured water supply; commingling  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2027](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> physical availability; review; designated providers  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2028](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> DWR; application; administrative completeness  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2031](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> grandfathered right; Willcox AMA; extension  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DP (5-4-0-1)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARTER P)

[HB 2078](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> reclamation plans; aggregate mining; notice  
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DP (9-1-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI)

[HB 2094](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> assured water supply; certificate; model  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DP (5-4-0-1)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARTER P)

[HB 2095](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> assured water supply; well depth  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2101](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> supply and demand; assessment; groundwater  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2102](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> domestic water improvement districts; hauling  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2103](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> water improvements program; water hauling  
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/10/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2150](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> continuation; state land department  
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2260](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> veterinary medical examining board; continuation..  
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/10/2026 DP (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2262](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> Arizona geological survey; analysis; division  
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2267](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> public nuisance; renewable energy; exceptions  
 SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2268](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> state trust land; subleases; approval  
 SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DPA (6-3-0-1)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: MATHIS)

[HB 2278](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> financial assurance; reclamation; escrow; trusts  
 SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/10/2026 DP (8-1-1-0)  
 (No: PESHAKAI Present: LIGUORI)

[HB 2351](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> state land; commissioner-initiated sales  
 SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DP (6-3-0-1)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: MATHIS)

[HB 2425](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> auditor general; state lands; audit  
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2426](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> state land department; disposition plan  
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2427](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> land department; audit; recommendations; checklist  
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2755](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> state land use; highest; best  
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2781](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> decommissioning; solar energy; standards; fund  
 SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2827](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> groundwater withdrawal fee; Pinal AMA.  
 SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/10/2026 DP (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2913](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> county land commissioner; state lands  
 SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DP (5-4-1-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Present:  
 CARTER N)

[HB 2932](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> groundwater transportation fee; website; posting  
 SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/10/2026 DP (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2933](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> groundwater transportation fee; counties; fund  
 SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/10/2026 DP (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2934](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> Harquahala; groundwater transportation fee  
 SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/10/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2943](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> state land oversight board; establishment  
 SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DP (5-2-0-3)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, PESHAKAI Abs: MATHIS, MARTINEZ, LIGUORI)

[HB 2956](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> state trust lands; public auction  
 SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DP (6-3-0-1)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: MATHIS)

[HB 2975](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> state lands; solar score; maps  
 SPONSOR: HEAP, LD 10 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2985](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> CAP water; state land; allocation  
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
 NREW 2/12/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)  
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2986](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> department of environmental quality; programs  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DP (10-0-0-0)

[HB 4009](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> data centers; state lands; map  
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE  
NREW 2/12/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HCR 2038](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> Colorado River; seven-state agreement  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
NREW 2/10/2026 DP (9-1-0-0)  
(No: PESHLAKAI)

### 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 2665](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> manslaughter; online advice; encouragement  
SPONSOR: CARTER P, LD 4 HOUSE  
PSLE 2/9/2026 DPA (10-0-4-1)  
(Abs: MÁRQUEZ Present: AUSTIN, SIMACEK, POWELL, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2904](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> sovereign authority; border; health crisis  
SPONSOR: MONTENEGRO, LD 29 HOUSE  
PSLE 2/9/2026 DP (8-6-0-1)  
(No: TSOSIE, AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, VOLK, ABEYTIA Abs:  
MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2917](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> firefighter cancer registry  
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE  
PSLE 2/9/2026 DP (12-1-1-1)  
(No: KOLODIN Abs: MÁRQUEZ Present: ABEYTIA)

### Committee on Rural Economic Development

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

[HB 2113](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> public service corporation; rates; intervenor  
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE  
RED 2/12/2026 DP (5-1-1-0)  
(No: PESHLAKAI Present: VOLK)

[HB 2388](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> appropriation; commerce authority; nuclear; study  
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE  
RED 2/5/2026 DP (6-1-0-0)  
(No: PESHLAKAI)  
APPROP 2/11/2026 DPA (10-7-0-1)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS,  
AUSTIN, OLSON, WAY Abs: BLACKMAN)

[HB 2804](#)<sup>(BSI)</sup> rural affordable housing; tax credits  
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE  
RED 2/5/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

APPROP 2/11/2026 DP (13-4-0-1)  
(No: DIAZ, GRESS, OLSON, WAY Abs: BLACKMAN)

[HB 2926](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> housing; contractors; bonds; taxes  
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE  
RED 2/12/2026 DPA (6-1-0-0)  
(No: PESHAKAI)

[HB 2939](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> qualified facilities; tax credit; amount  
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE  
RED 2/12/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

### Committee on Science & Technology

**Chairman:** Beverly Pingerelli, LD 28

**Vice Chairman:** Justin Wilmeth, LD 2

**Analyst:** Diana Clay

**Intern:**

[HB 2809](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> statewide cybersecurity encryption system; requirements  
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE  
ST 2/11/2026 DPA (9-0-0-0)

### Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

**Chairman:** Leo Biasiucci, LD 30

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

**Analyst:** Luca Moldovan

**Intern:** Izaak Carlebach

[HB 2257](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> HOV lane; blood transport vehicles  
(TI S/E: watercraft fund; distribution of monies)  
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE  
TI 2/11/2026 DPA/SE (4-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ C, TSOSIE)

[HB 2305](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> private towing carriers; regulation; rates  
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE  
TI 2/11/2026 DPA (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2573](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> DUI; alternative treatment  
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE  
TI 2/11/2026 DPA (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2772](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> license; driver; nonoperating; medical indicia  
SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE  
TI 2/11/2026 DPA (6-0-1-0)  
(Present: CARTER P)

[HB 2941](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> motorcycles; reckless driving  
SPONSOR: CONTRERAS L, LD 22 HOUSE  
TI 2/11/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2957](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> driver license; enhanced; mobile; prohibition  
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE  
TI 2/11/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ C, TSOSIE)

### Committee on Ways & Means

**Chairman:** Justin Olson, LD 10

**Vice Chairman:** Nick Kupper, LD 25

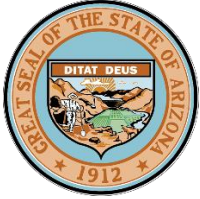
**Analyst:** Vince Perez

**Intern:** Conor Sakata

[HB 4029](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> income tax changes; notification; forms  
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE  
WM 2/11/2026 DPA (5-4-0-0)  
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 4030](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> rates; fees; taxes; increase; moratorium  
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE  
WM 2/11/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)  
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HCR 2052](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> rates; fees; taxes; increases; moratorium  
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE  
WM 2/11/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)  
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: AII DPA 7-0-0-0

## **HB 2311: artificial intelligence service; disclosures; requirements**

**Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27**

**Caucus and COW**

### **Overview**

Outlines procedures that an Artificial Intelligence operator must follow when minor children are interacting with a conversational AI service.

### **History**

*Artificial Intelligence* (AI) means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. AI systems use machine and human-based inputs to:

- 1) perceive real and virtual environments;
- 2) abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner; and
- 3) use model inference to formulate options for information or action ([15 U.S.C. 9401](#)).

Currently, there are no federal laws that enact prohibitions or requirements on AI services, however states have passed laws regarding AI chatbot services. California passed SB243, which requires the operators of an AI conversation services to remind users of their interactions with an AI service and include mechanisms to prevent or deter self-harm or suicidal ideations ([SB243](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires an operator to disclose to minor account owners that the minor is interacting with AI once at the beginning of each session, once every three hours and as a persistent visible disclaimer. (Sec. 1)
2. Restricts an operator from offering points or a reward system to a minor account holder with the intent to encourage increased participation. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates an operator to implement measures to prevent the conversational AI service (AI Service) from producing visible material of sexual conduct, generating statements to sexually objectify the account holder or generate direct statements that the minor account holder should engage in sexual conduct. (Sec. 1)
4. Lists reasonable measures that the operator must implement for minor account holders to prevent the AI service from generating statement that would lead the user to believe they are conversing with a human:
  - a. explicit claims that the AI service is sentient or human and statements that simulate emotional dependance and romantic or sexual innuendos; and
  - b. role-playing of adult-minor romantic relationships. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs the operator to clearly disclose that the AI service is AI if a person is to be misled to believe they are speaking with another human. (Sec. 1)
6. Instructs the operator to offer tools for minor account holders and for parents or guardians of minor account holders under 13 years of age to manage the account holder's privacy and settings. (Sec. 1)

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

7. Requires an operator of an AI service to adopt protocols and implement reasonable efforts for the AI system to respond to a user prompting the system with suicidal ideation or self-harm. (Sec. 1)
8. Prohibits an operator from knowingly and intentionally causing or programming an AI system from giving any statement that indicates the AI system is designed to provide professional mental or behavioral health care. (Sec. 1)
9. Includes civil penalties per violation to be brought by the Attorney General. (Sec. 1)
10. Clarifies there is no liability for the developer of an AI model that is developed by a third party to provide an AI service. (Sec. 1)
11. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
12. Makes the legislation effective on September 30, 2027. (Sec. 2)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Artificial intelligence and Innovation*

1. Includes business entities that solely operate for customer service or provider users with commerce related or transactional assistance to the definition of *conversational AI*.
2. Removes developers from the definition of *operator*.
3. Changes artificial intelligence to conversational AI service.
4. Removes reasonable certainty from an operator when assessing if an account holder is a minor.
5. Removed liability from a conversation AI service that is made available to the public by a third-party operator.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: AII DP 7-0-0-0

## **HB 2371: arbitration; divorce proceedings; artificial intelligence**

**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**

**Caucus and COW**

### **Overview**

Allows the use of *artificial intelligence-assisted arbitration* in divorce proceedings if outlined conditions are met and creates guidelines for cases using this method of arbitration.

### **History**

*Artificial Intelligence* (AI) means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. AI systems use machine and human-based inputs to:

- 4) perceive real and virtual environments;
- 5) abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner; and
- 6) use model inference to formulate options for information or action ([15 U.S.C. 9401](#)).

Statute stipulates that a person may conduct an arbitration in such manner as the arbitrator considers appropriate for a fair and expeditious disposition of the proceeding. The arbitrator is authorized to hold conferences with the parties to the arbitration proceeding before the hearing and to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence. Any party to the arbitration proceeding may appeal from the arbitration award to the court in which the award is entered by filing a demand for trial de novo on law and fact (A.R.S. §§ [12-133](#), [12-3015](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Permits parties to a divorce proceeding to use AI-assisted arbitration considering:
  - a. both parties provide written consent to the AI-assisted arbitration and to whether the proceeding will result in a recommendation or a binding determination; and
  - b. the parties do not share minor children. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows either party to withdraw consent to AI-assisted arbitration at any time before the issuance of a recommendation or binding determination. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that a binding determination issued in an AI-assisted arbitration is appealable to the superior court that would have jurisdiction over the matter by filing a notice of appeal within 20 judicial days after the issuance of the recommendation or binding determination. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the superior court to adjudicate the appealed case, de novo, as to both the law and the facts, without considering the proceedings in the AI-assisted arbitration. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies that the right to further appeal is not limited by this act. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows a binding determination that is issued in an AI-assisted arbitration to be entered by any court that has jurisdiction over the matter. (Sec. 1)
7. Defines *artificial intelligence-assisted arbitration*. (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: AII DP 4-3-0-0

## **HB2409: artificial intelligence; statewide education program**

**Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3**

**Caucus and COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes the Arizona Artificial Intelligence Education Program (Program).

### **History**

The Arizona Department of Education (ADE) is administered by the state board of education which is the policy-determining body of the department, which is overseen by the superintendent of public instruction who all executive, administrative and ministerial functions of the department are approved by ([A.R.S. § 15-231](#)).

[Laws 2016, Chapter 372](#) established the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to act as the state's primary data and labor market and encourage economic growth. The OEO is responsible for monitoring Arizona's tax and regulatory competitiveness by collecting and quantifying tax and regulatory activities. This provides baseline information that is used to make informed decisions regarding regulation and taxation in the state ([OEO](#)).

*Artificial Intelligence* (AI) means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. AI systems use machine and human-based inputs to:

- 1) perceive real and virtual environments;
- 2) abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner; and
- 3) use model inference to formulate options for information or action ([15 U.S.C. 9401](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Establishes the Program within ADE. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs ADE to administer the Program and offer an AI education course (Course) each summer in locations throughout the state. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates the Course is open to any resident of the state. (Sec. 1)
4. Mandates the Course include a curriculum on:
  - a. digital hygiene and civic integrity; or
  - b. AI for small business and entrepreneurship. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the digital hygiene and civic integrity curriculum include instruction on:
  - a. the principles of digital hygiene based of the monograph *Preventing the Misuse of Digital Influence: The Development of Systems for Preserving and Analyzing Potentially Harmful Online Content, and Why Such Systems are Essential for Democracy*.
  - b. the nature of the algorithmic bias and the methods used by technology platforms to influence user behavior, including the search engine manipulation effect;

<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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- c. best practices for protecting personal data and limiting online tracking by third parties;
  - d. media literacy skills; and
  - e. general critical thinking skills. (Sec. 1)
4. Mandates the AI program for small business and entrepreneurship curriculum include:
    - a. overview of the AI tools that are available for small businesses;
    - b. instruction on how to use AI for marketing and customer outreach;
    - c. using AI to improve operational efficiency; and
    - d. introduction to the ethical considerations of using AI in business. (Sec. 1)
  5. Instructs the OEO to;
    - a. develop the AI for small business and entrepreneurship curriculum;
    - b. identify qualified volunteer instructors for the program from specified backgrounds; and
    - c. identify facilities throughout the state that ADE may use to provide the Course. (Sec. 1)
  6. Requires a state agency, city, town, county, university, community college, public school, private school or other governmental budget unit to allow uncompensated use of a facility by ADE to provide the Course. (Sec. 1)
  7. Permits a public school, university or a community college to award academic credit to any individual who completes the Course. (Sec. 1)
  8. Contains a legislative findings and intent clause. (Sec. 2)
  9. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 3)
  10. Cites this legislation as *Getting Arizona Ready for AI Act*. (Sec. 4)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: AII DP 6-0-1-0

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## **HB2410: artificial intelligence; privileged communications**

**Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3**

**Caucus and COW**

### **Overview**

Allows a person's communication with Artificial Intelligence (AI) to be considered privileged.

### **History**

Privileged communication is defined as confidential exchanges in specific relationships to protect confidential information from forced disclosure in legal proceedings. Examples of these relationships with privileged communications are Attorney-Client, Doctor-Patient, Spousal Privilege and Clergy-Penitent (A.R.S. §§ [12-2234](#), [12-2238](#), [32-3283](#)).

*AI* means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. AI systems use machine and human-based inputs to:

- 1) perceive real and virtual environments;
- 2) abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner; and
- 3) use model inference to formulate options for information or action ([15 U.S.C. 9401](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows a person's communication with AI to be considered privileged, as if the person had been seeking advice from a human professional. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: AII DPA 4-3-0-0

## **HB2456: small modular reactors; zoning; co-location**

**Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2**

**Caucus and COW**

### **Overview**

Restricts any county from regulating small modular reactors (SMR) if outlined requirements/conditions are met.

### **History**

A county's board of supervisors may adopt a zoning ordinance to conserve and promote the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare. The zoning ordinance must be consistent with the county's comprehensive plan ([A.R.S. § 11-811](#)).

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. Prohibits any county ordinance from the preventing, restricting or regulating for the use or occupation of land or improvements for the construction and operation of a SMR if:
  - a. the SMR is colocated with a large industrial energy user-that received proper zoning entitlements; and
  - b. the owner or SMR operator provided public notice and held a public comment session in the county the SMR's location is proposed. (Sec. 1)
2. States that *collocated with, large industrial energy user* and *small modular nuclear reactor* have the same meanings adopted by the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) . (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the ACC to adopt rules to implement this legislation. (Sec. 2)
4. Instructs the ACC to amend *collocated with* to specify one or both of the following:
  - a. the distance in feet or parcels between the site of a large industrial energy user and the site of a SMR; and
  - b. the quality or nature of the electrical interconnection between the large industrial energy user and the SMR. (Sec. 2)
- ~~5.~~ Directs the ACC to amend *large industrial energy user* as follows:
  - a. must specify the peak or average annual or month energy demand of the user that is measure in megawatts or megawatt hours; and
  - b. may not discriminate between industries, sectors or end users and the owners or operators of end users or end users in any other capacity beyond the use of energy demand and other electrical related operating needs. (Sec. 2)

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

6. Allows the ACC to adopt definitions for any other terms deemed reasonable or necessary to implement this legislation. (Sec. 2)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Artificial intelligence and Innovation*

1. Changes *large industrial energy user* to *extra high load factor customer*.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: AII DPA 4-3-0-0

## **HB 2457: public utilities; plant construction; colocation**

**Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2**

**Caucus and COW**

### **Overview**

Allows a utility to construct a new plant without a certificate of environmental compatibility (Certificate) if outlined conditions are met.

### **History**

The Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) is authorized by statute to govern the sale of securities in Arizona, license investment advisers and their representatives, register securities dealers and salesmen, regulate public utilities in Arizona, register corporations and enforce regulations for railroad and pipeline safety ([ACC](#)).

Statute requires every utility that plans to construct a plant or transmission line to file an application with the ACC for a Certificate. No utility may construct a plant or transmission line in Arizona until a Certificate has been granted by the Arizona Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee and approved by the ACC (A.R.S. §§ [40-360.03](#), [40-360.07](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Permits a utility after providing 30 days' written notice to the ACC and holding one public comment session in the county where the plant is located, to construct a new plant without filing for or receiving a Certificate for the new plant on the conditions that:
  - a. the new plant is collocated with a large industrial energy user that has received all applicable zoning entitlements; and
  - b. the utility is a public service corporation or public power entity doing business in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs the ACC to adopt rules to implement this legislation. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the ACC to amend *colocated with* to specify one or both of the following:
  - a. the distance in feet or parcels between the site of a large industrial energy user and the site of a plant; or
  - b. the quality or nature of the electrical interconnection between the large industrial energy user and the plant. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs the ACC to amend *large industrial user* as follows:
  - a. must specify the peak or average annual or monthly energy demand of the user that is measured in megawatts or megawatt hours;
  - b. not discriminate between different industries, sectors or end users and owners or operators of end users or proposed locations of end users and end users in any other capacity beyond the use of energy demand and other electrical-related operating needs. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows the ACC to adopt definitions for any other terms deems necessary to implement this legislation. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Artificial Intelligence and Innovation*

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

1. Replaces *large industrial energy user* with *high load factor customer*.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: AII DP 4-2-1-0

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**HB4005: artificial intelligence; course; public schools**  
**Representative Kupper, LD 25**  
**Caucus and COW**

## **Overview**

Instructs each school district and charter school to offer instruction on the uses of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

## **History**

AI means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. AI systems use machine and human-based inputs to:

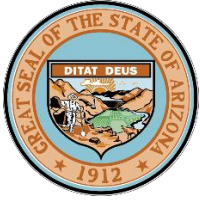
- 1) perceive real and virtual environments;
- 2) abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner; and
- 3) use model inference to formulate options for information or action ([15 U.S.C. 9401](#)).

The Arizona Department of Education (ADE) is administered by the state board of education which is the policy-determining body of the department, this is overseen by the superintendent of public instruction who all executive, administrative and ministerial functions of the department are approved by ([A.R.S § 15-231](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Requires, beginning in the 2027-2028 school year, each school district and charter school to offer instruction on the ethical, moral and educational uses of AI. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the school district or charter school to incorporate the AI instruction into existing instruction or a separate course. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the school district or charter school to submit, by October 15 of each year, a report to ADE that describes the instruction and enrollment metrics for the course. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows ADE to provide guidelines, resources or grants to school districts and charters schools to implement the AI instruction. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *artificial intelligence*. (Sec. 1)
6. Contains a legislative finds clause. (Sec. 2)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session  
Majority Research Staff

House: APPROP DP 11-7-0-0

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**HB 2499: appropriation; ESA administration**  
**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Appropriates \$2,600,000 and 12 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2027 to the Department of Education (ADE) to administer the Arizona Empowerment Scholarship Account (ESA) program.

## **History**

A qualified student with an ESA may use ESA monies for permissible expenses, including: 1) qualifying tuition or fees; 2) textbooks, curricula and supplementary materials; and 3) outlined goods and services. Statute prescribes specified categories of qualified students who are eligible for an ESA. In 2022, the Legislature expanded eligibility to include a universal category for any Arizona resident who: 1) is eligible to enroll in an Arizona public school; and 2) does not otherwise qualify for an ESA account. ESAs are funded at 90 percent of the Base Support Level and charter additional assistance that a student would have been allocated if the student were attending a charter school (A.R.S. §§ [15-2401](#); [15-2401.01](#); and [15-2402](#)).

The Arizona State Board of Education (SBE) is charged with the appeals process for ADE's ESA administrative decisions. The SBE annually approves the ESA Parent Handbook and processes ESA appeals of ADE administrative decisions ([AZ SBE](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Appropriates \$2,600,000 and 12 FTE positions from the state GF in FY 2027 to ADE to administer the ESA program.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: APPROP DP 11-7-0-0

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## **HB 2500: supplemental appropriation; ESA administration**

**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Appropriates \$1,000,000 and 12 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions from the state General Fund (GF) as a supplemental in FY 2026 to the Department of Education (ADE) to administer the Arizona Empowerment Scholarship Account (ESA) program.

### **History**

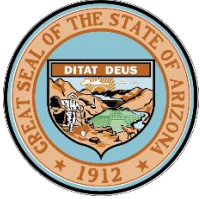
A qualified student with an ESA may use ESA monies for permissible expenses, including: 1) qualifying tuition or fees; 2) textbooks, curricula and supplementary materials; and 3) outlined goods and services. Statute prescribes specified categories of qualified students who are eligible for an ESA. In 2022, the Legislature expanded eligibility to include a universal category for any Arizona resident who: 1) is eligible to enroll in an Arizona public school; and 2) does not otherwise qualify for an ESA account. ESAs are funded at 90 percent of the Base Support Level and charter additional assistance that a student would have been allocated if the student were attending a charter school (A.R.S. §§ [15-2401](#); [15-2401.01](#); and [15-2402](#)).

The Arizona State Board of Education (SBE) is charged with the appeals process for ADE's ESA administrative decisions. The SBE annually approves the ESA Parent Handbook and processes ESA appeals of ADE administrative decisions ([AZ SBE](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Appropriates \$1,000,000 and 12 FTE positions from the state GF in FY 2026 to ADE to administer the ESA program.

<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: APPROP DP 13-5-0-0

## **HB 2584: public monies; genetic sequencing; prohibition**

**Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits the use of public monies to pay for genetic sequencing procedures using devices that are produced by companies that are owned or substantially controlled by a company that is domiciled in a foreign adversary.

### **History**

*Public monies* include bonds, evidence of indebtedness and money belonging to, received or held by, state, county, district, city or town officers in their official capacity ([A.R.S. § 35-302](#)).

The Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) may expend public monies appropriated for such purpose to procure health and accident coverage for full-time officers and employees of this state and its departments and agencies. If the ADOA self-insures, the department may contract directly with preferred provider organizations, physician and hospital networks, indemnity health insurers, hospital and medical service plans, dental plans and health maintenance organizations ([A.R.S. § 38-651](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits the use of public monies to pay for genetic sequencing procedures that are performed with a device that is produced by:
  - a. a company that is domiciled in a foreign adversary; and
  - b. a company that is owned or substantially controlled by a company that is domiciled in a foreign adversary. (Sec. 1,2)
2. Defines the term *company* as a for-profit sole proprietorship, organization, association, corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, including a wholly owned subsidiary, majority owned subsidiary, parent company or affiliate of the entities or business associations or a nonprofit organization. (Sec. 1,2)
3. Defines the term *domiciled* as:
  - a. the country in which a company is registered; and
  - b. the location in which the company's affairs are primarily completed or where a majority of ownership shares are held. (Sec. 1,2)
4. Defines the term *foreign adversary* as:
  - a. the people's republic of China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, Cuba, Venezuela, Syria or the Hong Kong special administrative region including;
  - b. a country that is designated as an adversary by the Federal government; and
  - c. any agency under significant control of a foreign adversary. (Sec. 1,2)

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

5. Defines the term *genetic sequencing* as any method to determine the identity and order of nucleotide bases in the human genome. (Sec. 1,2)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1,2)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA/SE 10-0-0-1

## **HB 2174: insurance; modeling organizations; predictive models**

**Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2174**

#### **Overview**

Replaces statutory references of advisory organization with modeling and data organization and allows the organization to file models to be used by insurers.

#### **History**

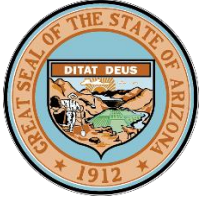
Statute authorizes DIFI to adopt rules requiring each insurer licensed to write property or casualty insurance in this state to report its loss and expense experience, investment income, administrative expenses and other data for classes of risks. DIFI may designate one or more rate service organizations or advisory organizations to gather and compile the experience and data ([A.R.S. § 20-235](#)).

Each advisory organization that assists insurers who make their own filings or rating organizations in rate making, by the collection and furnishing of loss or expense statistics or the submission of recommendations, must file with DIFI: 1) a copy of its constitution, articles of agreement, or certificate of incorporation and a copy of its bylaws; 2) a list of its members; 3) the name and address of a resident upon whom notices or orders of DIFI may be served; and 4) an agreement that DIFI may examine the advisory organization ([A.R.S. § 20-368](#)).

#### **Provisions**

1. Redefines *advisory organization* as a *modeling and data organization*. (Sec. 5)
2. Authorizes a modeling and data organization to file with DIFI models to be used by insurers for making rates. (Sec. 3, 8)
3. Allows DIFI to require the modeling and data organization to file supporting data or any additional information related to the content of the model and the outputs of the model necessary to verify statutory compliance. (Sec. 8)
4. Specifies models, supporting data or additional information and model outputs are confidential and not subject to subpoena or public records requests. (Sec. 8)
5. Conforms the advisory organization's filing requirements as prescribed by statutes relating to *rates and rating organizations* to the requirements as prescribed by statutes relating to *open competition rates and rating organizations*. (Sec. 3)
6. Replaces the term *advisory organization* with *modeling and data organizations*. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13)
7. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 4)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 9-1-1-0

## **HB 2496: revitalization districts; construction contracts**

**Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Delineates requirements for contracts entered into by a revitalization district.

### **History**

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

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

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

### **Provisions**

1. Declares any construction contract a revitalization district enters into must provide for:
  - a. allowing a contractor to suspend performance or terminate a construction contract for failure by the district to make timely payment of amounts certified and approved for payment;
  - b. allowing a subcontractor to suspend performance or terminate a contract with a general contractor or subcontractor for a district if specified conditions are met;
  - c. allowing a subcontractor to suspend performance or terminate if the district makes timely payment of certified and approved amounts for the subcontractor's work but the contractor fails to pay the subcontractor;
  - d. allowing a subcontractor to suspend performance or terminate if the district declines to approve and certify portions of the contractor's billing for the subcontractor's work for reasons that are not the

<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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- fault of or directly related to that subcontractor's work;
  - e. allowing a contractor or subcontractor that suspends performance to cease furnishing further labor, materials or services until being paid the amount that was certified and approved;
  - f. requiring the award of reasonable attorney fees and costs to the successful party in any action or arbitration; and
  - g. requiring that any written notice is deemed provided upon specified occurrences. (Sec. 1)
2. Provides a time frame for providing written notice relating to intention of suspension or termination of a contraction contract. (Sec. 1)
  3. Adds that a contractor or subtractor is not in breach of the construction contract for suspending performance or terminating the contract. (Sec. 1)
  4. Applies the construction contract requirements prospectively. (Sec. 2)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 7-4-0-0

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**HB 2698: rental assistance study committee**  
**Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Creates the Rental Assistance Study Committee (Study Committee) which examines the effectiveness of rental assistance programs in Arizona.

## **History**

The ADOH is responsible for: 1) establishing policies, procedures and programs to address the affordable housing issues confronting Arizona, including issues of low-income families, moderate income families, housing affordability, special needs populations and decaying housing stock; 2) providing, to qualified housing participants and political subdivisions of Arizona, financial, advisory, consultative, planning, training and educational assistance for the development of safe, decent and affordable housing, including housing for low and moderate income households; and 3) maintaining and enforcing standards of quality and safety for manufactured homes, mobile homes and factory-built buildings ([A.R.S. § 41-3953](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Establishes the 13-member Study Committee and outlines the membership. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs the Study Committee to:
  - a. identify existing rental assistance programs operating in Arizona;
  - b. review eligibility criteria, administrative structures and reporting practices of rental assistance programs;
  - c. examine coordination among state agencies, political subdivisions and nonprofit organizations administering rental assistance;
  - d. solicit input and testimony from stakeholders regarding rental assistance programs; and
  - e. develop findings and recommendations regarding the effectiveness of rental assistance programs. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Study Committee to submit a report of findings and recommendations by December 31, 2027, to the Governor and the Legislature and provide a copy to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits Study Committee members from receiving compensation. (Sec. 1)
5. Repeals the Study Committee on October 1, 2028. (Sec. 1)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 10-1-0-0

## **HB 2744: industrial commission; wages; adjudication**

**Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Authorizes the Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) to investigate and adjudicate matters related to overtime wage pay violations.

### **History**

The [Fair Labor Standards Act](#) (Act) authorizes the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) to investigate and supervise the payment of unpaid wages or unpaid overtime compensation owing to any employee. The Act mandates that employees covered by the Act must receive overtime pay for hours worked over 40 in a workweek at a rate not less than time and one-half their regular rates of pay. The Act specifies that there is no limit on the number of hours employees aged 16 and older may work in a workweek and is applied on a workweek basis. The [Wage and Labor Division](#) of the USDOL is the primary agency responsible for enforcing overtime laws under the Act.

If an employer fails to pay the wages due to the employee, the employee may recover in a civil action against an employer an amount that is treble the amount of the unpaid wages. Alternatively, an employee may file a written claim with the ICA for unpaid wages against an employer if the amount of such wages does not exceed \$12,000 and if such claim is filed within one year of the accrual of such claim. The ICA, on behalf of an employee, may obtain judgment and execution, garnishment, attachment or other available remedies for collection of unpaid wages established by the department's final determination (A.R.S. §§ [23-355](#), [23-356](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Authorizes the ICA to investigate and adjudicate matters related to overtime wage pay violations. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires an employee to file a complaint with the ICA within a year of the occurrence of the alleged violation. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the ICA to adopt rules governing the complaint process and investigation procedures. (Sec. 1)
4. Prescribes the ICA's authority in overseeing overtime wage adjudication cases. (Sec. 1)
5. Preserves an employee's ability to pursue other legal remedies. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *commission*, *employee* and *overtime wage*. (Sec. 1)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 10-1-0-0

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## **HB 2910: registrar of contractors; administrative recovery**

**Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Changes the amount of time in which the contractor's right to contest is deemed waived.

### **History**

The Registrar of Contractors (ROC) licenses and regulates residential and commercial contractors. The ROC is required to: 1) classify and qualify applicants for a license; 2) change the license classification in the case of a title reclassification; 3) conduct investigations to protect the health and safety of the public; and 4) establish written examinations to protect the health and safety of the public.

The ROC also oversees the Residential Contractor's Recovery Fund, which pays claims of up to \$30,000 to homeowners who have been financially harmed by a licensed contractor. The Recovery Fund is financed mainly by a contractor-paid assessment when they obtain or renew their licenses ([Title 32, Article 2.1, A.R.S.](#)).

The ROC may order payment from the Recovery Fund to remedy a violation that caused a contractor's license to be revoked or suspended. The ROC must serve the contractor a notice setting forth the amount claimed or to be awarded. If the contractor contests the amount or propriety of the payment, the contractor must respond in writing within 10 days after the date of service by requesting a hearing to determine the amount or propriety of the payment. A contractor's failure to respond within 10 days after the date of service may be deemed as a waiver of the right to contest ([A.R.S. § 32-1133.01](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Increases, from 10 days to 20 days, the amount of time for which the contractor's failure to respond is deemed a waiver of the right to contest. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 11-0-0-0

## **HB 2938: mandatory rounding method; cash transactions**

**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Mandates the use of Swedish Rounding for cash transactions when the penny is unavailable or not used.

### **History**

The [Weights and Measures Services Division](#) (WMSD), administered by the Arizona Department of Agriculture (AZDA), ensures fairness and accuracy in commercial transactions by regulating, weighing and measuring devices used in commerce. Additionally, WMSD conduct a wide variety of inspection programs to protect the marketplace and auditing measuring devices and enforcing the statutes, rules and regulations governing their use.

The [Secretary of the Treasury](#) has the authority to mint and issue pennies in amounts necessary to meet the needs of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury ceased penny production November 12, 2025.

### **Provisions**

1. Mandates Swedish rounding, when pennies are unavailable or not used by a seller, to a total transaction amount that rounds the total transaction amount to the nearest five-cent increment as follows:
  - a. \$0.01, \$0.02, \$0.06 or \$0.07; rounded *down* to the nearest multiple of \$0.05; and
  - b. \$0.03, \$0.04, \$0.08 or \$0.09; rounded *up* to the nearest multiple of \$0.05. (Sec. 2)
2. Applies Swedish rounding requirements to a final total transaction amount of a cash transaction after taxes, fees and other charges are calculated. (Sec. 2)
3. Excludes all non-cash payment methods from Swedish rounding requirements. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires sellers to post visible notice at the point of sale explaining the rounding policy. (Sec. 2)
5. Prohibits a seller from applying a rounding method other than the Swedish rounding. (Sec. 2)
6. Authorizes the WMSD to enforce Swedish rounding requirements by issuing warnings, orders and imposing civil penalties. (Sec. 2)
7. Declares the Swedish rounding requirements are intended to operate consistently with U.S. coinage and legal tender law. (Sec. 2)
8. Specifies Swedish rounding requirements do not:
  - a. declare any coin or currency invalid as legal tender;
  - b. require acceptance or refusal of any specific denomination of the U.S. coin or currency; and
  - c. preempt, conflict with or supersede any provision of federal law regulation. (Sec. 2)
9. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 3)
10. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Commerce*

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

1. Adds that a seller must calculate and remit all State and municipal taxes and fees based on the sales price before the cash transaction was rounded.
2. Specifies the seller is not in violation of any law or regulation if the action is based on compliance with the Swedish rounding requirements.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 6-5-0-1

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## **HB 2040: public educational institutions; adoption information**

**Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Instructs a public educational institution to provide students adoption-related information and resources if an employee discusses or dispenses contraception or discusses or provides testing for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) or sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

### **History**

Before a school district or charter school offers sex education instruction, the school district governing board or charter school governing body must review and approve the sex education course of study, subject to public hearing, comment and review requirements. A school district or charter school with existing sex education curricula must include instruction on laws relating to sexual conduct with a minor for 7th-12th grade students ([A.R.S. § 15-711](#)).

A parent or parent's agent may voluntarily and anonymously deliver a newborn infant to a safe haven provider, and the provider must take custody of the newborn infant if: 1) the parent did not express an intent to return; and 2) the provider reasonably believes the child is a newborn infant. Statute details the individuals and entities who qualify as a safe haven provider ([A.R.S. § 13-3623.01](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires a public educational institution to provide students information relating to current adoption practices in the United States and where a student may find adoption-related resources and support in Arizona each time an employee of the public educational institution does any of the following in their official capacity:
  - a. discusses contraception, STDs or STIs with students;
  - b. dispenses contraception at the school or to students; or
  - c. provides STD or STI testing to students. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs each school district or charter school with existing sex education curricula to include instruction on:
  - a. the current adoption practices in the United States;
  - b. adoption-related resources and support in Arizona; and
  - c. the provisions of statute relating to safe havens for newborn infants. (Sec. 2)
3. Defines *public educational institution*. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

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## **HB 2093: mental health instruction requirement; repeal**

**Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Repeals the requirement that the State Board of Education (SBE) require that health education instruction include mental health instruction.

### **History**

[Laws 2021, Chapter 445](#) directs SBE, when adopting course of study and competency requirements for common schools and high schools, to require that all health education instruction include mental health instruction. Mental health instruction may be delivered in a health course or another existing course and must incorporate the multiple dimensions of health by including mental health and the relationship of physical and mental health to enhance student understanding, social and emotional learning, attitudes and behavior that promote health and well-being. SBE must consult with mental health experts, mental health advocacy organizations and the Arizona Department of Education when adopting the mental health instruction requirement ([A.R.S. § 15-701.03](#)) (A.A.C. [R7-2-301](#) and [R7-2-302](#)).

SBE rules require students in common school grades to demonstrate competency of the academic standards in specified subjects, including health/physical education, which must include mental health instruction ([A.A.C. R7-2-301](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Repeals statute that directs SBE, when adopting course of study and competency requirements for common schools and high schools, to require that all health education instruction include mental health instruction.

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 7-3-1-1

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## **HB 2381: school districts; superintendents; benefits; restrictions**

**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Authorizes a school district to offer an employment benefit to a superintendent or an associate or assistant superintendent (superintendent) only if the school district offers the benefit on substantially equal terms to all school district employees.

### **History**

A school district governing board (governing board) may employ a superintendent and must determine the qualifications for the superintendent in a public meeting. A contract for a superintendent may not exceed three years and may not be extended nor renegotiated earlier than 15 months before the contract expires ([A.R.S. § 15-503](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Stipulates a school district may offer or provide an employment benefit to a superintendent only if the school district offers or provides the benefit on substantially equal terms to all school district employees.
2. Specifies an employment benefit includes life insurance, a vehicle or cell phone allowance and employer contributions to a retirement plan.
3. Makes a superintendent ineligible to receive reimbursement for travel that is attributable to mileage if the school district allows the superintendent to receive a vehicle allowance.
4. Asserts a superintendent may only use a vehicle owned or leased by the school district to transport students, employees or learning materials to or from a school or school-related activity.
5. Specifies a superintendent is not prevented from being a passenger in a vehicle owned or operated by the school district for the purpose of carpooling.
6. 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: ED DPA 8-4-0-0

## **HB 2382: school district superintendents; secondary employment**

**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires a school district superintendent (superintendent) to obtain approval from the school district governing board (governing board) before engaging in secondary employment.

### **History**

A single governing board may employ a superintendent, or two governing boards may together jointly employ a superintendent. A governing board must determine the qualifications for a superintendent by action taken in a public meeting, though statute requires the superintendent to have a valid fingerprint clearance card ([A.R.S. § 15-503](#)).

Statute requires the State Board of Education (SBE) to establish a certificate for a superintendent, but SBE may not require a superintendent to hold the certificate. Pursuant to statute and SBE rules, a governing board may require a person who holds the title or performs the duties of a superintendent, assistant superintendent or associate superintendent to hold a standard professional superintendent certificate ([A.R.S. § 15-501.01](#)) ([A.A.C. R7-2-616](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Prior Approval by a Governing Board***

1. Prohibits a governing board from employing a person as a superintendent while the person engages in secondary employment without prior approval by the governing board. (Sec. 2)
2. Stipulates a governing board must require a superintendent to obtain approval from the governing board before engaging in secondary employment while the superintendent is employed. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs governing boards that jointly employ a superintendent to require the superintendent to obtain approval from each governing board before engaging in any secondary employment while the superintendent is employed. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs a governing board to consider and vote in a public meeting whether to approve or disapprove a superintendent's secondary employment. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Civil Penalties for Violations of Secondary Employment***

5. Requires the Attorney General (AG) or county attorney to investigate allegations from a county school superintendent that a superintendent is engaging in secondary employment without prior approval from the governing board. (Sec. 1)
6. Authorizes the AG or county attorney to bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin an alleged violation. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows the court to impose, for each violation, a civil penalty against a superintendent of not more than \$1,000 for each month in which the superintendent engages in secondary employment without prior approval by the governing board. (Sec. 1)

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

8. Makes a superintendent personally responsible for paying all civil penalties imposed against the superintendent. (Sec. 1)
9. Prohibits a school district from paying a civil penalty on behalf of, or reimbursing, a superintendent. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Disciplinary Action for Violations***

10. Declares a superintendent who engages in secondary employment without prior approval from the governing board commits an act of unprofessional conduct. (Sec. 1)
11. Requires SBE to prohibit a superintendent from applying for a superintendent certificate for not more than three years if SBE revokes a superintendent's certificate on the grounds the superintendent commits an act of unprofessional conduct. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Miscellaneous***

12. Applies the prohibition and requirements relating to secondary employment by a superintendent to employment contracts executed, amended or renewed after the general effective date. (Sec. 3)
13. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

#### **Amendments**

##### *Committee on Education*

1. Allows a governing board to approve secondary employment only by a unanimous vote.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 7-4-1-0

## **HB 2386: school district superintendents; performance-based pay**

**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes requirements a school district governing board (governing board) must follow in order to award a superintendent performance-based pay. Prescribes civil penalties if performance-based pay requirements are not met.

### **History**

A governing board must classify up to 20% of a superintendent's total annual salary as performance pay. Unless the governing board votes to implement an alternative procedure at a public meeting, the superintendent's performance pay must be determined based on the following four statutory criteria, each of which determines 25% of the superintendent's performance pay: 1) the percentage of academic gain determined by the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) of the students enrolled in the school district compared to the academic gain by the highest ranking of the 50 largest school districts in Arizona; 2) the percentage of parents of enrolled students who assign an A letter grade to the school on a survey of parental satisfaction; 3) the percentage of teachers who are employed at the school district and who assign an A letter grade to the school on a survey of teacher satisfaction; and 4) other criteria selected by the governing board ([A.R.S. § 15-341](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Superintendent Performance-Based Pay Requirements***

1. Allows a school district to award performance-based pay to a superintendent only if:
  - a. the superintendent has met the performance pay goals established by statute or by an alternative procedure adopted by the governing board;
  - b. the school district's average statewide assessment scores are not lower than the state's average statewide assessment scores; and
  - c. the governing board approves the superintendent's performance-based pay in a public meeting with at least a two-thirds vote. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires, by August 1 annually, each school district to submit to the county school superintendent, in a form and manner determined by the county school superintendent, information relating to all performance-based pay the school district awarded to a superintendent during the immediately preceding fiscal year. (Sec. 2)
3. Directs each county school superintendent that receives superintendent performance-based pay information to:
  - a. determine whether the school district complied with the performance-based pay requirements; and
  - b. submit to ADE, in a form and manner prescribed by ADE, a copy of all information received from the school district, together with the county school superintendent's determination. (Sec. 2)
4. Instructs ADE, by September 1 annually, to compile the information and determinations submitted by the county school superintendents into a report, post the report on its website and submit the report to specified individuals. (Sec. 2)

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

***Civil Penalties for Violations of Superintendent Performance-Based Pay Requirements***

5. Requires the Attorney General (AG) or county attorney to investigate allegations by a county school superintendent that a school district is violating superintendent performance-based pay requirements. (Sec. 2)
6. Authorizes the AG or county attorney to bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin a violation of performance-based pay requirements. (Sec. 2)
7. Permits the court to impose a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 against each governing board member that approved performance-based pay in violation of the performance-based pay requirements. (Sec. 2)
8. Makes each governing board member personally liable for paying all civil penalties imposed against that governing board member by the court. (Sec. 2)
9. Prohibits a school district from paying a civil penalty that is imposed on behalf of, or otherwise reimbursing, any governing board member for a civil penalty. (Sec. 2)
10. Stipulates a governing board member who is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be responsible for a violation of performance-based pay requirements is eligible for reelection only if they:
  - a. pay any civil penalty imposed by the court; and
  - b. seek to recoup all performance-based pay that was awarded to the superintendent in violation of the performance-based pay requirements. (Sec. 2)

***Miscellaneous***

11. Requires a governing board to adopt an alternative procedure to determine the superintendent's performance-based pay *by a unanimous vote*. (Sec. 1)
12. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 7-2-3-0

## **HB 2481: school districts; records; noncompliance; penalties**

**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes training and interventions requirements, bond and override election restrictions and a civil penalty for school districts that fail to correct a deficiency in the Uniform System of Financial Records (USFR) within specified timeframes.

### **History**

The Arizona Auditor General (OAG), in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), establishes the USFR, which 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 ([USFR](#)).

The OAG must inform a school district that fails to maintain the USFR of the school district's deficiencies and give the school district 90 days to correct the deficiencies. The OAG must report to ADE and the State Board of Education (SBE) any school district that fails to correct USFR deficiencies within 90 days after receiving notice. If SBE determines a school district is not in compliance with the USFR or has failed to correct a deficiency within 90 days after receiving notice from the OAG, SBE must direct the Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold up to 10% of the school district's apportionment of state monies for each violation until the OAG reports the school district's compliance. During the withholding, the OAG and ADE must assist the school district to achieve compliance (A.R.S. §§ [15-271](#) and [15-272](#)).

A school district governing board (governing board) must order a district additional assistance (DAA) override to adopt a budget that includes an amount for capital purposes that exceeds the DAA budget limit. If the DAA override is approved by the voters, a school district may assess secondary property taxes for capital projects ([A.R.S. § 15-481](#)).

A governing board may, or on petition of 15% of the school district's electors must, call an election to decide whether: 1) bonds should be issued and sold for prescribed capital purposes; or 2) to change the list of capital projects or the purposes authorized by a previous vote to issue bonds. If the question to issue bonds is approved by the voters, the school district may assess secondary property taxes to redeem bonds and pay interest ([A.R.S. § 15-491](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Instructs SBE, if a school district fails to correct a USFR deficiency within 90 days after receiving notice from the OAG, to:
  - a. consult with ADE to determine the amount of training and other interventions necessary or appropriate to assist the school district to achieve compliance; and
  - b. direct ADE to provide the training and interventions within 30 calendar days. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the training must be provided to the school district's superintendent, business manager, chief financial officer and any other administrator or executive identified by SBE or ADE. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs ADE to notify SBE when the training and interventions are completed. (Sec. 1)

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

4. Authorizes ADE to contract with a third party to provide the training and interventions and requires the school district to pay for any costs incurred by ADE to provide the training and interventions. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires SBE, if a school district fails to correct a USFR deficiency within 18 months after receiving notice from the OAG and beginning the 18th month, to impose a monthly civil penalty of \$1,000 against the school district's superintendent until the OAG reports the school district's compliance with the USFR. (Sec. 1)
6. Prohibits a governing board, if the school district fails to correct a USFR deficiency within 90 days after receiving notice from the OAG, from doing the following until the school district has corrected any deficiencies:
  - a. ordering a DAA override election; or
  - b. calling an election to issue school district bonds or to change the list of capital projects or the purposes authorized by a previous vote to issue bonds. (Sec. 3, 4)
7. Specifies, for the purposes of the prohibition on ordering a DAA override or bond election, the school district is deemed to have corrected any deficiencies beginning the date that the OAG reports that the school district is in compliance with the USFR. (Sec. 3, 4)
8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

## **HB 2575: antisemitism; public schools; prohibition; penalties**

**Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes prohibitions for public schools, public school employees, higher education institutions and higher education institution employees regarding the teaching or promoting of antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct, acts or processes (antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct). Details investigation, discipline and civil liability procedures for violations of the prohibitions.

### **History**

On May 26, 2016, the 31 member states of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) adopted a non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism. Under the IHRA working definition, *antisemitism* means a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred towards Jews. *Antisemitism* includes rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism [that] are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities. The IHRA maintains contemporary examples of antisemitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace and in the religious sphere. The IHRA's working definition of antisemitism was adopted by the United States Department of State ([United States Department of State](#)) ([IHRA Antisemitism Working Definition](#)).

*An identical bill was introduced during the 57th Legislature, 1st Regular Session (HB 2867 antisemitism; public schools; prohibition; penalties) and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor.*

### **Provisions**

#### ***Prohibitions on Antisemitism and Anti-Semitic Conduct***

1. Prohibits a public school, teacher, principal, school administrator or a volunteer or contractor for a public school and a faculty member, administrator, employee, contractor or volunteer of a higher education institution from:
  - a. teaching, instructing or training students, or promoting or providing professional development, in any antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct that constitutes harassment or discrimination and that creates a hostile education or work environment;
  - b. calling for the genocide of any group or the murder of members of a group; or
  - c. requiring a student to advocate for an anti-Semitic point of view or promote anti-Semitic conduct to receive coursework credit across every subject area, to receive credits necessary for high school graduation or to complete a degree or certificate program. (Sec. 1, 3)
2. Prohibits public schools, teachers, higher education institutions and faculty members, employees and contractors of higher education institutions from:
  - a. applying for, soliciting, receiving or using monies or in-kind goods or services from any source for:
    - i. teaching, instructing or training students in antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct;
    - ii. developing, purchasing or acquiring a curriculum or course materials for a course that promotes antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct;
    - iii. providing teacher training or professional development for a course that promotes antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct; or

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- iv. hiring or retaining a contractor for any of the aforementioned purposes;
  - b. using any public monies to support the costs of teaching antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct;
  - c. providing grants or other monies to other public schools, teachers, higher education institutions or faculty members, employees or contractors of higher education institutions to support the costs of teaching antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct; and
  - d. accepting or using monies intended or required to be used to support the costs of teaching or promoting antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct to students enrolled in a public school or a higher education institution. (Sec. 1, 3)
3. Restricts a public school or higher education institution from:
    - a. taking any adverse employment action against a teacher, school administrator or other school employee or faculty member, administrator, employee or contractor because the individual refused to teach, promote, support, believe, endorse, embrace, confess, act on or otherwise assist antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct; and
    - b. requiring a teacher, school administrator or other school employee or faculty member, administrator, employee or contractor to complete a curriculum that includes any antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct as a condition of employment. (Sec. 1, 3)
  4. Details that *adverse employment action* includes penalties and discrimination. (Sec. 1, 3)

### ***Public School Investigation and Discipline Procedures***

5. Allows a student, student's parent, teacher or member of the public to report an alleged violation of the prohibitions to the highest ranking official of the public school or the official's designee (public school official or designee). (Sec. 1)
6. Permits a report to identify multiple alleged violations of the prohibitions. (Sec. 1)
7. Instructs the public school official or designee to determine in writing whether:
  - a. a violation occurred; and
  - b. if the subject of the report is a teacher or principal, if the teacher or principal knowingly or recklessly violated the prohibitions. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires, if the public school official or designee if determine a violation occurred, that:
  - a. the public school official or designee act to correct the violation within 30 days after receiving the report;
  - b. the public school official or designee notify the State Board of Education (SBE); and
  - c. SBE take the prescribed disciplinary action against the teacher or principal. (Sec. 1)
9. Enables a student, student's parent or a school district or charter school teacher or employee to appeal a determination made or action taken by the public school official or designee by filing a complaint with the school district governing board (governing board) or charter school governing body (governing body). (Sec. 1)
10. Mandates a governing board or governing body:
  - a. hold a hearing to determine whether a violation occurred; and
  - b. act to resolve the violation within 30 days after receiving the appeal if the governing board or governing body determines a violation occurred. (Sec. 1)
11. Requires, if a governing board or governing body determines a teacher or principal knowingly or recklessly violated the prohibitions, that:
  - a. the governing board or governing body notify SBE; and
  - b. SBE take the prescribed disciplinary action against the teacher or principal. (Sec. 1)
12. Requires any determination made by a governing board or governing body to include an explanation. (Sec. 1)
13. Authorizes a student, student's parent or a public school teacher or employee, after the public school has had the opportunity to resolve the complaint, to file a complaint with SBE for an alleged violation of the prohibitions. (Sec. 1)

14. Directs SBE to:
  - a. notify the public school that the public school is in violation of the prohibitions if SBE determines that a violation occurred; and
  - b. take the prescribed disciplinary action against a teacher or principal if SBE determines the teacher or principal knowingly or recklessly violated the prohibitions. (Sec. 1)
15. Requires SBE, if SBE finds or is notified that a teacher or principal has been found to have knowingly or recklessly violated the prohibitions, to take the following action against the teacher or principal:
  - a. for a first violation, issue a formal reprimand;
  - b. for a second violation, suspend the teacher's or principal's certificate for a period determined by SBE based on the severity and circumstances of the violation; and
  - c. for a third violation, revoke the teacher's or principal's certificate. (Sec. 1)
16. Requires SBE to adopt rules to implement and enforce the prohibitions. (Sec. 1)

***Higher Education Institution Investigation and Discipline Procedures***

17. Allows a student, student's parent, faculty member or member of the public to report an alleged violation of the prohibitions to the highest ranking official at a higher education institution or the official's designee (official or designee). (Sec. 3)
18. Permits a report to identify multiple alleged violations of the prohibitions. (Sec. 3)
19. Requires the official or designee to initiate an internal investigation of any report received within 15 days after receipt. (Sec. 3)
20. Instructs the official or designee to determine in writing whether:
  - a. a violation occurred; and
  - b. if the subject of the report is one or more individuals, whether each individual knowingly or recklessly violated the prohibitions. (Sec. 3)
21. Requires the official or designee, if they determine a violation occurred, to:
  - a. act to correct the violation within 30 days of receiving the report; and
  - b. take the prescribed disciplinary action against the individual. (Sec. 3)
22. Permits a student, student's parent, faculty member or member of the public, after the higher education institution has had the opportunity to resolve the complaint, to file a complaint with the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) or community college district (CCD) governing board, whichever is applicable. (Sec. 3)
23. Requires ABOR or the CCD governing board to notify the:
  - a. higher education institution that it is in violation of the prohibitions if ABOR or the CCD governing board determine that a violation occurred; and
  - b. official or designee, if ABOR or the CCD governing board determine a faculty member, administrator, employee or contractor knowingly or recklessly violated the prohibitions. (Sec. 3)
24. Instructs the official or designee to take the prescribed disciplinary action against the faculty member, administrator, employee or contractor after ABOR's or the CCD governing board's determination. (Sec. 3)
25. Directs the official or designee who is notified that a faculty member, administrator, employee or contractor has been found to have knowingly or recklessly violated the prohibitions or who conducts an investigation and determines the individual has knowingly or recklessly violated the prohibitions to take the following action against the person:
  - a. for a first violation, issue a formal reprimand;
  - b. for a second violation, suspend the individual without pay for a period determined by the official based on the severity and circumstances of the violation; and
  - c. for a third violation, terminate the individual's employment. (Sec. 3)

***Court Procedures and Civil Liability***

26. Authorizes a student who is at least 18 years old or a minor student's parent to bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any violation of the prohibitions that creates a hostile education environment after:
  - a. SBE makes a determination of a complaint as prescribed; or
  - b. ABOR or the CCD governing board makes a determination as prescribed. (Sec. 1, 3)
27. Declares an individual, a public school or a higher education institution that is a named defendant in a civil action is not immune from civil liability, and each individual is personally liable for any damages arising from their conduct in violation of the prohibitions. (Sec. 1, 3)
28. Prohibits a public school or higher education institution from using taxpayer monies to:
  - a. satisfy a judgment entered against the public school or higher education institution in an action brought by an adult student or minor student's parent; or
  - b. reimburse a defendant found liable for a violation of the prohibitions. (Sec. 1, 3)
29. Permits a court to award actual, consequential and punitive damages, court costs and reasonable attorney fees in an action brought. (Sec. 1, 3)
30. Requires a court to hold a trial de novo for an action brought and to decide all questions of fact without deference to any previous determination. (Sec. 1, 3)
31. Details that to prevail in an action brought, the student or student's parent must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that each alleged violation occurred and:
  - a. was committed by one or more named defendants;
  - b. was characterized by antisemitism;
  - c. was not speech protected by the Arizona Constitution or the First Amendment; and
  - d. created a hostile education environment for the student. (Sec. 1, 3)
32. Asserts the prohibitions do not:
  - a. prohibit any individual from discussing or using instructional materials as part of a course of instruction about the history of Jews, Judaism or the State of Israel; and
  - b. do not diminish or infringe on any right protected under the Arizona Constitution or the First Amendment. (Sec. 1, 3)

#### ***Higher Education Institution Review and Compliance Requirements***

33. Requires each higher education institution to:
  - a. revise its policies and procedures to implement and enforce the prohibitions and notify all employees and contractors of the revised policies;
  - b. consider as a negative factor, in any employment or tenure decision, any confirmed report that a faculty member, administrator, employee or contractor violated the prohibitions;
  - c. review its grant and scholarship programs to determine whether any program requires recipients to certify that the recipients will not use grant or scholarship monies to promote antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct;
  - d. review its employee training programs to ensure compliance with the prohibitions;
  - e. ensure that each employee and contractor complies with the prohibitions;
  - f. take actions to encourage faculty members, administrators, employees and contractors to not discriminate against their Jewish and non-Jewish colleagues on the basis of the colleague's:
    - i. religion, ethnicity or support for the State of Israel or Jewish people; or
    - ii. characteristics that are protected by federal or state law;
  - g. protect each guest lecturer and student organization that invites a guest lecturer against any demonstrator who engages in antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct; and
  - h. refuse to recognize or revoke the recognition of and support for any student organization that:
    - i. invites a guest speaker who incites any antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct on campus;

- ii. organizes, promotes, incites or invites its members to engage in antisemitism or anti-Semitic conduct; or
- iii. engages in any act, conduct or process calling for the genocide of any group or for the murder of members of a particular group to the extent that the act, conduct or process creates a hostile education environment. (Sec. 3)

***Miscellaneous***

- 34. Defines *antisemitism* to mean antisemitism as defined by the IHRA on May 26, 2016 and adopted by the United States Department of State, including the contemporary examples of antisemitism identified in the adopted definition, if the antisemitism is:
  - a. an act or acts; or
  - b. speech that is not protected by the Arizona Constitution or the First Amendment. (Sec. 1, 3)
- 35. Defines *hostile education environment* and *higher education institution*. (Sec. 1, 3)
- 36. Directs the Arizona Department of Education and ABOR, within 30 days of the general effective date, to transmit a copy of this legislation to each public school and Arizona public university. (Sec. 4)
- 37. Cites this legislation as the *Antisemitism in Education Act*. (Sec. 5)
- 38. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 8-4-0-0

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## **HB 2830: fetal and prenatal development; instruction**

**Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Instructs the State Board of Education (SBE) to adopt science academic standards that require instruction on fetal and prenatal human development. Details what instruction on fetal and prenatal development must include.

### **History**

Statute requires SBE to prescribe competency and minimum course of study requirements that must be taught in common schools and that students must complete to graduate from high school. A school district governing board (governing board) must prescribe: 1) curricula that include the SBE-adopted academic standards; and 2) criteria for the promotion of students from common schools and for the graduation of students from high school. A governing board may prescribe course of study and competency requirements that are in addition to or higher than those prescribed by SBE (A.R.S. §§ [15-701](#) and [15-701.01](#)).

SBE rules require common school students to demonstrate competency in science and health/physical education. To graduate from high school, students must successfully complete three science credits (A.A.C. [R7-2-301](#) and [R7-2-302](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires SBE to:
  - a. determine the grade levels in which instruction on fetal and prenatal human development is appropriate;
  - b. adopt science academic standards that require instruction on fetal and prenatal human development that is:
    - i. consistent with the prescribed requirements;
    - ii. age-appropriate, factual and focused on only prenatal human development as a biological process; and
  - c. include instruction on fetal and prenatal human development in the science competency requirements for common schools or high school graduation, or both.
2. Instructs SBE to require that instruction on fetal and prenatal human development include an overview of:
  - a. prenatal human development that explains the biological process by which a human develops from a single cell, through successive stages, before birth;
  - b. fertilization and early cellular development;
  - c. the stages of prenatal development;
  - d. major developmental milestones;
  - e. supporting biological structures necessary for development; and
  - f. general principles of healthy prenatal development.
3. Details what must be included in the required overviews of:
  - a. fertilization and early cellular development;

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- b. the stages of prenatal development;
  - c. major developmental milestones; and
  - d. supporting biological structures that are necessary for development.
4. Directs SBE to require that the instruction on fetal and prenatal human development:
- a. be descriptive and age appropriate; and
  - b. not include instruction on sexual activity, sexual behavior, contraception, abortion procedures or reproductive decision-making.
5. Asserts the instruction on fetal and prenatal human development may not be classified as sex education for the purposes of parental consent or opt-out requirements.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DPA 5-2-0-0

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## **HB 2805: electronic signatures; nomination petitions**

**Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Provides a secure online system for qualified electors to sign nomination petitions for candidates of local governing boards and requires that all non-judicial candidates be classified as a political party candidate for the purposes of the online signature collection system.

### **History**

Statute requires the Secretary of State (SOS) to provide a system for qualified electors to sign a nomination petition and to sign and submit a Citizens Clean Elections \$5 contribution qualification for a statewide and legislative office candidate by way of secure internet portal ([A.R.S. § 16-316](#)).

Statute also requires the SOS to provide a system for qualified electors to sign nomination petitions for candidates for city or town office, county office, justice of the peace, constable and the office of the precinct committeemen by way of a secure internet portal. The SOS must provide a secure internet portal for nomination petitions for candidates for the office of United States Senator or Representative in Congress ([A.R.S. §§ 16-317, 16-318](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Directs the SOS to provide a system for qualified electors to sign by way of a secure internet portal a nomination petition for candidates for the governing board of the following:
  - a. a school district or career technical education district;
  - b. a community college district;
  - c. a hospital district; and
  - d. a multi-county water conservation district. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that the online signature collection system must:
  - a. allow only qualified electors who are eligible to sign a petition for a particular candidate to sign the petition;
  - b. provide a method for qualified electors' identities to be properly verified; and
  - c. provide for the SOS to transmit those filings or a facsimile of those filings to the officer in charge of elections for the appropriate office. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows such governing board candidates to collect *all* of their nomination petition signatures by use of the outlined online signature collection system. (Sec. 1)
4. Classifies a candidate seeking an office or position other than a judicial office or the office of clerk of a superior court as a political party candidate for the purposes of the online signature collection system without regard to whether the candidate is:
  - a. nominated by a recognized political party;
  - b. is registered as an independent or unaffiliated; or
  - c. is otherwise designated. (Sec. 1)

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5. States that all candidates seeking a non-judicial office must be afforded equal access to the SOS's secure internet portal for purposes of collecting electronic signatures for candidate petitions, including equal access for any candidate who submits petition signatures electronically to the filing officer prescribed by statement of interest statute for candidates for county, city, town or school board office. (Sec. 1)
6. Prohibits the SOS from denying, limiting, conditioning, delaying or otherwise restricting access to the online signature collection system based on a candidate's political party affiliation, lack of political party affiliation, method of nomination or ballot designation. (Sec. 1)
7. States that the SOS:
  - a. must apply any rule, policy or procedure uniformly to all non-judicial candidates;
  - b. may not take any action that results in disparate treatment among candidates for the same office; and
  - c. may not adopt or enforce any rule or policy that conflicts with the act or that narrows the act's application. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections*

1. Clarifies that before non-judicial candidates are eligible to use the SOS's secure internet portal, candidates must designate through the portal, only for the purposes of the portal, an alignment with a recognized political party or whether they are independent or unaffiliated.
2. States that the SOS *shall not*, rather than *may not* modify the provisions of the act through the adoption of any rule or *procedure* that interprets, expands or limits the act.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DP 5-2-0-0

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## **HB 2908: constitutional convention; faithless delegates**

**Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Outlines criminal charges for faithless Arizona constitutional convention delegates and requires convention delegates to take an oath prior to accepting their appointment. Directs the Legislature and Governor to ratify any approved constitutional amendment.

### **History**

Pursuant to [Article V](#) of the U.S. Constitution, constitutional amendments may be proposed in two ways: 1) the House and Senate may propose an amendment by a two-thirds vote of the members present in each chamber; or 2) a state convention may be called by two-thirds of state legislatures, 34 of 50 states.

An amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of states to become part of the U.S. Constitution. Since 1960, states have submitted more than 160 applications for an Article V convention ([Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires that any approved amendment to the U.S. Constitution be ratified by a bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a constitutional convention delegate of Arizona to take an outlined oath of office before accepting the appointment. (Sec. 1)
3. Outlines that a faithless constitutional convention delegate is:
  - a. guilty of a class 2 felony; and
  - b. subject to a civil penalty of at least \$5,000. (Sec. 1)
4. Asserts that a faithless constitutional convention delegate must be immediately recalled from the convention delegation. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires a delegate who is aware of any violation of the oath or any other violation by another delegate to report it to outlined state officials. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
7. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 2)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

## **HB 2020: educational institutions; interference; disruption**

**Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Revises the definition and classification of *an interference with or disruption of* an educational institution.

### **History**

An *educational institution* is any university, college, community college, high school or common school in Arizona. *Interference with or disruption of* includes any act that might reasonably lead to the evacuation or closure of any educational institution's property or the postponement, cancellation or suspension of a class or school activity. It is not required that an educational institution evacuate, close, postpone, cancel or suspend activities for it to be considered an interference or disruption.

An individual commits *interference with or disruption of* an educational institution by: 1) intentionally or recklessly interfering with an educational institution's normal operations by threatening to cause physical injury to any person on the educational institution's property or threatening to cause damage to an educational institution or a student's or employee's property; 2) intentionally entering or remaining on the property with the purpose of interfering with the property's lawful use; or 3) intentionally refusing to obey a lawful order given by the chief administrative officer ordering an individual to leave the educational institution's property.

*Interference with or disruption of* an educational institution by threatening to cause physical injury to individuals or damage to property is a class 6 felony. While *interference with or disruption of* an educational institution by intentionally entering or remaining on the property to interfere and refusing to leave when told by the chief administrative officer is a class 1 misdemeanor ([A.R.S. § 13-2911](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Changes the classification of an *interference with or disruption of* an educational institution to a class 1 misdemeanor for individuals under 18 years old. (Sec. 1)
2. Modifies the definition of *interference with or disruption of* by:
  - a. replacing postponement with rescheduling of any class or other school activity;
  - b. removing the stipulation that an actual evacuation, closure, postponement, cancellation or suspension is not required for the act to be considered an interference or disruption; and
  - c. adding that it does not include the normal procedures that a school district or law enforcement agency engages in and that pertain to investigating or disciplining a student. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

## **HB 2327: identifying information; records; confidentiality**

**Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Allows an eligible person to request that county recorders, county assessors and county treasurers prohibit the public from accessing *identifying information* that may directly or indirectly identify them.

### **History**

In any county, an eligible person may request that the general public be prohibited from accessing records relating to that person maintained by the county recorder, county assessor and county treasurer (A.R.S. §§ [11-483](#), [11-484](#)).

Currently, 25 individuals are considered eligible persons, including a: 1) health professional; 2) election officer; 3) public official; 4) former public official; 5) peace officer; 6) spouse of a peace officer; 7) spouse or minor child of a deceased peace officer; 8) justice; 9) judge; 10) commissioner; 11) hearing officer; 12) public defender; 13) prosecutor; 14) code enforcement officer; 15) adult or juvenile corrections officer; 16) corrections support staff member; 17) probation officer; 18) member of the commission on appellate court appointments; 19) member of the board of executive clemency; 20) law enforcement support staff member; 21) employee of the Department of Child Safety or Adult Protective Services; 22) national guard member; 23) a victim of harassment, domestic violence, sexual offense or stalking; 24) participant in the address confidentiality program; and 25) firefighter (A.R.S. §§ [11-483](#); [11-484](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Specifies that an eligible person can request that the general public be prohibited from accessing their identifying information, including data that may be used directly or indirectly to identify someone from a county recorder, county assessor and county treasurer. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Defines *identifying information* as any recorded data that alone or in connection with other records has the capability of identifying, tracing or authenticating the following:
  - a. a specific individual;
  - b. a specific individual's ownership interest in an entity; or
  - c. a trust in which an individual is a trustee, trustor or beneficiary. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Includes in *identifying information*:
  - a. a full name, maiden name or alias;
  - b. government-issued identifies;
  - c. biometric identifiers;
  - d. sensitive personal data; and
  - e. any other information that reasonably enables identification through analysis, correction or linkability. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0 | APPROP DP 11-7-0-0

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## **HB 2352: appropriation; auditor general; 2028-2029**

**Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Appropriates \$2,385,900 in FY 2029 to the Auditor General (OAG) for county treasurer procedural reviews.

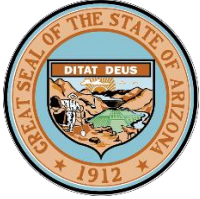
### **History**

The OAG is required to conduct annual financial statement audits of financial transactions and accounts kept by or for all counties, as well as perform procedural reviews of county treasurers' offices. The reviews may include evaluating compliance with the uniform system of accounting and administrative and accounting internal tools. The OAG provides the review results and recommendations to the county treasurer, the board of supervisors and the Joint Legislative Audit Committee ([A.R.S. § 41-1279.21](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allocates \$2,385,900 from the state General Fund in FY 2029 to the OAG for county treasurer procedural reviews. (Sec. 1)
2. States that the Legislature intends the appropriation be considered ongoing funding in future years. (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 DPA 4-2-0-1

## **HB 2660: health boards; licensure decisions; investigation**

**Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Outlines the procedures for when a Health Profession Regulatory Board (Board) makes a licensing decision that is detrimental to a health professional's continued practice.

### **History**

A *Board* is any board that regulates one of the following licensed health professionals in Arizona: 1) podiatry; 2) chiropractic; 3) dentistry; 4) medicine and surgery; 5) naturopathic medicine; 6) nursing; 7) dispensing opticians; 8) optometry; 9) osteopathic physicians and surgeons; 10) pharmacy; 11) physical therapy; 12) psychologists; 13) veterinarians; 14) physician assistants; 15) radiologic technologists; 16) homeopathic physicians; 17) behavioral health professionals; 18) occupational therapy; 19) respiratory care; 20) acupuncture; 21) athletic trainers; 22) massage therapy; 23) nursing care institution administrators and assisted living facility managers; 24) midwifery; and 25) hearing aid dispensers, audiologists and speech-language pathologists ([A.R.S. § 32-3201](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Specifies that committing unprofessional conduct of a character that is likely to deceive or defraud a patient or the public or that poses a direct threat to the life, health or safety of a patient constitutes grounds for disciplinary action. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a health professional to stop practicing until they are acquitted or convicted, if a Board makes a licensing decision that is detrimental to the health professional's continued practice and they have been charged with a crime. (Sec. 3)
3. Directs a Board to automatically stay the final disposition of any appeal against a license as pending if the Board makes a licensing decision that is detrimental to a health professional's continued practice and the health professional has not been charged with a crime. (Sec. 3)
4. Allows a health professional to continue practicing without further interaction by or with the Board on the matter that led to the Board's action against the health professional, unless required due to the appeals process or the annual license renewal procedures, until either of the following occurs:
  - a. the Board provides the Office of Administrative Hearings (Office) with outlined information within 30 days of the Board's decision against the health professional; or
  - b. the health professional has accepted or appealed the Board's decision and there is a final disposition of the appeal. (Sec. 3)
5. Specifies the information that must be provided to the Office includes:
  - a. the name of the health professional, their license number and the date of the initial licensure;
  - b. the specific elements of the alleged violation that the Board states the health professional has violated;
  - c. the written notice that states the charges against the health professional and the statute or rule the Board alleges the health professional violated; and

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

- d. a written, signed affidavit by the Board's Executive Director regarding the health professional's alleged specific, concrete and verifiable violations with references to statutes and events or actions relating to the written notice. (Sec. 3)
6. States that if the Board takes an action against a health professional's license and the Board fails to provide the Office with the outlined information within 30 days of their decision, the following apply:
  - a. a member of the Legislature may request the Attorney General (AG) to investigate any alleged action taken by the Board in violation of this legislation if no conflict of interest exists and the complaint was not referred to a county attorney;
  - b. the AG or county attorney who receives the complaint must provide a written report of findings and conclusions of the investigation within 30 days of receiving the request and provide a copy to the Joint Legislative Audit Committee (JLBC) and the member who submitted the request; and
  - c. JLBC must review the report within a year of receiving it and make recommendations to the Legislature with any changes if the AG or county attorney determines that the Board violated this legislation. (Sec. 3)
7. Modifies the definition of *unprofessional conduct* to include engaging in any conduct that deceives or defrauds a patient or that poses a direct threat to the life, health or safety of a patient. (Sec. 2)
8. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Government*

1. Includes the Joint Legislative Audit Committee to the entities that receive written reports from the investigations led by the AG or county attorney.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

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## **HB 2667: homebuyer assistance programs; requirements**

**Sponsor: Representative Carter P, LD 4**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Outlines eligibility requirements for receiving first-time homebuyer or downpayment assistance offered by Arizona or an Arizona agency.

### **History**

The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) is responsible for establishing policies, procedures and programs to address affordable housing issues in Arizona, including housing issues of low-income families, moderate-income families, housing affordability, special needs populations and decaying housing stock. ADOH can assist mortgage financing programs established by industrial development authorities and Arizona political subdivisions.

The United States Housing Act of 1937 designates ADOH as the state's public housing agency to accept federal housing assistance monies and participate in the housing assistance payments program ([A.R.S. § 41-3953](#)).

ADOH defines a first-time homebuyer as someone who has not owned real estate in the last three years. Homebuyers who are at 120% or below the Area Median Income are eligible for down payment assistance in certain programs ([Arizona Department of Housing](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires that the recipient of any first-time homebuyer or downpayment assistance program offered Arizona or an Arizona agency must:
  - a. be an Arizona resident for at least two years before applying to a program; and
  - b. occupy the home as their primary residence for at least two years. (Sec. 1)
2. Forbids a home from being used as a vacation rental or short-term rental until the recipient repays all program monies. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits out-of-state investors from being eligible for any first-time homebuyer or downpayment assistance program offered by Arizona or an Arizona agency. (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 DPA 4-3-0-0

## **HB 2793: annexation of territory; procedures**

**Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes a process for annexation when a single property owner initiates the annexation and owns 100% of the property to be annexed.

### **History**

Current statute outlines the requirements for extending and increasing the corporate limits of a city or town by annexation. In order to annex territory, the city or town must file in the office of the county recorder a blank petition that sets forth a description and accurate map of all the exterior boundaries of the territory contiguous to the city or town proposed to be annexed.

The governing body of the municipality must hold a public hearing to discuss the annexation proposal where notice must be sent at least six days before the hearing by publication in a newspaper of general circulation, posting in at least three conspicuous public places and by first class mail to the chairperson of the board of supervisors of the county in which the territory proposed to be annexed is located ([A.R.S. § 9-471](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows the annexation notification requirements to be met:
  - a. by a municipality publishing the notice electronically if, when announcing through a newspaper, the newspaper maintains an online platform that is available in the municipality where the territory proposed to be annexed is located; and
  - b. for a single parcel that is no more than 160 acres in size, by posting a single notice in an area that is most visible on the site of the parcel that is proposed to be annexed. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the following to apply if the territory proposed to be annexed encompasses the real and personal property of the property owner who initiates the annexation and they represent 100% of the real and personal property that would be subject to taxation by a municipality in the event of annexation:
  - a. a municipality to waive the requirement for the 30-day waiting period and the public hearing; and
  - b. the annexation becomes final after the municipality's governing board adopts the annexation ordinance. (Sec. 1)
3. Permits a municipality, on obtaining a statement that contains the ownership information from this legislation, to file with the prospective county recorder within a year of filing for annexation. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Government*

1. States that provisions relating to determining contiguous territory do not apply to territory that at the time of annexation was adjacent to the same municipality and was owned by the same municipality.
2. Allows a newspaper to publish notices of annexation in their electronic edition.

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 6-0-1-0

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**HB 2812: accumulated sick leave; payments**  
**Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Increases the payment limitation that a county or Arizona officer or employee will be paid for accumulated sick leave upon retirement.

## History

An Arizona officer or employee or a county officer or employee is eligible, on retirement, to receive benefits as follows: 1) an officer or employee who has between 500 and 750 hours of sick leave is entitled to receive payments equal to 25% of the officer's or employee's salary at their current hourly rate for each hour of accumulated sick leave; 2) an officer or employee who has between 750 and 1,000 hours of sick leave is entitled to receive payments equal to 33% of the officer's or employee's salary at their current hourly rate for each hour of accumulated sick leave; and 3) an officer or employee who has at least 1000 hours of sick leave is entitled to receive payments equal to 50% of the officer's or employee's salary at their current hourly rate for each hour of accumulated sick leave up to 1,500 hours of accumulated sick leave ([A.R.S. § 38-615](#)).

## Provisions

1. Increases the payment limitation an officer or state employee will be paid for accumulated sick leave upon retirement from \$30,000 to \$57,600. (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 4-3-0-0

## **HCR2044: preferential treatment; discrimination; prohibited acts**

**Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

A constitutional amendment that expands prohibitions on preferential treatment and discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity in public education, spending and hiring practices.

### **History**

The Arizona Constitution prohibits the state from granting preferential treatment or discriminating on the basis of sex, race, color, ethnicity or national origin in the operation of public employment, education or contracting. This prohibition does not include qualifications based on sex that are reasonable and necessary, actions to establish or maintain federal programs that would otherwise result in a loss of federal money or invalidate court orders and consent decrees ([Article II § 36, Const. of Ariz.](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits the state from compelling an applicant, employee, student or contractor to endorse or support an individual on the basis of race or ethnicity as a condition of admission, graduation, hiring, promotion, certification, contracting decision or other employment function or scholarship opportunity.
2. Forbids the state from requiring or soliciting the previously mentioned individuals' statements in support of the following:
  - a. theories or practices that advocate for differential treatment on the basis of race or ethnicity;
  - b. formulations of race-based diversity, equity, inclusion or intersectionality in contemporary American society beyond equal protections of law guaranteed by the United States Constitution; or
  - c. belief that a racially neutral or colorblind law, policy or institution perpetuates racial oppression, injustice or race-based privilege in contemporary American society.
3. Prohibits the state from spending public money to operate or contract an office or position in a public educational institution responsible for promoting preferential treatment or discrimination toward an individual or group based on race or ethnicity.
4. Specifies that the previous provision prohibits using appropriated money or revenue to promote or promulgate the following:
  - a. efforts to manipulate or influence the composition of the faculty or student body with reference to race, sex or ethnicity except from ensuring colorblind and sex neutral admission and hiring practices according to federal and state antidiscrimination laws;
  - b. differential treatment or special benefits based on race or ethnicity;
  - c. policies and procedures designed or implemented in reference to race or ethnicity;
  - d. training, programming or activities with reference to race, ethnicity, intersectionality, gender identity or sexual orientation; or
  - e. related practices or concepts as prescribed by the Legislature.
5. Clarifies the prohibition does not include the following:
  - a. academic instruction, research or creative work and its dissemination by students, faculty or research personnel;

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Emergency (40 votes)

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- b. activities of registered student organizations or arrangements with guest speakers or performers for short-term engagements; or
  - c. mental or physical health services provided by a licensed professional.
6. Prohibits the state from implementing disciplinary policies or practices that treat students or employees differently based on race or ethnicity.
  7. Disbars the state from requiring or soliciting an individual to confess race-based privilege or discuss the individual's race, ethnicity or views and experience of others race and ethnicity.
  8. Forbids the state from giving preferable consideration to an individual for an opinion or act in support of another individual or group based on their race or ethnicity. (Sec. 1)
  9. Prohibits the state from requiring training or courses that promote the tenets of provisions 2, 7 and 8.
  10. Prevents prohibitions on the following;
    - a. sex-specific spaces or designations that are reasonable and necessary for the operation of public employment, education or contracting;
    - b. establishing or maintaining a federal program if ineligibility results in a loss of federal money to the state and the action that would be otherwise prohibited is limited to outreach, advertising or communication and does not modify the application criteria or evaluation of students, employees or candidates;
    - c. qualifications based on tribal membership for programs designed to serve Indian tribes;
    - d. data collection, advertising or outreach required by federal law;
    - e. mental or physical health services provided by a licensed professional;
    - f. training, programs or activities created by an attorney and approved by an institution's general counsel and governing board for the sole purpose of complying with an applicable court order, or anti-discrimination laws;
    - g. identifying and discussing historical movements, ideologies or instances of racial hatred or discrimination including slavery, Indian removal, the Holocaust or Japanese-American internment;
    - h. requiring disclosures of a state applicant, employee or contractor's scholarly research or creative work;
    - i. requiring a state applicant, employee or contractor to certify compliance with state and federal antidiscrimination laws; or
    - j. requiring a state applicant, employee or contractor to certify the existence of an affirmative action plan that does not include preferential treatment based on race or ethnicity if required by federal law.
  11. Specifies the measure only applies to actions taken after December 14, 2010.
  12. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## **HB2082: childhood cancer research; commission**

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes the Childhood Cancer and Rare Childhood Disease Research Commission (Commission) under the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) to award grants to health care providers and research institutions engaged in phase I clinical trials relating to research on pediatric cancer or other rare pediatric diseases. Outlines membership, duties and reporting requirements.

### **History**

The Childhood Cancer and Rare Childhood Disease Research Fund (CCRDF) was established to support childhood cancer research. The DHS Director administers CCRDF and annually distributes CCRDF monies to health care providers and research institutions that are in Arizona, are nonprofit organizations and engaged in phase I clinical trials relating to research on pediatric cancer or other rare pediatric disease.

Currently, CCRDF consists of monies from special plate fees and renewals. Of the \$25 fee, \$8 is for administrative costs deposited to the State Highway Fund and \$17 is deposited to CCRDF. Not more than 10% of monies deposited in the fund annually can be used for the cost of administering the fund (A.R.S. §§ [36-121](#) and [28-2442](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Childhood Cancer and Rare Childhood Disease Research Commission***

1. Establishes the 7-member Commission under ADHS to award grants to health care providers and research institutions that:
  - a. are in Arizona;
  - b. are nonprofit organizations; and
  - c. engaged in phase I clinical trials relating to research on pediatric cancer or other rare pediatric diseases. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires Commission members to serve five-year terms and annually elect a chairperson from the membership. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires Commission members to recuse themselves from discussing and voting on any matter in which they have a conflict of interest. (Sec. 2)
4. Allows the following persons to serve as a Commission member on any grant application if a Commission member recuses themselves due to a conflict of interest and the Commission no longer has a quorum:
  - a. the Commission Director;
  - b. the Commission's Director designee; or
  - c. other DHS staff members appointed by the Director. (Sec. 2)
5. Specifies that Commission members are not eligible to receive compensation but are eligible for reimbursement of expenses. (Sec. 2)

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6. Allows awarded CCRDF monies to be used in a collaborative study or research program with other facilities outside of Arizona. (Sec. 2)
7. Requires nonprofit organizations that receive CCRDF monies to only be used for the prescribed purposes even if the monies are aggregated with other monies. (Sec. 2)
8. Directs the Commission to submit a report no later than August 1, 2027, and annually thereafter to the Appropriations Committees and Health and Human Services Committees of the Arizona State Senate and Arizona House of Representatives detailing the number, amounts and recipients of the grants awarded, the resulting research, return on investment and any other relevant information. (Sec.2)

***Childhood Cancer and Rare Childhood Disease Research Fund***

9. Adds that CCRDF consists of monies received from legislative appropriations, gifts, donations and federal grants. (Sec.1)
10. Authorizes the DHS Director to allocate monies from CCRDF for grants awarded by the Commission. (Sec.1)
11. Makes technical changes. (Sec.1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## **HB 2176: health facilities; licensure; complaints; investigations**

**Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Modifies the criteria for denying licensure or ownership changes for health care institutions, establishes time limits and requirements for complaint investigations and standards for the informal dispute resolution process.

### **History**

A *health care institution* is every place, institution, building or agency, whether organized for profit or not, that provides facilities with medical services, nursing services, behavioral health services, health screening services, other health-related services, supervisory care services, personal care services or directed care services and includes home health agencies, outdoor behavioral health care programs and hospice service agencies.

Current law establishes processes and procedures that applicants must follow to obtain a health care institution license. Applicants must submit to the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS): 1) an application on a written or electronic form that contains certain information about the health care institution; 2) a notarized attestation form that verifies the architectural plans and specifications of the health care institution; and 3) the applicable application fee. An application for a health care institution license must be submitted at least 60 days, but not more than 120 days before the anticipated date of operation. An application for a substantial compliance survey must be submitted at least 30 days before the date on which the survey was requested.

If a current licensee intends to terminate the operation of a licensed health care institution or if a change in ownership is planned, the current licensee must notify the DHS Director in writing at least 30 days before the termination of operation or change in ownership has taken place. The current licensee is responsible for preventing any interruption of services required to sustain the life, health and safety of the patients or residents. A new owner is prohibited from beginning to operate the health care institution until the DHS Director issues a license to the new owner (A.R.S. § [36-401](#) and [36-422](#)).

The DHS Director may continue to pursue any court, administrative or enforcement action against a licensee even if the health care institution is in the process of being sold, transferred or has closed. DHS may deny an application for a health care institution license if either: 1) the applicant, the licensee or controlling person has a health care institution license that is in an enforcement action or court action related to the health and safety of the residents or patients; or 2) DHS has determined for other reasons that the issuance of a new license is likely to jeopardize resident or patient safety. DHS may deny the approval of a change in ownership of a currently licensed health care institution if it determines that the transfer of ownership, whether involving a direct or indirect owner, may jeopardize patient safety ([A.R.S. § 36-420.05](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Denial of Initial Licensure or Change in Ownership***

1. Allows DHS to deny licensure or a change in ownership of a health care institution if the issuance of a new

<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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license or transfer of ownership is likely to jeopardize resident or patient safety because the applicant, new direct or indirect owner or anyone in a business relationship with these persons, including stockholders and controlling persons, either:

- a. has had a license to operate a health institution denied, revoked or suspended;
- b. has had a license or certificate issued by a health professional regulatory board denied, revoked or suspended;
- c. has had a midwifery license denied, suspended or revoked;
- d. has had a hearing aid dispenser, audiologist and speech-language pathologists license denied, suspended or revoked; or
- e. has a licensing history of recent serious violations occurring in this state or in another state that posed a direct risk to the life, health or safety of patients or residents. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Complaint Investigations***

2. Requires DHS to notify the licensee of the general nature of the complaint or complaints when entering a health care institution for a complaint investigation that is filed. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires DHS to ensure that the notice does not include protected health information or information that may identify the complainant. (Sec. 2)
4. Prohibits DHS from considering or investigating any alleged violation that occurred more than 12 months before the date that a complaint was submitted when conducting a compliance inspection or initial complain investigation. (Sec. 2)

#### ***Informal Dispute Resolution Process***

5. Requires DHS to include in any statement of deficiencies issued after a compliance inspection or complaint investigation the citation of the statute or rule that applies to each identified deficiency. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires a licensee during the informal dispute resolution process, to indicate to DHS within 10 business days after receiving the statement of deficiencies, each deficiency the licensee is disputing and provide:
  - a. an explanation demonstrating, or documentation showing, that the licensee was in compliance with the identified deficiency at the time of the compliance inspection or complaint investigation; and
  - b. a request for the information to be corrected or rescinded and supporting documentation that explains the reason the deficiency should be corrected or rescinded. (Sec. 2)
7. Directs DHS to review any information and documentation provided by the licensee within 10 business days after receiving the information and render a written decision. (Sec. 2)
8. Requires the written decision to state whether the licensee's request to amend the statement of deficiencies is accepted and contain a detailed explanation of the disposition of each deficiency contain in the dispute. (Sec. 2)
9. Requires DHS to issue an amended statement of deficiencies if any change is made to the statement of deficiencies during the informal dispute resolution process, which may include a deficiency-free statement. (Sec. 2)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 11-1-0-0 | APPROP DPA 16-2-0-0

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## **HB 2180: appropriation; AZ REACH**

**Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Appropriates \$2,500,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 to the University of Arizona (UA) for AZ REACH.

### **History**

Established in 1885, UA is one of 3 public universities governed by the Arizona Board of Regents ([UA](#)).

[AZ REACH](#) is a voluntary, free 24/7 service that coordinates acute medical care transfers out of eligible hospitals across Arizona. AZ REACH is operated under UA and is developed with state and federal funding ([UA, AZ REACH](#)).

The FY 2026 budget included \$500,000 from the state GF to UA for AZ REACH ([FY 2026 Appropriation Report](#)).

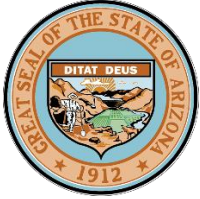
### **Provisions**

1. Appropriates \$2,500,000 from the state GF in FY 2027 to UA for AZ REACH. (Sec. 1)
2. Declares the Legislature intends that the appropriation be considered ongoing funding in future years.

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Appropriations*

1. Reduces the appropriation amount from \$2,500,000 to \$500,000.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## **HB 2195: nursing facilities; records; surveys; timelines**

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) to initiate complaint investigations relating to nursing care institutions consistent with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) timeframes based on the triaged severity level of each complaint. Provides DHS access to personnel records of nursing care institutions and assisted living facilities.

### **History**

*Nursing care institutions* are health care institutions that provide inpatient beds or resident beds and nursing services to individuals who need continuous nursing services but who do not require hospital or direct daily care from a physician. An *assisted living facility* is a residential care institution, including adult foster care homes, that provide supervisory care services, personal care services or directed care services on a continuous basis (A.R.S. § [36-401](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Access to Personnel Records***

1. Grants DHS access to personnel records of nursing care institutions and assisted living facilities which is limited to the individual's:
  - a. name, date of birth and contact telephone number; and
  - b. starting date of employment or volunteer service and, if applicable, the ending date. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows DHS to access the following documentation for each personnel member, employee or volunteer of a nursing care institution and assisted living facility:
  - a. qualifications, including skills and knowledge applicable to the individual's job duties;
  - b. education and experience applicable to the individual's job duties;
  - c. compliance with fingerprint clearance card requirements;
  - d. orientation and in-service education requirements;
  - e. licensure or certification requirements, if applicable;
  - f. clinical oversight, if the individual is a behavioral health technician;
  - g. cardiopulmonary resuscitation training, if required;
  - h. first aid training, if required;
  - i. evidence of freedom from infectious tuberculosis, if required; and
  - j. if the individual is a nutrition and feeding assistant, both:
    - i. completion of the nutrition and feeding assistant training course; and
    - ii. a nurse's observation. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Statement of Deficiencies***

3. Requires DHS to issue any statement of deficiencies (SOD) to a nursing care institution within 10 business days after completing the state survey. (Sec. 2)
4. Prohibits DHS from initiating a complaint investigation relating to a nursing care institution more than

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months after the alleged basis of the occurred incident, unless the complaint involves allegations of criminal abuse or neglect and a person who has the duty to report fails to report the possible abuse or neglect. (Sec. 2)

5. Specifies that if a licensee has records that were lawfully destroyed pursuant to retention requirements, then DHS cannot cite the licensee for failure to produce the records for an investigation initiated more than 12 months after the alleged basis of the incident occurred. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires DHS to initiate complaint investigations relating to nursing care institutions consistent with CMS timeframes based on the triaged severity level of each complaint. (Sec. 2)

***Quality Assurance Documents***

7. Excludes quality assurance documents prepared by a nursing care institution as part of a patient's medical record. (Sec. 3)
8. Specifies that quality assurance documents provided by a nursing care institution to DHS are for regulatory purposes only and remain confidential and privileged. (Sec. 3)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA/SE 6-5-0-1

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## **HB 2307: technical correction; critical infrastructure information**

**S/E: dangerous incompetent defendants; out-of-state facilities**

**Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2307**

#### **Overview**

Requires the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) to arrange for out-of-state involuntary commitment for dangerous and mentally incompetent individuals if there are no mental health facility beds available in-state.

#### **History**

Statute establishes the procedure and standards for involuntarily committing a defendant who is both incompetent to stand trial and charged with a serious offense. The court must first hold a hearing to decide whether it is highly likely the defendant committed the act and then hold a trial to determine whether the defendant is dangerous and requires involuntary commitment. If the defendant is found dangerous and committable, then the court must dismiss the criminal charges without prejudice and order commitment to a secure state mental health facility for treatment aimed at restoring competency or eliminating dangerousness; this commitment cannot last longer than the presumptive prison term for the highest charged offense, and the court retains jurisdiction until the defendant is discharged ([A.R.S. § 13-4521](#)).

#### **Provisions**

1. Instructs that if the court has issued an involuntary commitment order, and the defendant has been determined to be dangerous and incompetent, and the defendant is committed to a secure state mental health facility, but there are no beds available in such a facility in this state, then DHS must contract with a facility outside of Arizona that is able to provide equivalent services to the defendant. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts that DHS is responsible for all contractual costs associated with out-of-state placement and services in such a case. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 2)
4. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 7-5-0-0

## **HB 2435: internationally trained physicians; licensure**

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires applicants who attended a foreign school of medicine, successfully completed all formal graduation requirements and satisfied all requirements of Pathway One through the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates to be granted a medical license if the applicant meets all other applicable criteria.

### **History**

#### ***Basic Requirements for Medical Licensure***

The purpose of the Arizona Medical Board (AMB) is to protect the public from unlawful, incompetent, unqualified, impaired or unprofessional practitioners of allopathic medicine through licensure, regulation and rehabilitation of the profession in Arizona.

An applicant for a medical license in Arizona must: 1) graduate from an approved school of medicine or receive a medical education that the AMB deems to be of equivalent quality; 2) successfully complete an approved 12-month hospital internship, residency or clinical fellowship program; 3) have the physical and mental capability to safely engage in the practice of medicine; 4) have a professional record that indicates that the applicant has not committed any act that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action; 5) not have surrendered a license, currently be under investigation, suspension or restriction or have had a medical license revoked by a medical regulatory board in another jurisdiction that constitutes unprofessional conduct; 6) pay all AMB-required fees; 7) complete an AMB-prescribed training unit; 8) submit a five-year medical employment history including verification of licensure from every state in which the applicant has ever held a medical license; and 9) submit a full set of fingerprints to the AMB for a state and federal criminal records check (A.R.S. § [32-1422](#)). An applicant for a medical license in Arizona who has graduated from an unapproved school of medicine must meet additional outlined requirements.

#### ***Students Graduating from an Unapproved Allopathic School of Medicine***

In addition to the basic requirements for licensure, any applicant who has graduated from an unapproved school of medicine must meet each of the following requirements: 1) be able to read, write, speak, understand and be understood in the English language; 2) hold a standard certificate issued by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG), complete a Fifth Pathway Program or complete 36 months as a full-time assistant professor or in a higher position in an approved school of medicine; and 3) successfully be enrolled in an approved 24-month hospital internship, residency or clinical fellowship program, in addition to the 12 months, for a total of 36 months of training unless the applicant successfully completed a Fifth Pathway Program or has served as a full-time assistant professor or in a higher position in an approved school of medicine for a total of 36 months (A.R.S. § [32-1423](#)).

#### ***Fifth Pathway Program***

In addition to completing the basic statutory requirements for medicine and surgery licensure and when graduating from an unapproved allopathic school of medicine, an applicant for a medical license who attended a foreign school of medicine and successfully completed all the formal requirements to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) except internship or social service, and is accordingly not eligible for

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

certification by the ECFMG, may be considered for licensure if they meet the following conditions: 1) satisfactorily completes an approved Fifth Pathway Program of one academic year of supervised clinical training under the direction of an approved U.S. school of medicine; and 2) successfully completes an approved 24-month internship, residency or clinical fellowship program upon completion of the Fifth Pathway Program. A document granted by a foreign school of medicine signifying completion of all formal requirements for graduation from such foreign medical school except internship or social service training, or both, along with certification by the approved U.S. school of medicine of successful completion of the Fifth Pathway Program is deemed the equivalent of an M.D. for purposes of licensure and practicing as a physician in Arizona (A.R.S. § [32-1424](#)).

### ***Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates Pathway One***

ECFMG is a private, non-profit organization that evaluates the qualifications of international medical graduates seeking to enter residency or fellowship programs in the U.S. Pathway One was established for international medical graduates who already hold or have held a license/ registration to practice medicine without supervision in another country on or after January 1, 2021. Individuals who have held only a license that requires supervised practice, such as a training, resident, or restricted license, are not eligible for this Pathway. ([ECFMG – Pathway One](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires applicants who attended a foreign school of medicine, successfully completed all formal graduation requirements and satisfied all requirements in ECFMG Pathway One to be granted a medical license if the applicant:
  - a. holds a valid license to practice medicine that does not require direct supervision;
  - b. has a federal immigration status that allows the person to work as a physician in the U.S.;
  - c. has an offer for employment as a physician at any health care provider that operated in a county with a population of less than 1,000,000 persons; and
  - d. meets the basic requirements for medical licensure. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

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

1. Requires an applicant who has attended a school of medicine, has successfully completed all formal graduation requirements and satisfied all requirements of Pathway One through ECFMG to be granted a provisional medical license, if the applicant meets all other applicable criteria.
2. Authorizes the AMB to establish licensing and renewal fees for these provisional licenses.
3. Requires provisional licensees to practice under a supervision agreement with a physician who practices in the same specialty as the licensee.
4. Requires the AMB to adopt rules relating to the supervision requirement, including:
  - a) rules for provisional licensees to submit the agreement to AMB,
  - b) rules to report to the board and to obtain medical malpractice liability insurance; and
  - c) rules regarding requirements for health insurance coverage and procedures for failing to adhere to the terms of the supervision agreement.
5. Allows the AMB to require an applicant for a provisional license to submit either or both of the following:
  - a) any supporting application materials necessary to properly evaluate the applicant; or
  - b) medical education information through ECFMG or another third-party records service, at the applicant's expense.
6. Specifies that a provisional license must provide AMB:
  - a) evidence of substantially similar medical training that the AMB deems to be of equivalent quality;
  - b) evidence of satisfactory passage of exams as determined by the AMB;
  - c) proof of certification by the ECFMG;
  - d) a complete license application; and

- e) payment of all required licensing fees.
- 7. Requires an international medical provisional license to automatically be converted to a full license to practice medicine in Arizona after four years if all the following is met:
  - a) the provisional licensee engages in the practice of medicine in Arizona for four years in a county with a population of less than 1,000,000 persons;
  - b) the provisional licensee is not disciplined by the AMB during that four-year period of the provisional license; and
  - c) the provisional licensee's supervising physician with whom there was a supervision agreement submits a signed attestation to the AMB certifying that it is a supervising physician's professional opinion that the provisional licensee meets Arizona's standards for providing medical care.
- 8. Requires the AMB to adopt rules regarding the format and submission requirements for the supervising physician's attestation.
- 9. Requires the AMB, within five days of notification from the employer, to terminate the provisional license unless:
  - a) the licensee notifies the AMB that the licensee is working for another employer in a county with a population of less than 1,000,000 persons; and
  - b) the new employer notifies the AMB or BOEMS that the international medical licensee has accepted an offer of employment.
- 10. Requires the employer of the provisional licensee to notify the AMB if the provisional license is terminated or leaves employment for any reason.
- 11. Permits an employer of an international medical provisional licensee to require the licensee to take a competency test at any time during employment.
- 12. Permits the AMB to discipline a provisional licensee or revoke a granted provisional license after conducting a disciplinary action investigation.
- 13. Permits an international medical licensee to appeal the revocation of the provisional license to the Maricopa County Superior Court (Superior Court).
- 14. Requires the Superior Court to reinstate the provisional license if the court finds that the actions of the AMB did not meet the standards for revocation as outlined in statute.
- 15. Defines *provisional licensee*.
- 16. Makes technical and conforming changes.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 9-3-0-0

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## **HB 2447: insurance; reimbursement rates; nurse anesthetist**

**Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits health care insurers that issue, amend or renew a contract or policy from imposing a reimbursement rate for Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNA) services that differ from the reimbursement rates for licensed physicians.

### **History**

*Health care insurers* include disability insurers, group disability insurers, blanket disability insurers, health care services organizations, hospital service corporations and medical service corporations (A.R.S. § [20-1379](#)).

The Arizona Board of Nursing is responsible for the regulation and licensure of CRNAs in Arizona. A CRNA may administer anesthetics under the direction and presence of a physician or surgeon in connection with the preoperative, intraoperative or postoperative care of a patient or as part of a procedure performed by a physician or surgeon in the following settings: 1) a health care institution; 2) an office of a medical doctor, osteopathic physician, dentist or podiatrist; and 3) an ambulance. A CRNA may do the following as part of the care for a patient: 1) issue a medication order for drugs; 2) assess the health status of a patient as it relates to the relative risks associated with anesthetic management; 3) obtain informed consent; 4) order and evaluate laboratory and diagnostic test results and perform point-of-care testing that the CRNA is qualified to perform; 5) order and evaluate radiographic imaging studies that the CRNA is qualified to order and interpret; 6) identify, develop, implement and evaluate an anesthetic plan of care for a patient; 7) take necessary action in response to an emergency situation; and 8) perform any qualified therapeutic procedures (A.R.S. §§ [32-1634.03](#) and [32-1634.04](#)).

The Arizona Medical Board is responsible for the regulation and licensure of medical doctors who meet specified licensure requirements. The Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery is responsible for the regulation and licensure of osteopathic physicians who meet specified licensure requirements (A.R.S. § [32-1422](#) and [32-1822](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits a health care insurer that issues, amends or renews a contract or policy on or after the general effective date of this legislation, from imposing a reimbursement rate for authorized CRNA services that differs from the reimbursement rates for licensed medical doctors or osteopathic physicians. (Sec. 1-4)
2. Clarifies this legislation does not prevent a health care insurer from establishing variable reimbursement rates that are based on quality or performance-based measures. (Sec. 1-4)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 11-0-0-1

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## **HB 2686: physicians; surgical centers; call coverage**

**Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Effective January 1, 2027, deems it unprofessional conduct for a medical doctor or osteopathic physician's failure to annually provide an outpatient surgical center their call-coverage plan when performing surgeries at the outpatient surgical center.

### **History**

A physician is a *Doctor of Medicine* who has received licensure from the Arizona Medical Board authorizing them to operate in the state. A *Doctor of Osteopathy* is also a physician who holds a license, permit or registration to practice osteopathic medicine issued by the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery (A.R.S. §§ [32-1401](#) and [32-1800](#)).

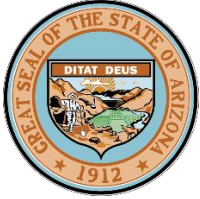
The Arizona Department of Health Services establishes rules for the administration, quality management, contracted services and personnel of outpatient surgical centers ([R9-10-901-905](#)).

Statute requires the governing body of each licensed hospital or outpatient surgical center to require that physicians admitted to practice in the hospital or center to organize into committees or other organizational structures to review professional practices within the hospital or center for the purposes of reducing morbidity, mortality and the improvement of patient care provided in the institution. The review must include the nature, quality and necessity of the care provided and the preventability of complications and deaths occurring in the hospital or center. Such review need not identify the patient or doctor by name but may use a case number or some other such designation (A.R.S. § [36-445](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Deems it unprofessional conduct for a medical doctor or osteopathic physician who performs surgeries at an outpatient surgical center and fails to annually provide the outpatient surgical center with their call-coverage plan, including hospital call coverage. (Sec. 1-2)
2. Requires a physician to provide the outpatient surgical center with an updated call-coverage plan, including hospital call coverage, as changes are made. (Sec. 1-2)
3. Contains an effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 3)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

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**HB 2906: dental board; membership**  
**Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Requires one out of the six licensed dentists who are appointed to the Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners (Dental Board) to be an oral and maxillofacial surgeon.

## History

The [Dental Board](#) examines and licenses individuals who provide dental services. Individuals who provide dental services include dentists, dental therapists, dental hygienists, dental assistants, denturists and dental business entities. The Dental Board also accepts complaints against licensed and unlicensed individuals, investigates allegations and takes disciplinary actions for violations of law. Its mission is to provide professional, courteous service and information to the dental profession and the public through the examination, licensure and the complaint adjudication and enforcement processes; to protect the oral health, safety and welfare of Arizona citizens through a fair and impartial system.

The Dental Board currently consists of six licensed dentists, two licensed dental hygienists, two public members and a business entity member who are appointed by the Governor to four-year terms. A board member is not permitted to serve more than two consecutive terms (A.R.S. § [32-1203](#)).

Oral maxillofacial surgery is a specialized medical field that diagnoses and treats diseases, injuries, and defects in the head, neck, face and jaws, including the hard and soft tissues of this region. The specialty is especially nuanced as it requires dental, medical and surgical skills to offer comprehensive, effective care and thereby enhance functionality and aesthetics. Oral surgeons offer a range of specialized procedures, including but not limited to wisdom tooth removal, dental implants, facial trauma repair, corrective jaw surgery and cleft lip and palate surgery ([American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery](#)).

## Provisions

1. Specifies that out of the six licensed dentists who are appointed to the Dental Board, one must be an oral and maxillofacial surgeon. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

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## **HB 2953: pharmacy board; civil penalties.**

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes limitations on civil penalties issued by the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (ASBP).

### **History**

ASBP regulates the practice of pharmacy and the distribution, sale and storage of prescription medications, prescriptive devices and nonprescription medications. ASBP is charged with licensing pharmacists, pharmacy interns, pharmacy technicians and pharmacy technician trainees and issues permits to pharmacies, drug manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors and suppliers in Arizona.

ASBP may issue nondisciplinary civil penalties or delegate to its Executive Director the authority to issue nondisciplinary civil penalties. These penalties are prescribed by rule and issued using a form approved by ASBP. If a licensee, registrant or permittee fails to pay a nondisciplinary civil penalty, ASBP must hold a hearing on the matter. ASBP may impose a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 to a permittee in violation of any applicable statutes, policies or rules (A.R.S. §§ [32-1904](#) and [32-1927.02](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Limits the maximum civil penalty that ASBP can issue to its licensee's, registrants and permittees to \$25,000 in any six-month period. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows ASBP and its Executive Director to issue a civil penalty less than the maximum civil penalty and consider activities of the licensee, registrant or permittee over the previous 48-months. (Sec. 1)
3. Limits the civil penalty amount that ASBP can issue to permittees that are not directly performing patient care to \$25,000 in the aggregate in any six-month period. (Sec. 2)
4. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: IT DP 7-1-1-1

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**HB 2751: Arizona competes fund; repeal  
Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27  
Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Subjects the Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) Chief Executive Officer's (Officer) responsibility of using Arizona Competes Fund (Fund) monies to legislative appropriations. Continues the Arizona Competes Program (Program) indefinitely by repealing the Program's termination of July 1, 2026.

## **History**

[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](#)).

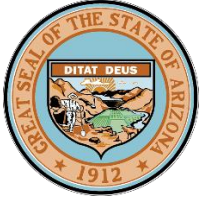
The Officer may negotiate the award of Fund monies, to be paid by grant for: 1) attracting, expanding or retaining Arizona basic enterprises, that achieve the performance and qualification targets developed and that enter into an agreement with the Officer; and 2) supporting and advancing programs and 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. Subjects to legislative appropriations the Officer's requirement of using Fund monies exclusively for the prescribed purposes. (Sec. 1)
2. Continues the Program indefinitely by repealing the Program's termination of July 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes the provision relating to the Program retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 3)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: IT DP 9-0-0-1

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## **HB 2752: commerce authority; trade offices**

**Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Transfers the responsibility of establishing and supervising trade offices, from the Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) Board of Directors (Board) to legislative appropriation. Mandates that the ACA must submit a report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) on the activities of each trade office operated by the ACA the prior fiscal year by December 1 annually.

### **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](#)).

The Board, on behalf of the ACA, may: 1) adopt and use a corporate seal; 2) sue and be sued; 3) enter into contracts as necessary to carry out prescribed purposes and requirements, including intergovernmental agreements and interagency service agreements; and 4) lease real property and improvements to real property for the purposes of the ACA ([A.R.S. § 41-1504](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Changes the responsibility of establishing and supervising trade offices, from the Board to legislative appropriation, for that specific purpose. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the ACA, by December 1 annually, to submit a report to JLBC on the activities of each trade office operated by the ACA the prior fiscal year. (Sec. 1)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: IT DPA 9-0-0-1

## **HB 2753: board of directors; commerce authority**

**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.

### **History**

The mission of the ACA 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, as follows:

- 1) the Governor, who serves as chairperson;
- 2) the Chief Executive Officer;
- 3) 17 private sector business leaders;
- 4) the President of the Senate;
- 5) the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
- 6) the president of the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR);
- 7) the president of each state university under the jurisdiction of ABOR;
- 8) one president of a community college, appointed by a statewide organization of community college presidents;
- 9) the chairperson of the Governor's council on small business, or its successor;
- 10) the chairperson of the workforce Arizona council;
- 11) one member of the rural business development advisory council;
- 12) the president of a statewide organization of incorporated cities and towns; and
- 13) the president of a statewide organization of county boards of supervisors ([A.R.S. § 41- 1502](#)).

### **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)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on International Trade*

1. Includes, as ex officio members without the power to vote, to the Board:
  - a. the ranking minority party member of the Senate Finance Committee, or its successor committee, or the ranking member's designee; and

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

- b. the ranking minority party member of the House of Representatives International Trade Committee, or its successor committee, or the ranking member's designee.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0 | ED DP 6-5-1-0

## **HB 2076: school safety; employee certification; policies**

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Creates the Save Our Children School Safety Program (Program) and Save Our Children School Safety Program Fund (Fund) within the Arizona Department of Education (ADE). Allows an eligible school to adopt policies to authorize employees to carry a concealed firearm on school grounds if prescribed notification, training and certification and confidentiality requirements are met.

### **History**

A school district governing board must prescribe policies and procedures that prohibit a person from carrying or possessing a weapon on school grounds unless the person is a peace officer or has obtained specific authorization from the school administrator ([A.R.S. § 15-341](#)).

Statute details the acts that constitute a person knowingly committing misconduct involving weapons, which include possessing a deadly weapon on school grounds. However, this does not apply to the possession of a firearm in statutorily prescribed circumstances, such as possessing a firearm for use on school grounds in a program approved by the school ([A.R.S. § 13-3102](#)).

The duties of the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training (AZPOST) Board include prescribing minimum qualifications, courses of training and training facility standards for law enforcement officers ([A.R.S. § 41-1822](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Program***

1. Establishes the Program within ADE to strengthen school safety through employee training, medical preparedness and crisis-response capability. (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes ADE to adopt Program rules, policies and procedures. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs ADE, in consultation with the AZPOST Board, to maintain a list of training and certification programs that are approved by AZPOST. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs ADE to post the training and certification programs list on its website. (Sec. 1)
5. Establishes the Fund that:
  - a. is administered by ADE;
  - b. consists of legislative appropriations, gifts, grants and other monies received for the Program; and
  - c. is continuously appropriated and exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 1)
6. Instructs ADE to use Fund monies to provide reimbursements on a first-come, first-served basis for:
  - a. an eligible school that has either:
    - i. paid for its employees to complete a training or certification program listed by ADE; or
    - ii. purchased school safety equipment, medical kits or protective gear for use at school sites;
  - b. an employee of an eligible school who both:
    - i. has paid for and successfully completed a training or certification program listed by ADE; and

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

- ii. is not reimbursed by the eligible school for training or certification program costs. (Sec. 1)
- 7. Requires ADE, by December 31 of each odd-numbered year, to submit a report on the Program to specified individuals and post the report on its website. (Sec. 1)
- 8. Details the information that must be included in the Program report. (Sec. 1)
- 9. Defines *eligible school* as a public or private school that offers instruction in kindergarten or the 1st-12th grades. (Sec. 1)

#### ***School Policies to Carry a Concealed Firearm***

- 10. Authorizes an eligible school to adopt written policies that allow employees to carry a concealed firearm on school grounds if the eligible school:
  - a. notifies local law enforcement agencies and ADE of the number of employees authorized to carry a concealed firearm on school grounds;
  - b. ensures that each authorized employee has a valid certification pursuant to a training and certification program listed by ADE; and
  - c. complies with prescribed confidentiality requirements. (Sec.1)
- 11. Asserts the personally identifiable information of each school employee who participates in a training or certification program listed by ADE or who is authorized to carry a concealed firearm on school grounds is confidential and may not be publicly disclosed. (Sec. 1)
- 12. Specifies personally identifiable information includes the employee's name, training schedule and deployment. (Sec. 1)
- 13. Declares a person who violates the prescribed confidentiality requirements is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)
- 14. Exempts a school employee who has a valid certification from a program listed by ADE and who acts in good faith and consistently with the certification program from civil or criminal liability for their actions in the defense of students, employees or visitors. (Sec. 1)
- 15. States policies adopted by a school that authorize employees to carry a concealed firearm on school grounds constitute a school-approved program for the purposes of statute relating to misconduct involving weapons. (Sec. 1)
- 16. Stipulates a school administrator may authorize an employee to carry a concealed firearm on school grounds only if the eligible school and employee meet the prescribed notification, training and certification and confidentiality requirements. (Sec. 2)

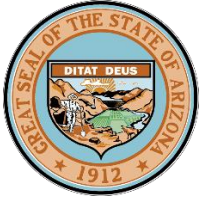
#### ***Uniform Standards for Training and Certification***

- 17. Instructs the AZPOST Board, in consultation with ADE, to establish uniform standards for training and certification programs for which a school or school employee may be reimbursed from the Fund. (Sec. 3)
- 18. Details the uniform standards for initial certification must include at least:
  - a. 4 hours of training on state law use-of-force justification provided by specified individuals;
  - b. 24 hours of firearms, marksmanship, judgment and decision-making training provided by specified individuals;
  - c. 4 hours of tactical emergency casualty care training provided by specified individuals; and
  - d. 8 hours of scenario-based training that demonstrates competency in decision-making, weapons handling and medical intervention. (Sec. 3)
- 19. Requires the uniform standards for annual recertification to include an AZPOST Board-prescribed firearms qualification course. (Sec. 3)
- 20. Instructs the AZPOST Board to:
  - a. accept applications for training and certification programs to be included on the list maintained by ADE;

- b. approve an application for a training and certification program that meets or exceeds the uniform standards for training and certification; and
  - c. monitor approved training and certification programs to ensure each program satisfies the uniform standards for training and certification. (Sec. 3)
21. Requires AZPOST to remove a program provider from the list of training and certification maintained by ADE if:
- a. the program falls below the uniform standards for training and certification; and
  - b. the program provider fails to correct the deficiencies. (Sec. 3)

***Miscellaneous***

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session  
Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

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**HB 2136: civil terrorism; disorderly conduct; subversion**  
**Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Creates new statutory offenses for civil terrorism and subversion and expands Arizona's racketeering laws to treat civil terrorism, subversion, felony disorderly conduct and riot as predicate acts for racketeering charges. It also increases penalties for disorderly conduct and obstructing a highway when the offense is committed in concert with two or more other people.

## History

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

Statute classifies disorderly conduct as a class 1 misdemeanor if, with the intent to disturb the peace, a person: 1) engages in fighting or other seriously disruptive behavior; 2) makes unreasonable noise; 3) uses abusive or offensive language with the intent to provoke retaliation; or 4) refuses to obey a lawful order to disperse, and a class 6 felony if the person, with the intent to disturb the peace, recklessly handles, displays or discharges a deadly weapon or other dangerous instrument ([A.R.S. § 13-2904](#)).

Statute makes it unlawful to obstruct a highway or public thoroughfare and establishes penalties if a person:

- 1) recklessly interferes with the passage of any highway or public thoroughfare by creating an unreasonable hazard, classifying it as a class 2 misdemeanor, or a class 1 misdemeanor if it is a person's second violation within 24 months;
- 2) intentionally activates a pedestrian signal to stop traffic in order to solicit a driver for a donation or business, classifying it as a class 3 misdemeanor; or
- 3) intentionally obstructs the passage of a highway or public entrance that prevents other persons from gaining access to a governmental meeting or hearing, classifying it as a class 1 misdemeanor ([A.R.S. § 13-2906](#)).

## Provisions

1. Establishes that a person commits *civil terrorism* if the person commits an unlawful act with the intent to coerce or intimidate a civilian population, classifying it as a class 5 felony. (Sec. 2)
2. Establishes that a person commits *subversion* if the person commits an unlawful act with the intent to:
  - a. advance the interests of a terrorist organization;
  - b. attempt to act as a foreign government agent; or
  - c. subvert the government of Arizona or the United States. (Sec. 2)
3. Establishes that a person who commits subversion is guilty of a class 5 felony. (Sec. 2)

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4. Enhances the penalties for disorderly conduct if the offense is committed by a group comprised of at least three persons to be:
  - a. a class 5 felony if the persons recklessly handle, display or discharge a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; and
  - b. a class 6 felony for all other forms of disorderly conduct. (Sec. 3)
5. Enhances penalties for obstructing a highway or other public thoroughfare, if the offense if committed by a group of at least three persons, to be a class 6 felony. (Sec. 4)
6. Amends the definition of *terrorism* to exclude civil terrorism. (Sec. 1)
7. Amends the definition of *racketeering* to include felony disorderly conduct, riot, civil terrorism and subversion as predicate acts. (Sec. 1)
8. Contains an effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 5)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 3, 4)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

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## **HB 2411: coerced abortion; abortion-inducing drugs**

**Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Makes it a class 2 felony for a person to knowingly administer or give an abortion-inducing drug to a pregnant woman with the intent to cause an abortion, without her consent or knowledge.

### **History**

Barring any mitigating or aggravating factors or specific fact patterns, a first-time offender who has been convicted of a class 2 felony can expect between 4 and 10 years in prison, up to 7 years of supervised probation and a fine of up to \$150,000 (A.R.S. § [13-702](#); [13-902](#); [13-801](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Establishes that a person commits coerced abortion if he knowingly administers or gives an abortion-inducing drug to a pregnant woman with the intent to cause an abortion without her knowledge or consent. (Sec. 1)
2. Classifies coerced abortion as a class 2 felony. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that a person may still be prosecuted under any other law if the coerced abortion causes death or bodily injury to the pregnant woman or an unborn child. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *abortion-inducing drug* to mean any medicine, drug, combination of drugs, chemicals or any other substance that is used with the intent of causing an abortion. (Sec. 1)
5. Outlines drugs and treatments that are specifically included or excluded from the aforementioned definition. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0 | APPROP DPA 17-1-0-0

## **HB 2418: appropriation; major incident task forces**

**Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Appropriates the sum of \$600,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) to distribute evenly to the five major incident division task forces.

### **History**

ACJC is a board of 22 members, with 5 being specified positions within the executive and judicial branches and 17 being appointed by the Governor. ACJC is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the criminal justice apparatus of the state of Arizona with specific duties including:

1. tracking criminal justice legislation and implementing it as required;
2. coordinating statewide efforts to improve criminal justice information and data sharing;
3. preparing and providing reports on the criminal justice system upon the request of the Governor or Legislature; and
4. adopting rules for the purpose of allocating fund monies as provided by law ([A.R.S. § 41-2405](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Appropriates the sum of \$600,000 from the state GF in FY 2027 to the ACJC to distribute evenly to the five major incident division task forces. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Appropriations*

1. Requires that the funds be evenly distributed to the sheriff offices of the major incident division task forces located in Cochise, Coconino, Navajo, Pinal and Yuma counties.
2. Directs the ACJC to also distribute the \$600,000 appropriated in FY 26 evenly among the aforementioned sheriff offices.

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 8-0-1-0

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## **HB 2662: parenting time; expert testimony; qualifications**

**Sponsor: Representative Peña, LD 23**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Outlines enhanced requirements for expert testimony and evidence that may be used in a parenting time proceeding in which a parent is alleged to have committed domestic violence or abuse.

### **History**

A parent who is not granted sole or joint legal decision-making is entitled to reasonable parenting time to ensure that the minor child has substantial, frequent, meaningful and continuing contact with the parent unless the court finds, after a hearing, that parenting time would endanger the child's physical, mental, moral or emotional health. A parenting time hearing may be requested under the following conditions:

- 1) a parent in any proceeding for marital dissolution, legal separation, annulment, paternity or modification of an earlier decree or judgment requests one; or
- 2) a person other than a parent, files a petition for third party rights (A.R.S. § [25-403.01](#); [25-402](#)).

Statute defines *parenting time* to mean the schedule of time during which each parent has access to a child at specified times ([A.R.S. § 25-401](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires an expert witness, if testifying regarding alleged domestic violence or abuse, to have demonstrated both expertise and clinical experience in working with victims of domestic violence or abuse before the court may take his testimony in any parenting time proceeding in which a parent is alleged to have committed domestic violence or abuse. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates the aforementioned expertise not be solely of a forensic nature. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires all psychological testing, principles, diagnoses or concepts used by the aforementioned expert witness to have been empirically established and generally accepted as valid and reliable. (Sec. 1)
4. Restricts the court from using any evidence relating to polygraph examinations, voice-stress analysis or other psychological measures. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 5-4-0-0

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## **HB 2966: dangerous crimes against children; probation.**

**Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

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

### **History**

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

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

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

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits the court from terminating or shortening the probationary period of any person convicted of a dangerous crime against children for any reason or at any time. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
2. Contains an applicability clause mandating that the act applies to all persons who:
  - a. are currently serving a term of lifetime probation for a dangerous crime against children when the act takes effect; or
  - b. are convicted of an offense that is considered a dangerous crime against children and is placed on lifetime probation on or after when this Act takes effect. (Sec 4)
3. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec 5)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

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## **HB 2970: fraudulent schemes; artifices; jurisdiction**

**Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Asserts, in prosecuting the offense of fraudulent schemes and artifices, that the state need not prove that all acts occurred within Arizona or within a single local jurisdiction.

### **History**

Under [A.R.S. § 13-2310](#), it is a class 2 felony to knowingly obtain any benefit through a scheme or artifice to defraud using false pretenses, misrepresentations, promises or material omissions. If the scheme involved a benefit with a value of \$100,000 or more, or the marketing of opioids, then the offender is largely ineligible for probation, pardon or other forms of early release. A *scheme or artifice to defraud* means a scheme that deprives a person of the intangible right of honest services.

### **Provisions**

1. Provides that, in a prosecution for fraudulent schemes and artifices, the state is not required to establish that all the acts which constitute the violation occurred within Arizona or one of its subdivisions. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts that it is not a defense that not all the acts which constitute the violation occurred within Arizona or one of its subdivisions. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

## **HB 2023: land divisions; disclosure affidavit; recording**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Modifies the information required for an affidavit of disclosure for selling certain parcels of land.

### **History**

The seller and any subsequent seller of five or fewer parcels of non-subdivided land in an unincorporated area of a county is required to complete and furnish, at least seven days before the transfer of the property, a written affidavit of disclosure to the buyer. The buyer is required to acknowledge receipt of the affidavit and has the right to rescind the sales transaction for a period of five days after the affidavit of disclosure is furnished to the buyer. Subsequent affidavits supersede any previous affidavits.

Statute outlines information an affidavit of disclosure must contain. The seller must provide a notarized certification that the affidavit information is true, complete and correct. The seller is required to record the executed affidavit of disclosure at the same time that the deed is recorded. If the seller is a trustee of a subdivision trust, the disclosure affidavit must be provided by the subdivision trust beneficiary ([A.R.S. § 33-422](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires an affidavit of disclosure be completed by the seller and contain all statutorily specified information. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a licensed escrow agent to record the affidavit of disclosure at a seller's request. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires a subsequent seller or licensed escrow agent for the subsequent transaction to complete and record a subsequently executed affidavit. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that a licensed escrow agent who records an affidavit or subsequent affidavit is not liable for any inaccurate or omitted information. (Sec. 1)
5. Expands the information required in an affidavit of disclosure to include:
  - a. specified information about a property's private well, if applicable; and
  - b. specified information about a property's on-site wastewater treatment facility and its inspection, if applicable. (Sec. 1)
6. Exempts trustee's sales, execution sales, mortgage foreclosures and sales by a personal representative of an estate from being required to provide an affidavit. (Sec. 1)
7. Adds informative notices to affidavit language, including notice that:
  - a. it is a buyer's responsibility to inspect a private well;
  - b. water delivery systems or water hauling may be required depending on geologic conditions;
  - c. water hauling is acceptable;
  - d. septic systems are lawful;
  - e. cesspools are not lawful; and
  - f. cesspools cannot be used for sewage disposal by an individual. (Sec. 1)

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

8. Requires the beneficiary of a subdivision trust to provide the outlined disclosure affidavit if the seller is a trustee of a subdivision trust. (Sec. 1)
9. Specifies that a seller or subsequent seller does not include a personal representative acting on behalf of an estate that is selling the property. (Sec. 1)
10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

## **HB 2100: small land subdivision; requirements**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Allows a county board of supervisors to adopt regulations to authorize small land subdivisions if certain requirements are met. Authorizes the Real Estate Commissioner to inspect and issue reports allowing for the sale of small land subdivisions.

### **History**

The county board of supervisors (BOS) in a county regulates the subdivision of all lands within its corporation limits, excluding any subdivisions that are regulated by municipalities ([A.R.S. § 11-821](#)).

The Real Estate Commissioner is the head authority within the Arizona Department of Real Estate (ADRE). ADRE exists to protect the public interest through licensure and regulation of the real estate profession (A.R.S. §§ [32-2102](#), [32-2107](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows a county BOS to adopt ordinances and regulations allowing small land subdivisions of six to ten parcels if all parcels:
  - a. are two acres or more in size; and
  - b. are not subject to assured water supply or adequate water supply requirements. (Sec. 1)
2. Prescribes requirements for an applicant to propose a small land subdivision. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs a county BOS to notify the ADRE upon authorization of use for a small land subdivision. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 2)
5. Modifies the definition for *subdivision* or *subdivided lands*. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires a small land subdivider, prior to offering land within a small land subdivision for sale or lease, to notify the Real Estate Commissioner in writing of the subdivider's intention. (Sec. 5)
7. Requires the Real Estate Commissioner to issue a small land subdivision public report permitting the sale or lease of the lots or parcels provided that there are no grounds for denial. (Sec. 5)
8. Outlines information the small land subdivision report must contain. (Sec. 5)
9. Assesses civil penalties for the sale or lease of a small land subdivision without registration of a public report and provides a timeline for the penalty to be assessed. (Sec. 7)
10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-9)

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

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## **HB 2147: deer; taking; landowner permits**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) to issue landowner permits for deer hunting on private lands and outlines exemptions.

### **History**

The AZGFD manages wildlife populations in Arizona through the administration of hunting and fishing license programs, enforcement actions for the unlawful taking of game and wildlife habitat protection and development. A five-member commission appointed by the Governor oversees the operations of AZGFD ([A.R.S. §§ 17-201 et. seq.](#)).

[Title 17, Chapter 3](#) (Taking and Handling of Wildlife) outlines statutes regulating hunting and transporting hunted animals. A person in this state cannot take wildlife without a valid license or a commission-approved proof of purchase. A person must carry the license or proof of purchase and produce it on request to any game ranger, wildlife manager or peace officer ([A.R.S. § 17-331](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires AZGFD to issue a landowner permit for the taking of deer on private lands. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs AZGFD to issue a landowner permit if the Arizona Game and Fish Commission determines the permit is necessary to reduce conflicts between people and wildlife and to provide sport hunting opportunities consistent with AZGFD rules. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies AZGFD may not issue a landowner permit for the taking of deer if the total number of permits issued for deer exceeds 10% of the total number of tags issued for deer through the general lottery draw during the calendar year. (Sec. 1)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

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## **HB 2158: predatory animals; definition**

**Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands the definition of *predatory animals* to include bears, cougars, mountain lions and wolves.

### **History**

Currently, *predatory animals* means foxes, skunks, coyotes and bobcats. Bobcats are fur-bearing animals. Nongame animals are all wildlife excluding game mammals, game birds, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals and aquatic wildlife ([A.R.S. § 17-101](#)).

Monies from the grazing fees of grazing districts may be expended within a county for the sake of predatory animal control ([A.R.S. § 37-726](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Adds bears, cougars, mountain lions and wolves to the definition of *predatory animals*. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

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## **HB 2159: Mexican wolves; landowner permits; rules**

**Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires the Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) issue a landowner a permit for the taking of Mexican wolves in specified areas. Allows AZGFD to adopt rules to establish a voluntary compensated incentive program for the trapping of Mexican wolves.

### **History**

The Mexican Gray Wolf Reintroduction Program began in 1998 under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The program is overseen and implemented by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) ([FWS](#)).

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

[Title 17, Chapter 3](#) outlines the regulation of hunting and transporting of hunted animals. A person in this state cannot take wildlife without a valid license or a Commission-approved proof of purchase. A person must carry the license or proof of purchase and produce it on request to any game ranger, wildlife manager or peace officer ([A.R.S. § 17-331](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires AZGFD issue a landowner a permit for the taking of Mexican wolves on:
  - a. the landowner's private land; and
  - b. public and State Trust lands leased to the landowner for grazing purposes. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates AZGFD may only issue a permit to a lessee that owns private land in the state. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows AZGFD to adopt rules to establish a voluntary compensated incentive program for the humane and non-lethal trapping of Mexican wolves that would otherwise be taken pursuant to this act. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires AZGFD to issue a permit if the Commission determines one is necessary to reduce conflicts between Mexican wolves and humans and property. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires AZGFD issue a permit to provide sport hunting opportunities consistent with AZGFD rules. (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

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## **HB 2162: game and fish commission; membership.**

**Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires at least one member of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission be a cattleman or a rancher.

### **History**

The Arizona Game and Fish Commission (Commission) is responsible for establishing the rules and regulations for managing, conserving and protecting wildlife. The Commission is comprised of five members appointed by the Governor who serve five-year terms. Of the five members, not more than three members can be of the same political party and no two members may be residents of the same county. Members must be well informed about wildlife and requirements for its conservation. Commission members who attend general or specific meetings or perform official duties receive \$30 for each day engaged in the service of the Commission and are paid monthly from the Arizona Game and Fish Fund (A.R.S. §§ [17-201](#), [17-231](#), [38-211](#), [38-611](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires that at least one member of the Commission be a cattleman or a rancher. (Sec. 1)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: LARA DPA 6-1-0-1

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## **HB 2197: unlawful camping; stock; wildlife; access**

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Strikes a condition relating to the location of a campsite that, if met, would make said campsite unlawful.

### **History**

Currently, it is unlawful for a person to camp within 1/4th mile of a natural water hole containing water or a man-made watering facility containing water in such a place that wildlife or domestic stock will be denied access to the only reasonable available water ([A.R.S. § 17-308](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Removes a condition that, if met, would prohibit a person from camping near watering holes and/or watering facilities. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Land, Agriculture and Rural Affairs*

1. Prohibits a person from camping within 300 yards of a natural water hole or man-made watering facility in a location that domestic stock could be denied access. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts that anyone who violates this is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)
3. Modifies the distance in existing unlawful camping statute to 300 yards from 1/4 mile. (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: LARA DPA 5-3-0-0

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**HB 2497: right to hunt; fish; harvest**  
**Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Prescribes the citizens of Arizona with the right to lawfully hunt, fish and harvest wildlife. Outlines jurisdiction over the regulation of game and fish and state policy of wildlife management.

## History

Current law designates the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) with administering the laws relating to wildlife, watercraft and off-highway vehicles. AZGFD accomplishes this through hunting and fishing license programs, wildlife habitat protection, educational programs and certain law enforcement actions. Control of the AZGFD is vested in the, gubernatorial appointed five member, Arizona Game and Fish Commission (Commission) (A.R.S. §§ [17-201](#), [17-231](#)).

## Provisions

1. Entitles the citizens of Arizona the right to lawfully hunt, fish and harvest wildlife. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts, through existing statute, that wildlife is the property of Arizona and is held in trust for the benefit of the citizens of Arizona. (Sec. 1)
3. States the Legislature has the exclusive authority to regulate hunting, fishing and harvesting wildlife. (Sec. 1)
4. Authorizes the Legislature to delegate rulemaking authority to the Commission. (Sec. 1)
5. Prohibits any law, rule or policy enacted or adopted, by the Legislature or the Commission, from unreasonably restricting:
  - a. hunting, fishing and harvesting wildlife; or
  - b. the use of traditional means and methods. (Sec. 1)
6. Declares it is the policy of Arizona that public hunting and fishing are the preferred means of managing and controlling wildlife. (Sec. 1)
7. Clarifies this act does not modify:
  - a. any provision of common law; or
  - b. any law relating to trespass or property rights. (Sec. 1)
8. Cites this legislation as the *Arizona Right to Hunt Act*. (Sec. 2)

## Amendments

*Committee on Land, Agriculture and Rural Affairs*

1. 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: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

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## **HB 2787: federal nullification; Mexican wolf; reintroduction**

**Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits the state, any state agency, political subdivision and any actor or state employee from using any resources to enforce, administer or cooperate with the Mexican Wolf Reintroduction Program pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

### **History**

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

The Livestock Loss Board's duties include establishing and implementing procedures to compensate landowners, lessees or livestock operators for wolf depredation on livestock and establishing requirements for reporting and demonstrating wolf depredation on livestock ([A.R.S. § 17-492](#))([AZGFD](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits the state, any agency or political subdivision of this state and any employee of this state or an agency or political subdivision of this state acting in the employee's official capacity from using any resources to enforce, administer or cooperate with the Mexican Wolf Reintroduction Program pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that this act does not apply to the Livestock Loss Program. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 2)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

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## **HCM2006: endangered species act; urging reform**

**Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requests the President, Congress of the United States and other relevant departments to reform the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and adopt policies to reduce regulatory requirements.

### **History**

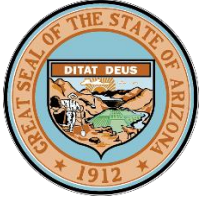
The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and their habitats. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service implement the program.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Arizona manages millions of acres of rangeland that are available for livestock grazing, including 770 active grazing permits and leases on 841 allotments ([16 U.S.C. 1531](#))(BLM).

### **Provisions**

1. Requests that the President and the Congress of the United States reform the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.
2. Requests the Director of the United States Bureau of Land Management, the Chief of the United States Forest Service and the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service adopt policies necessary to reduce regulatory requirements on ranchers and prevent lease cancellations and evictions on federally controlled grazing lands in the West due to the implementation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.
3. Directs the Arizona Secretary of State to transmit the memorial to specified individuals.

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

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## **HB 2026: assured water supply; commingling**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Specifies that the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR), for the purposes of determining water availability as it relates to a certificate of assured water supply, may consider only the proposed sources of the water supply regardless of whether the water is distributed through a delivery system that is commingled with other water sources.

### **History**

A certificate of assured water supply acknowledges that there is sufficient groundwater, surface water or effluent of adequate quality that will continue to be available for at least 100 years; the water will be physically available; the applicant has legal rights to the water; the water provider or developer has the financial capability to construct the water delivery system; and the water's use is consistent with the Active Management Area's management plan ([ADWR](#)).

*An assured water supply means:*

- 1) a supply of sufficient groundwater, surface water or effluent of adequate quality that will be legally, physically and continuously available to meet proposed water needs for at least 100 years;
- 2) the projected groundwater use is consistent with the AMA's management plan and management goal; and
- 3) there is demonstrated financial capability to build the infrastructure necessary to make water available for the proposed use ([A.R.S. § 45-576](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows the Director of ADWR, for the purposes of determining water availability, to consider only the proposed sources of the water supply dedicated to the proposed use, regardless of whether the water is distributed through a delivery system that is commingled with other water sources. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

## **HB 2027: physical availability; review; designated providers**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Director from adopting rules that apply Pinal active management area (AMA) statute(s) to a city or town in the Phoenix AMA that has received a designation of assured water supply. Requires the ADWR Director to review availability of groundwater and stored water in the Phoenix AMA.

### **History**

Under the Groundwater Management Act, someone who plans to sell or lease subdivided lands in an AMA must obtain an Assured Water Supply (AWS) certificate from the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) or obtain a commitment for water service from a city, town or private water company that has an AWS designation. Otherwise, a municipality or county cannot approve that subdivision plat, and the State Real Estate Commissioner will not authorize the sale or lease of the subdivided lands.

An AWS means: 1) sufficient groundwater, surface water or effluent of adequate quality that will be legally, physically and continuously available to meet proposed water needs for at least 100 years; 2) projected groundwater use is consistent with the management plan and achieving the AMA's management goal; and 3) demonstrating the financial capability to build the facilities necessary to make water available for the proposed use.

The Director is required to designate cities and towns in AMAs where an AWS exists. Prior to 1998, a city or town that had entered a contract for Central Arizona Project water was deemed to continue to have an assured water supply. Beginning in 1998, the determination that a city or town has an AWS is subject to review by the Director. The Director may determine that a city or town does not have an AWS ([A.R.S. § 45-576](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits the ADWR Director from adopting rules that apply the Pinal AMA statute(s) to a city or town in the Phoenix AMA that has received an AWS designation. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the ADWR Director to review, within 30 days after the effective date of this act, the physical availability of groundwater and stored water of each city or town in the Phoenix AMA that has received an AWS designation. (Sec. 2)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water*

1. Prohibits the Director, if the Director applies Pinal AMA statute to the Phoenix AMA, from reviewing the physical availability of groundwater to be included in an application for a certificate of AWS in the AMA if the applicant enrolls as a member land in a multi-county water conservation district. (Sec. 1)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

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## **HB 2028: DWR; application; administrative completeness**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Removes an exemption for an application to the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to be appealed if found not to be administratively complete.

### **History**

Under current administrative procedure statute, a state agency is required to issue written notice of administrative completeness or deficiencies to an applicant for a license within the administrative completeness review time frame. If an agency determines an application for a license is not administratively complete, the agency is required to include a comprehensive list of the specific deficiencies in the written notice.

If the agency issues a written notice of deficiencies within the administrative completeness timeframe, the administrative completeness review time frame and the overall time frame are suspended from the date the notice is issued until the date that the agency receives the missing information from the applicant.

If an agency does not issue a written notice of administrative completeness or deficiencies within the administrative completeness review time frame, the application is deemed administratively complete. If an agency issues timely written notice of deficiencies, an application is not complete until the agency receives all requested information.

Currently, except for an application submitted to ADWR, a determination by an agency that an application is not administratively complete is an appealable agency action, which, if timely initiated, entitles the applicant to an adjudication on the merits of the administrative completeness of the application ([A.R.S. § 41-1074](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Removes the exemption of an application to ADWR from being eligible for appeal if determined to be not administratively complete. (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: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

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## **HB 2031: grandfathered right; Willcox AMA; extension**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

An emergency measure that requires a person claiming a grandfathered right in the Willcox active management area (AMA) to file for a certificate of grandfathered right within 27 months of the designation date.

### **History**

On December 19, 2024, the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Director issued a findings, decision and order to designate the Willcox Groundwater Basin as a subsequent AMA. The date of designation was January 8, 2025 ([A.R.S. § 45-402\(7\)\(b\)](#)).

Persons seeking to use groundwater within AMAs are required to apply for a certificate of grandfathered right with ADWR no later than 15 months after the date of the designation. Grandfathered rights are withdrawal rights based on historic pumping, the five-year period preceding the call for the election or the five-year period preceding the designation of the AMA ([A.R.S. § 45-476](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Declares a person claiming a grandfathered right, in the Willcox AMA, must file an application with ADWR for a certificate of grandfathered right no later than 27 months after the date of designation of the AMA. (Sec. 1)
2. Repeals, on January 1, 2027, the period for application for a certificate of grandfathered right in the Willcox AMA. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes the legislation retroactive to January 8th, 2025. (Sec. 2)
4. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 3)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 9-1-0-0

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## **HB 2078: reclamation plans; aggregate mining; notice**

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands public notice requirements of owners or operators of aggregate mining units.

### **History**

Reclamation means measures that are taken on surface disturbances at exploration operations and aggregate mining units to achieve stability and safety consistent with post aggregate mining land use. All aggregate mining sites which disturb over five acres of private land must submit a reclamation plan and pay fees for the review and processing of their reclamation plans.

The Arizona State Mine Inspector (SMI) must approve reclamation plans for proposed aggregate mining units (A.R.S. §§ [27-1201](#), [27-1202](#), [27-1271](#), [27-1276](#))(SMI).

### **Provisions**

1. Broadens public notice requirements of owners or operators of aggregate mining units.
2. States that the notice requirements:
  - a. apply only to new proposed reclamation plans for aggregate mining operations that are submitted to SMI from and after September 15, 2024; and
  - b. may be satisfied by providing prior public notices relating to special use, rezoning, annexation or other public notices if they were distributed or displayed within at least a one-half mile radius of the aggregate mining operation. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes the legislation retroactive to September 15, 2024. (Sec. 2)
4. 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: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

## **HB 2094: assured water supply; certificate; model**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

An emergency measure that requires the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to review the merits of certain applications for certificates of assured water supply and subsequently issue a new written determination of action.

### **History**

Currently, a person who plans to sell or lease subdivided lands in an active management area (AMA) must apply for and obtain a Certificate of Assured Water Supply (Certificate) from the ADWR Director before presenting the plat for approval to the city, town or county in which the land is located, where such is required, and before filing with the Arizona Department of Real Estate Commissioner a notice of intention to offer such lands for sale or lease ([A.R.S. § 45-576](#)).

The ADWR Director must issue a Certificate if the applicant demonstrates:

- 1) sufficient supplies of water are physically available to meet the estimated water demand of the subdivision;
- 2) sufficient supplies of water are continuously available to meet the estimated water demand of the subdivision;
- 3) sufficient supplies of water are legally available to meet the estimated water demand of the subdivision;
- 4) the sources of water are of adequate quality;
- 5) the applicant has the financial capability to construct adequate delivery, storage, and treatment works for the subdivision;
- 6) the proposed use of groundwater withdrawn within an AMA is consistent with the management plan in effect at the time of the application; and
- 7) the proposed use of groundwater withdrawn within an AMA is consistent with the achievement of the management goal ([A.C.C. R12-15-704](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires ADWR, upon request of an applicant, to review an application for a Certificate and issue a new written determination of action if:
  - a. the application is for a Certificate for land in the Phoenix AMA;
  - b. the application was submitted between January 26, 2021 and August 31, 2023;
  - c. ADWR has not issued the applicant a Certificate as of the effective date of this act; and
  - d. the municipal provider for the land covered by the application has submitted to ADWR a notice of intent to serve that meets prescribed conditions. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the minimum amount of excess groundwater that the municipal provider is obligated to annually report to the Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGR) to be reduced by

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

the long-term storage credits (LTSCs) transferred to CAGR D by the municipal provider, if a municipal provider enters into a member service area agreement with CAGR D. (Sec. 1)

3. Prohibits CAGR D's purchase of LTSCs offered by a municipal provider, pursuant to this act, from affecting the annual replenishment assessment charged against parcels of member land contained within the land covered by the Certificate. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires ADWR to determine that an application for a Certificate meets the physical availability requirements for groundwater if the application was supported by using either the 2006-2009 Salt River valley regional model or the 2006 Lower Hassayampa Sub-basin groundwater flow model. (Sec. 1)
5. Mandates ADWR notify all applicants that are eligible, pursuant to this act, to have their determinations of assured water supply reviewed to notify each eligible applicant within 10 days of the effective date of this measure. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows applicants to request ADWR either review their pending applications or resubmit and request review of a withdrawn application. (Sec. 1)
7. Designates that Certificates issued pursuant to this act must retroactively apply as if issued in calendar year 2023 for the inclusion in the base supply of physically available groundwater for the municipal provider on issuance of the designation of assured water supply. (Sec. 1)
8. Repeals on January 1, 2029. (Sec. 1)
9. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

## **HB 2095: assured water supply; well depth**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Increases factors to be determined by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Director in determining depth to water as it relates to determining assured water supply.

### **History**

A certificate of assured water supply acknowledges that there is sufficient groundwater, surface water or effluent of adequate quality that will continue to be available for at least 100 years; the water will be physically available; the applicant has legal rights to the water; the water provider or developer has the financial capability to construct the water delivery system; and the water's use is consistent with the Active Management Area's (AMA) management plan. An applicant for a certificate of assured water supply is required to provide a copy of a hydrological study if groundwater resources are intended to be used as a part of the supply. The hydrological study must demonstrate an assured supply of groundwater exists for the proposed use by the applicant ([A.R.S. § 45-577](#))(ADWR).

Currently, the ADWR Director, in determining depth to water for the purposes of making a determination of an assured water supply, must consider the combination of the:

- 1) existing rate of decline;
- 2) proposed withdrawals; and
- 3) expected water requirements of all recorded lots that are not yet served water and that are located in the service area of a municipal provider ([A.R.S. § 45-576](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Expands the factors the ADWR Director must consider when determining depth to water to include the volume of unreplenished groundwater that an applicant proposes to use. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires ADWR to find the aforementioned volume of unreplenished groundwater is physically available if ADWR's groundwater model for the AMA, upon expiration of 100 years of pumping, shows the annual volume of unreplenished groundwater at the exact point of withdrawal is equal to or less than the lesser of:
  - a. the depth to bedrock below the point of withdrawal;
  - b. 1,100 ft below land surface, in the Pinal AMA; or
  - c. 1,000 ft below land surface, in the Phoenix AMA. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water*

1. Modifies the definition of sufficient groundwater. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes, from the definition of *assured water supply* and reinserts, as a separate subsection, the requirement that ADWR find the volume of unreplenished groundwater proposed to be used is physically available. (Sec. 1)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

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## **HB 2101: supply and demand; assessment; groundwater**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands the information required in the water supply and demand assessments of groundwater basins.

### **History**

The Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Director is required to prepare and issue, not later than the first of December each year, a water supply and demand assessment for at least six of the 51 groundwater basins in the state. The ADWR Director must ensure that a water supply and demand assessment is completed for all groundwater basins and initial active management areas (AMAs) at least once every five years. The ADWR Director is allowed to contract with outside entities to perform some or all of the assessments so long as said entities are identified in the assessment ([A.R.S. § 45-105](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires the ADWR Director include, in a five-year supply and demand assessment, the following:
  - a. average depth-to-static level at the end of the assessment period, along with average net increase or decrease;
  - b. maximum and average bedrock depth at the deepest point;
  - c. total number of active index wells;
  - d. average distance between active index wells;
  - e. average geographic distribution or density of active index wells;
  - f. total volume of, and total number of years' worth of groundwater available to its maximum depth at the end of the assessment period;
  - g. total number of active and passive stormwater and groundwater recharge projects; and
  - h. total volume of increased groundwater recharged due to active and passive stormwater and groundwater recharge projects in each of the five years preceding the end of the assessment period.(Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

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## **HB 2102: domestic water improvement districts; hauling**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands the allowed purposes for establishing an improvement district. Enables an improvement district formed in an active management area (AMA) for water hauling to exercise the power of eminent domain for specified purposes.

### **History**

A *domestic water improvement district* is a county improvement district that is formed for the purpose of constructing or improving a domestic water delivery system or purchasing an existing domestic water delivery system and, if necessary, making improvements to the system or a converted district.

Currently, the process to establish a domestic water improvement district can begin after a petition is filed with the clerk of the county board of supervisors (BOS) that is signed by a majority of real property owners within the proposed district. Upon receipt of the petition, the county BOS sets a date within 45 days for a public hearing on the establishment and appointment of the board of directors for the improvement district (A.R.S. §§ [48-1011 et. seq.](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Expands the definition of *waterworks* to include *standpipes*. (Sec. 1)
2. Includes a domestic water delivery system that is located in a subsequent AMA for the purpose of delivering water through water hauling as a valid reason for establishing an improvement district. (Sec. 2)
3. Adds wells and standpipes as waterworks the board of directors of an improvement district can manage. (Sec. 3)
4. Stipulates that an improvement district formed in an AMA for the purpose of delivering water through water hauling may exercise the power of eminent domain only for acquiring a site in the subsequent AMA for the construction and access to a single well and a standpipe for water hauling. (Sec. 3)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-3)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

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**HB 2103: water improvements program; water hauling**  
**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Allows a county board of supervisors to use water improvement program monies to provide residential real property owners with financial assistance for water hauling for water delivery.

## **History**

Currently, a county board of supervisors (BOS) may establish a program to allow persons to make gifts, grants or donations for the purpose of providing financial assistance, to qualified owners of residential real property, for making improvements to an existing drinking water well or providing for a water delivery system for the residents.

A county BOS is required to designate an entity to operate the program. The entity may be a county agency, department or division or may be a private, nonprofit corporation as determined by the county BOS.

Such a program must: 1) limit grant recipients to persons who are low-income or fixed-income owners of residential property; 2) develop application criteria and criteria for awarding grants; and 3) restrict a grant recipient's use of grant monies to deepening an existing drinking water well for the recipient's residence or to plumbing or replumbing the recipient's residence for a water delivery system. A county BOS may not use general county monies for grants under the program ([A.R.S. § 11-254.09](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Expands the projects eligible for grant monies from a county water improvement financial assistance program to include water hauling. (Sec. 1)
2. Modifies the list of eligible uses of grant monies to include the acquisition or installation of water storage tanks for storing hauled water. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

## **HB 2150: continuation; state land department**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Continues the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) for four years.

### **History**

The ASLD manages state lands, which includes state trust lands and lands otherwise owned by Arizona. Management, sale and lease of state land are outlined in statute and the Arizona Constitution (A.R.S. §§ [37-101](#), [37-102](#), [37-281](#), [37-232](#), [37-240](#)) ([Constitution of Arizona, Article 10](#)).

The House Natural Resources, Energy and Water Committee of Reference (COR) and the Senate Natural Resources COR held a joint public meeting on Tuesday, January 20, 2026 to review and consider ASLD's responses to the sunset factors. The COR recommended that the Legislature continue the Council for four years. The Council terminates on July 1, 2026, unless continued by the Legislature ([A.R.S. § 41-3026.05](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Continues the ASLD until July 1, 2030. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals the ASLD on July 1, 2030. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 4)
4. Contains a legislative purpose statement. (Sec. 3)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water*

1. Requires the State Land Commissioner to provide quarterly updates, of the activities the Department is taking to improve its internal and administrative workings, to the chairpersons of the House Natural Resources, Energy and Water Committee of Reference and Senate Natural Resources Committee of Reference. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires on or before July 1, 2028 and upon notification from the Auditor General by a certain date that the House Natural Resources, Energy and Water Committee of Reference and Senate Natural Resources Committee of Reference hold a public hearing in which the Department provides updates regarding their strategic plan. (Sec. 5)
3. Modifies the requirements of the Commissioner as it relates to conceptual land use plans. (Sec. 2)
4. Designates a conceptual land use plan, upon the commissioner's approval, as the controlling land use designation for state lands and as superseding any conflicting zoning. (Sec. 2)
5. Modifies the requirements of the Commissioner regarding five year disposition plans that includes mandated actions within two years of the effective date of this act and reporting to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Sec. 6)

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

6. Inserts a legislative findings section. (Sec. 7)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 10-0-0-0

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## **HB 2260: veterinary medical examining board; continuation..**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Continues the Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board for eight years.

### **History**

The Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board (Board) regulates the profession of veterinary medicine in Arizona. It licenses and regulates veterinarians, veterinarian medical premises and crematories and certifies and regulates veterinary technicians. The Board also reviews complaints made against licensees and conducts investigations.

The Board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor to four-year terms. Five members are licenses veterinarians, one is a certified veterinary technician and three are public members. One public member represents the livestock industry ([A.R.S. § 32-2202 et. seq.](#))

### **Provisions**

1. Continues the Board until July 1, 2034. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2035. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 4)
4. Contains a legislative purpose clause. (Sec. 3)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

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**HB 2262: Arizona geological survey; analysis; division**  
**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Transfers the Resource Analysis Division (Division) from the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) to the Arizona Geological Survey (AZGS), creates guidelines to facilitate the transfer and outlines the powers and responsibilities of the Division.

## **History**

Established in 1915, ASLD currently manages approximately 9.2 million acres of state trust lands. ASLD administers laws related to lands owned by, belonging to and under control of the state, which includes both trust land and sovereign land. ASLD also manages and controls the products and uses of state land including timber, stone, gravel, grazing and farming. The Division was established as a function of ASLD and manages Arizona's geospatial data and statewide geographic information system services. The State Land Commissioner (Commissioner) is the executive officer of ASLD (A.R.S. §§ [37-102](#), [37-173](#), [37-131](#))(ASLD).

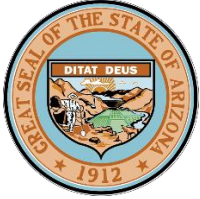
The AZGS provides information to the public on geology and offers advice on using mineral and land resources in Arizona. Its responsibilities include: 1) mapping geologic features; 2) providing objective information about the geologic character of Arizona; 3) preparing data files with known earth fissures; and 4) maintaining a central database of reports, maps and other publications regarding Arizona's geology, mining and mineral resources. The State Geologist (Geologist) leads the AZGS, and the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) oversees AZGS (A.R.S. §§ [27-102](#), [27-103](#), [27-106](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Requires the Geologist to collaborate with ASLD to fulfill the duties of the Division and advise ASLD on request. (Sec. 3)
2. Allows the Geologist to engage the services of employees of the Division. (Sec. 3)
3. Expands the Geologist's access to resources to include ASLD data. (Sec. 3)
4. Stipulates that the Geologist must have reasonable access to data and resources of ASLD, the University of Arizona and any state university in Arizona for AZGS's work. (Sec. 3)
5. Directs the Geologist, on request of the Commissioner, to update maps and inventories of the aggregate resources on ASLD lands, including areas of aggregate resources discovered since the previous publication. (Sec. 4)
6. Transfers the Division from ASLD to AZGS. (Sec. 5)
7. Authorizes the Geologist, rather than the Commissioner, to appoint an administrator of the Division. (Sec. 5)
8. Requires the approval of the Geologist, rather than the Commissioner, for the administrator to hire employees necessary for the Division. (Sec. 5)

<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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9. Allows the administrator to employ people as necessary to carry out the powers and duties of the Division. (Sec. 5)
10. Authorizes ABOR to establish compensation for the Division's administrator and employees, based on the salaries of equivalent employees who are subject to statute regarding compensation for state officers and employees. (Sec. 5)
11. Replaces the Commissioner with the Geologist for the State Cartographer's Office and allows the Geologist to delegate the responsibilities of the State Cartographer to an administrative officer of the Division. (Sec. 5)
12. Directs monies received by the Division, other than appropriations, to be deposited by the administrator in the Geological Survey Fund. (Sec. 6)
13. Establishes the Arizona Geographic Information Council (Council) as a function of the AZGS, rather than of ASLD. (Sec. 7)
14. Requires the Council to advise the AZGS, rather than the Arizona State Cartographer's Office, on matters related to geospatial data sharing and strategies to support a geospatial clearinghouse and statewide geographic information system. (Sec. 7)
15. Includes AZGS in the list of producers of geospatial data to which the Council must prioritize user requirements. (Sec. 7)
16. Transfers unexpended and unencumbered monies in the Division's revolving fund to the Geological Survey Fund. (Sec. 8)
17. Stipulates that AZGS's Division succeeds to the authority, powers, duties and responsibilities of ASLD's Division. (Sec. 10)
18. Asserts that the act does not alter the effect of actions that were taken or impair the previously existing obligations of the ASLD's Division. (Sec. 10)
19. States that administrative rules and orders that were adopted by ASLD's Division are in effect until superseded by the administrative action by the AZGS's Division. (Sec. 10)
20. Transfers and retains the status of all administrative matters, contracts and judicial actions of ASLD's Division to the Division of the AZGS. (Sec. 10)
21. Asserts that any certificates, licenses, registrations, permits and other indications of qualification and authority issued by ASLD's Division retain their validity for the duration of their terms of validity. (Sec. 10)
22. Transfers all equipment, records, furnishings, other property, data, findings, obligations and unexpended and unencumbered appropriated monies from ASLD's Division to the AZGS's Division. (Sec. 10)
23. Transfers personnel under the state personnel system and employed by ASLD's Division to comparable positions and pay classifications in the respective administrative units of ASLD's Division. (Sec. 10)
24. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 2)
25. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-9)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

## **HB 2267: public nuisance; renewable energy; exceptions**

**Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Classifies certain renewable energy projects within four miles of a residential property as a public nuisance. Provides exemptions for classification as a public nuisance for specified renewable energy projects.

### **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](#)).

The Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee receives all applications for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (Certificate) by utilities that intend to construct power plants or transmission lines and makes recommendations to the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) after considering relevant factors. The ACC then considers and votes on the Certificate matter in a public open meeting and may accept, reject or modify the Committee's recommendations before issuing a written decision on the Certificate application ([ACC](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Classifies a utility-scale wind farm or solar farm within four miles of a residential property as a public nuisance. (Sec. 1)
2. States a renewable energy project that is constructed beginning on or after this act takes effect is a public nuisance, except in the case of a:
  - a. renewable energy project that received all zoning entitlements before this act took effect;
  - b. renewable energy project that voluntarily applies for and receives a valid Certificate; or
  - c. non-exporting rooftop solar system. (Sec. 1)

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

3. Requires the Attorney General bring an action in superior court to abate, enjoin and prevent a renewable energy project constructed on or after this act takes effect. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*

1. Stipulates classification as a public nuisance only applies to utility-scale wind or solar farms constructed on or after the effective date. (Sec. 1)
2. Replaces the term renewable energy project with utility-scale wind farm or solar farm. (Sec. 1)
3. Exempts rooftop solar systems from classification as a public nuisance. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-3-0-1

## **HB 2268: state trust land; subleases; approval**

**Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Outlines processes for the sublease of State Trust lands for agricultural, commercial and homesite purposes. Requires a grazing lessee apply for and receive written permission from the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) to sublease.

### **History**

Established in 1915, the ASLD currently manages approximately 9.2 million acres of State Trust lands which were granted to the state at statehood. These lands are held in trust and are managed for the sole purpose of generating revenue for the 13 state land beneficiaries. ASLD is not a regulatory agency but is the trustee of the State Trust land and its natural resources ([ASLD](#)).

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

### **Provisions**

1. Outlines processes for the sublease of State Trust lands, for a term not more than 10 years, for agricultural, commercial or homesite purposes without advertising. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a lessee of State Trust lands apply for and receive written permission from ASLD to sublease. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates a sublessee may not use subleased State Trust land for purposes other than those for which the lands are leased. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a grazing lessee apply for and receive written permission from ASLD to sublease. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*

1. Prohibits a person with an interest in a commercial lease or right-of-way on state lands for a wind or solar farm from conveying the interest to any other person. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits the State Land Commissioner from authorizing or issuing a right-of-way on state lands used for grazing if the purpose of the right-of-way is to serve a wind farm or wind turbine, unless the:
  - a. grazing lessee approves the right-of-way in writing;
  - b. county board of supervisors of the relevant county approves the wind farm or turbine in writing; and
  - c. Arizona Corporation Commission approves the wind farm or turbine in writing. (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 DP 8-1-1-0

## **HB 2278: financial assurance; reclamation; escrow; trusts**

**Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Allows owners or operators of mining units, aggregate mining units and exploration operations to provide financial assurance, to the State Mine Inspector, in the form of a cash deposit with a third-party escrow or trust account.

### **History**

Current law prohibits an owner or operator of a new mining unit, new aggregate mining unit or new exploration operation from creating a surface disturbance of more than five contiguous acres until a reclamation plan and financial assurance mechanism are approved by the State Mine Inspector (SMI)(A.R.S.§§ [27-921](#), [27-1221](#)).

Currently, eligible financial assurance mechanisms include any combination of: 1) surety bond; 2) certificate of deposit; 3) trust fund with pay-in period; 4) letter of credit; 5) insurance policy; 6) certificate of self-insurance; 7) cash deposit with State Treasurer; 8) evidence of ability to meet a corporate financial test or certain corporate guarantees; 9) annuities; and 10) additional financial assurance mechanisms that are acceptable to the SMI (A.R.S. §§ [27-991](#), [27-1291](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Expands the allowable financial assurance mechanisms provided by owners or operators of exploration operations, mining units and aggregate mining units, to the SMI, to include cash deposit with a third-party escrow or trust account. (Sec. 1, 3)
2. Designates all interest and earnings accrued through a cash deposit with a third-party escrow or trust account as the property of the owner or operator of exploration operations, mining units and aggregate mining units. (Sec. 1, 3)
3. Allows said interest and accrued earnings to be applied to final reclamation costs of exploration operations, mining units and aggregate mining units. (Sec. 1, 3)
4. Requires the SMI to release the proportional share of any interest earned, upon partial release or substitution of monies deposited in a third-party escrow or trust account. (Sec. 1-4)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-4)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-3-0-1

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## **HB 2351: state land; commissioner-initiated sales**

**Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Mandates rules regarding the sale of state lands create a procedure and criteria that must be used if the sale was initiated by the State Land Commissioner (Commissioner).

### **History**

Established in 1915, the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) manages approximately 9.2 million acres of state trust lands. These lands are held in trust and are managed for the sole purpose of generating revenue for the 13 state land beneficiaries ([A.R.S. § 37-102](#)) ([ASLD](#)).

The Commissioner, as the designated executive officer of the ASLD, is charged with duties that include, but are not limited to: exercising all powers and duties vested in or imposed on the ASLD, make long-range plans for the future use of state lands, promote the infill and orderly development of state lands in areas beneficial to the trust and authorizing lease or sale of State Trust lands for certain purposes ([A.R.S. §§ 37-131, 37-132](#)).

Current law authorizes state lands to be sold either:

- 1) upon the ASLDs receipt of an application for the sale of the land; or
- 2) on the Commissioner's initiative ([A.R.S. § 37-233](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires rules, adopted for the sale of state lands, to establish a procedure and criteria that the Commissioner must use for determining whether to initiate a sale, if the sale is by the Commissioner's own initiative. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

## **HB 2425: auditor general; state lands; audit**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Directs the Auditor General to conduct a special audit of the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) and outlines items for the special audit to examine.

### **History**

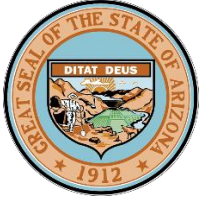
The ASLD administers laws related to lands owned by, belonging to and under control of the state, which includes both trust land and sovereign land. The ASLD also manages and controls the products and uses of state land including timber, stone, gravel, grazing and farming ([A.R.S. § 37-102](#)).

The Auditor General must perform special audits designated pursuant to law if they determine there are adequate monies appropriated to complete such an audit. Based on information provided by the Auditor General, Joint Legislative Budget Committee staff must notify all members of the Legislature as soon as practicable of the cost to conduct a special audit for any legislative measure that requires one be performed ([A.R.S. § 41-1279.03](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Directs the Auditor General to conduct a special audit of the ASLD. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the special audit to examine all the following:
  - a. vacancy on State Trust lands with a slope of less than 15%, including:
    - i. an analysis of whether any parties have submitted applications or letters of interest for the land parcels;
    - ii. reasons provided by the ASLD for denial of any application or letter of interest;
  - b. any Commissioner-initiated land sale in counties with a population over 400,000 that received only one bid, including:
    - i. reasons why one bid was received on the land sale;
    - ii. an evaluation of the appraised value of the land sold;
  - c. any solar leases and sales on State Trust lands that went to public auction and received only one bid, including:
    - i. reasons why one bid was received on the land lease or sale;
    - ii. an evaluation of the appraised value of the land leased or sold; and
  - d. an evaluation of the reclamation requirements the SLD requires of any solar lease or sale to restore the lands to previous conditions at the end of the solar project's useful life. (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 6-4-0-0

## **HB 2426: state land department; disposition plan**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Directs the Arizona State Land Commissioner to complete the five-year disposition plan for state lands and adopt relevant policies for implementation by June 30, 2029.

### **History**

The Arizona State Land Commissioner's (Commissioner) duties include making plans for the future use of state lands in cooperation with other state agencies, local planning authorities and political subdivisions to promote the infill and orderly development of state lands in areas beneficial to the trust and to prevent urban sprawl.

The five-year disposition plan (Disposition Plan) identifies the land projected to be sold, leased, reclassified for conservation purposes, master planned or zoned during the next five years.

The conceptual land use plan (Conceptual Plan) is developed for urban state trust land and other state trust lands that identifies appropriate use, transportation corridors and infrastructure requirements and all natural and artificial constraints and opportunities (A.R.S. §§ [37-132](#), [37-331.03](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Instructs the Commissioner to complete the following within two years of the effective date of this act:
  - a. complete the five-year disposition plan for state lands;
  - b. adopt written policies and procedures:
    - i. for updating the Disposition Plan every five years;
    - ii. on how the State Land Department will use the Disposition Plan for determining if State Trust lands are or will be sent to public auction; and
  - c. provide a copy of the Disposition Plan and the policies and procedures adopted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Sec. 1)
2. Repeals this legislation on June 30, 2029. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 2)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water*

1. Mandates the Commissioner to update the Conceptual Plan within two years of the effective date.
2. Requires the Commissioner to approve Conceptual Plans that the Commissioner deems appropriate.
3. Instructs the Commissioner to:
  - a. update each Conceptual Plan at least every ten years;
  - b. issue a written order approving each Conceptual Plan and revision;
  - c. make each Conceptual Plan or revision available to the public on the State Land Department's website; and
  - d. provide a copy to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

4. Stipulates that a Conceptual Plan is the controlling land use designation for state lands and supersedes any conflicting municipal or county zoning.
5. Requires the Commissioner to make a Disposition Plan, as well as:
  - a. review and update each Disposition Plan for each county as needed;
  - b. make each Disposition Plan revision and order available on the State Land Department's website;  
and
  - c. ensure each Disposition Plan and revision conforms to the Conceptual Plan.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

## **HB 2427: land department; audit; recommendations; checklist**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires the State Land Commissioner to implement all recommendations in the July 2025 performance audit and sunset review of the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD).

### **History**

The ASLD is charged with managing approximately 9.2 million acres of State Trust lands, granted to the state at statehood. These lands are held in trust and are managed for the sole purpose of generating revenue for the 13 state land beneficiaries. Current law designates the State Land Commissioner (Commissioner) as the executive officer of the ASLD (A.R.S. §§ [37-102](#), [37-131](#))(ASLD).

The Joint Legislative Audit Committee (JLAC) oversees all audit functions of the Legislature and state agencies including sunset, performance, special and financial audits. JLAC is also required to appoint, and direct, an Auditor General who is responsible for performing all the aforementioned audits (A.R.S. §§ [41-1279](#), [41-1279.03](#)).

Each state agency, department, program, board and advisory council is subject to a sunset review of the power and duties exercised by the entity. JLAC selects which agencies are subject to sunset review by the Auditor General or by legislative committees of reference (A.R.S. §§ [41-2951](#), [41-2953](#)).

On July 9th, 2025, the Auditor General published a performance audit and sunset review of the ASLD ([Report 25-103](#)).

### **Provisions**

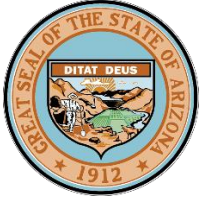
1. Requires the Commissioner, within two years, implement all 51 recommendations that are in the Auditor General's July 2025 performance audit and sunset review of the ASLD. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates the Commissioner meet with the Auditor General monthly and report on the progress of the implementation of the recommendations, until all recommendations are implemented. (Sec. 1)
3. Outlines required and eligible actions of the Auditor General as it relates to ensuring the ASLD's implementation of the recommendations and compliance with this act. (Sec. 1)
4. Repeals this legislation on January 1, 2029. (Sec. 1)
5. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 2)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water*

1. Adjusts the frequency of required meetings between the Commissioner and the Auditor General from monthly to quarterly. (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 6-4-0-0

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**HB 2755: state land use; highest; best**  
**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Mandates that when there is a conflict in the proposed land use for the sale or lease of a parcel of State Trust land between mining and commercial use, the Commissioner of the Arizona State Land Department must presume the highest and best use of the parcel is for mineral extraction or exploration.

## History

Established in 1915, the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) currently manages approximately 9.2 million acres of State Trust lands which were granted to the state at statehood. These lands are held in trust and are managed for the sole purpose of generating revenue for the 13 state land beneficiaries. The ASLD is not a regulatory agency but is the trustee of the state's trust land and its natural resources ([ASLD](#)).

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

## Provisions

1. Directs the ASLD Commissioner to presume that the highest and best use of a parcel of State Trust land is for mineral extraction or exploration if there is a conflict in the proposed land use for the sale or lease of a parcel between a mining and commercial use. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Outlines the process for a person desiring to purchase or lease State Trust lands to overcome the presumption of best use. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 3)

## Amendments

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water*

1. Replaces language relating to the presumption of highest and best use with language relating to the renewal of existing mineral or mineral material leases. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the ASLD Commissioner to renew existing mineral or mineral material leases without public auction if they determine that:
  - a. the lessee is in substantial compliance with the terms of the lease;
  - b. renewal is in the best interest of the trust;
  - c. renewal is supported by written fiduciary findings; and
  - d. the renewal term is for not more than twenty years. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates that a renewed lease provide for a royalty rate adjusted using a market-based indexing mechanism adopted by ASLD rule. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines what may be included in the indexing mechanism. (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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5. Requires the Commissioner review indexed royalty rates at intervals not more than five years. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires ASLD restrict the use of a holdover lease to not more than 90 days. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires ASLD reimburse a holdover tenant whose lease is terminated for the fair market value of any improvements made to the land. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires ASLD, for a lease renewal and special land use permit:
  - a. approve any specified improvements in the lessee or permittee's course of business;
  - b. reimburse the lessee or permittee for the improvements on conclusion of the lease or special land use permit with monies from the State Land Trust;
  - c. provide ample notice to a lessee or permittee prior to termination of the lease or special land use permit. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

## **HB 2781: decommissioning; solar energy; standards; fund**

**Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Authorizes a municipality or county to adopt regulations and requirements for a solar energy power plant (Plant). Establishes the Solar Energy Power Plant Site Remediation Fund (Fund) and conditions and procedures for the decommission and restoration of solar energy power plants and sites.

### **History**

The Arizona Power Authority (APA) manages the allocation of hydroelectric power from the Hoover Dam and serves as an informational resource on electricity utilization. APA cooperates with federal, state and non-governmental agencies to address regulatory and environmental matters that impact electric and water uses of the Colorado River. Currently, APA administers the Arizona Power Authority Fund, the Hoover Upgrading Fund and the Interest Income Fund.

The Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) ensures safe, reliable and affordable utility services. ACC is comprised of eight divisions, including the Utilities Division, which has jurisdiction over the quality of service and rates charged by public service utilities. The Utilities Division responsibilities include researching and developing utility issues and providing information and evidence in ACC proceedings dealing with utility applications.

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, solar technologies convert sunlight into electrical energy through photovoltaic panels or through mirrors that concentrate solar radiation. This energy may be used to generate electricity or may be stored in batteries or thermal storage ([ACC](#))([DOE](#))([JLBC](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows a municipality or county to adopt zoning standards, site specific conditions and permitting requirements or procedures for a Plant. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires an applicant for a Plant to comply with regulations set by a municipality or county. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits the transfer of a Plant or special use permit or sale of the entity owning the Plant without written acceptance by the transferee of the transferor's obligations. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that transfer or sale does not eliminate liability or responsibility of any party. (Sec. 1)
5. Authorizes a municipality or county to reassess the amount of financial assurance required for the Plant project and to have the owner or operator reimburse the municipality or county for any reasonable cost incurred. (Sec. 1)
6. Instructs an owner or operator to remedy damage or permit condition violations within 90 days of written notice from the municipality or county. (Sec. 1)
7. Mandates an applicant or its successors to remove a Plant that is nonfunctional for one continuous year at its own expense with no further action by the municipality or county. (Sec. 1)

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

8. Allows a municipality or county to provide exceptions for removal or restoration when deemed necessary. (Sec. 1)
9. Requires a Plant owner or operator to provide a municipality or county with a Plant site decommissioning and restoration plan including certain information. (Sec. 1)
10. Outlines Plant removal requirements. (Sec. 1)
11. Lists Plant site restoration conditions. (Sec. 1)
12. Prescribes steps and conditions for the confirmation of removal and remediation, including that the:
  - a. owner or operator must notify the municipality or county within 30 days after completion; and
  - b. municipality or county must provide certification to the owner or operator within 30 days after the municipality or county receives notice of completion. (Sec. 1)
13. Instructs an owner or operator, beginning on a date specified by a municipality or county, to maintain financial assurance equal to the cost determined by the municipality or county of decommissioning and restoration. (Sec. 1)
14. Requires an owner or operator to update the cost estimate to account for decommissioning, restoration and equipment value every 10 years. (Sec. 1)
15. Establishes the Fund and the APA Executive Director as its administrator. (Sec. 1)
16. Instructs the municipality or county to deposit any monies collected from a Plant into the Fund. (Sec. 1)
17. Allows the municipality or county to use monies in the Fund for costs associated with decommissioning and remediation of a Plant site. (Sec. 1)
18. Requires a Plant owner who sells the Plant to a public service corporation regulated by the ACC to provide notice of sale to the municipality or county. (Sec. 1)
19. Instructs the county or municipality to except the requirements of the section regarding financial assurance within 15 days of receiving notice of sale of a Plant sold to a public service corporation regulated by the ACC. (Sec. 1)
20. Requires a Plant owner or operator to maintain an insurance policy that includes coverage of reasonable liability of the municipality or county regarding maintenance and construction. (Sec. 1)
21. Stipulates a Plant owner or operator must inform the municipality or county of any updates in insurance. (Sec. 1)
22. Adds an applicability clause. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water*

1. Specifies a municipality or county may adopt decommissioning standards for a Plant.
2. Outlines the act only applies if an owner or operator of a plant has received all required permits.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 10-0-0-0

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## **HB 2827: groundwater withdrawal fee; Pinal AMA.**

**Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

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

### **History**

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

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

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

### **Provisions**

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

Prop 105 (45 votes)

Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

Fiscal Note



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 5-4-1-0

## **HB 2913: county land commissioner; state lands**

**Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes the State Land Commission (Commission) and county land commissioners. Replaces the State Land Commissioner (Commissioner) with the, newly created, Commission. Outlines the duties, authority and operation of the county land commissioners and Commission respectively.

### **History**

Established in 1915, the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) currently manages approximately 9.2 million acres of state trust lands which were granted to the state at statehood. These lands are held in trust and are managed for the sole purpose of generating revenue for the 13 state land beneficiaries ([ASLD](#)).

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

Current law designates the, gubernatorial appointed, Commissioner as the executive officer of the ASLD. The Commissioner's enumerated duties include, but are not limited to: exercising all powers and duties vested in or imposed on the ASLD, make long-range plans for the future use of state lands, promote the infill and orderly development of state lands in areas beneficial to the trust and authorizing lease or sale of State Trust lands for certain purposes (A.R.S. §§ [37-131](#), [37-132](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***County Land Commissioners***

1. Establishes county land commissioners. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines a county land commissioner's salary and residence requirements. (Sec. 2,3)
3. Mandates the Legislature appropriate monies from the state General Fund, each fiscal year, to pay the salary of the county land commissioner. (Sec. 3)
4. Outlines the duties and authority of a county land commissioner. (Sec. 4, 6)
5. Modifies the definition of *Commissioner* as it relates to public lands. (Sec. 5)
6. Requires each county land commissioner be elected in the existing manner prescribed for county offices. (Sec. 6)
7. Requires the election of each county land commissioner exist in the 2028 general election. (Sec. 7)

#### ***State Land Commission***

8. Establishes the Commission. (Sec. 6)
9. Designates that each county land commissioner comprises the Commission's membership. (Sec. 6)
10. Outlines the meeting requirements, authority and duties of the Commission. (Sec. 6)

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

11. Outlines the duties and authority of the Executive Director of ASLD. (Sec. 6)
12. Allows the Commissioner to serve only until the Commission is sworn into office. (Sec. 7)

***Miscellaneous***

13. Mandates Legislative Council staff prepare proposed legislation to conform statute to the provisions of this act in the 58th Legislature, 1st regular session. (Sec. 8)
14. Defines *state lands, commission* and *county land commissioner*. (Sec. 4, 5)
15. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 5)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 10-0-0-0

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**HB 2932: groundwater transportation fee; website; posting**  
**Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Requires the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Director to annually post and update the table of fees for the price of groundwater transported on the ADWR's website.

## **History**

The ADWR, through ADWR Director, administers and enforces Arizona's groundwater and surface water law. Currently, the ADWR Director sets the fee using the table of fees in statute and updates the dollar amount of the fee according to the annual changes in the GDP price deflator.

The groundwater transportation fee is applied to a person who transports groundwater withdrawn in a groundwater basin as outlined in statute or the Pinal Active Management Area, away from the county the water was withdrawn from. The fee is per acre-foot of water withdrawn ([A.R.S. § 45-556](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Requires the ADWR Director to post the provided table of groundwater transportation fees on ADWR's website. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs the ADWR Director to annually update the table of fees with changes in the GDP price deflator and fee adjustments determined pursuant to existing statute. (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: NREW DP 10-0-0-0

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## **HB 2933: groundwater transportation fee; counties; fund**

**Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Allows a county, that establishes a water improvements program, to allocate a portion of collected groundwater transportation fees to the water improvements program. Outlines requirements for the county and its board of supervisors to facilitate this act.

### **History**

Currently, a county board of supervisors (BOS) may establish a program to allow gifts, grants and donations for the purpose of providing financial assistance to qualified owners of residential real property for making improvements to an existing drinking water well or providing for a water delivery system for the residence. The county BOS must designate a county agency, department or division to operate the program but may also designate a private, nonprofit corporation. The county BOS are prohibited from using general county monies for grants under this program ([A.R.S. § 11-254.09](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Adds an exception that the county BOS may use general county monies for grants for certain water improvements programs. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that monies collected through groundwater transportation fee are to be deposited in the county General Fund. (Sec. 2)
3. Authorizes a county that establishes a water improvements program to designate a portion of the total groundwater transportation fees received to be used under the water improvements program for qualified owners of residential property who reside within the related groundwater basin or subbasin. (Sec. 2)
4. States that the county must separately account for monies received from the groundwater transportation fees and any excess monies must be deposited in the county General Fund. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

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**HB 2934: Harquahala; groundwater transportation fee**  
**Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Requires a person transporting groundwater from the Harquahala irrigation non-expansion area (INA) to an initial active management area (AMA) to pay the groundwater transportation fee to a specified county.

## History

Unless specifically authorized, groundwater that is withdrawn in a basin or sub-basin located outside an initial AMA may not be transported to an initial AMA. Current law identifies four groundwater basins and sub-basins from which groundwater can be withdrawn and transported to an initial AMA. Those basins are the: 1) McMullen Valley; 2) Butler Valley; 3) Harquahala INA; and 4) Big Chino sub-basin of the Verde River groundwater basin. Transportation of groundwater from these basins is subject to limitations as outlined in statute ([A.R.S. § 45-551](#)).

The Harquahala INA was created in 1981 and exists in Maricopa and La Paz counties ([Arizona Department of Water Resources](#)).

## Provisions

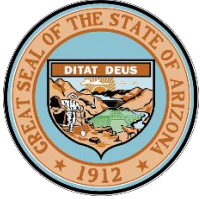
1. Requires a person transporting, directly or indirectly, groundwater from any portion of the Harquahala INA to an initial AMA to pay the groundwater transportation fee to a county containing a portion of the Harquahala INA that does not contain any portion of an initial AMA. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

## Amendments

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water*

1. Requires a person transporting, directly or indirectly, groundwater from any portion of the McMullen groundwater basin to an initial AMA to pay the groundwater transportation fee to a county containing a portion of the McMullen groundwater basin that does not contain any portion of an initial AMA. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that if a county has formed an authority, the county must make 25% of any transportation fees paid to the county available to the authority. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 5-2-0-3

## **HB 2943: state land oversight board; establishment**

**Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Creates the State Land Oversight Board (Board) and prescribes its duties, membership, operation and jurisdiction.

### **History**

The Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) was established in 1915 with the management and regulation of approximately nine million acres of State Trust lands, where all State Trust land, uses of it and its resources must compensate the 13 Trust Beneficiaries in what is the 'highest and best' use or bid for the State Trust land. Presently, the ASLD derives financial returns from State Trust land through sales, leasing and the authorization of permitted uses. These revenue-generating activities include commercial real estate, recreational access, agricultural cultivation, livestock grazing and the exploration or extraction of gas, oil, mineral and water resources. The State Land Commissioner (Commissioner) serves as the executive officer of the ASLD, is appointed by the Governor and has express duties to the SLD, State Trust land and State Trust. (A.R.S. §§ [37-102](#), [37-131](#), [37-281.02](#), [37-335](#) and [37 - 281](#)) ([ASLD](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Establishes the Board that consists of five members. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines the Board's member election process, term limits, meeting requirements and duties. (Sec. 1)
3. States the Board members are not eligible for compensation but are eligible for reimbursement for expenses. (Sec. 1)
4. Designates the ASLD provide a meeting space, administrative and other support to the Board. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows the Board to remove the Commissioner from office if:
  - a. the Board provides the Commissioner with a notice and an opportunity to be heard before a final vote on removal;
  - b. substantial evidence exists that the Commissioner be removed for cause; and
  - c. the removal of the commissioner. (Sec. 1)
6. Mandates the Board:
  - a. oversee the filing of alternative appeals and investigate allegations of violations of the Arizona Small Business Bill of Rights and other regulations;
  - b. review and ensure the Commissioner and ASLD meet statutory obligations; and
  - c. assess and verify all proposed notices of violations of the ASLD and any matters involving the Office of Administrative Hearing. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows a person to seek relief from the Board as an alternative appeal process for decisions made by the Commissioner or other specified violations. (Sec. 1)
8. Authorizes the Board to reward the same relief as the Governor's Regulatory Review Council or the Office of Administrative Hearings. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes)

Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

Fiscal Note

9. Includes the Board as a recipient, and reviewing entity, of the conceptual land use plan and five-year disposition plan. (Sec. 2)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-3-0-1

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**HB 2956: state trust lands; public auction**  
**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Allows a person leasing State Trust land for commercial purposes to apply to purchase the parcel given they do not lease the parcel for the purposes of solar or wind energy.

## **History**

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

State Trust lands are subject to lease for a term in excess of ten years, but not more than 99 years, for commercial purposes to the highest and best bidder at public auction. Auction is conducted at the place, in the manner, and after the notice by publication provided for sales of State Trust lands except as otherwise outlined by law. For commercial leases of State Trust land more than three miles outside the boundaries of incorporated cities and towns with populations of 10,000 or less, or more than five miles outside the boundaries of incorporated cities and towns with a population above 10,000, the ASLD must cooperate with the county or counties in which the land to be leased is located in considering the intended uses. Leases are granted in accordance with the Constitution of Arizona, state laws and the rules of ASLD ([A.R.S. § 37-281.02](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Allows a person leasing State Trust land for commercial purposes to apply to purchase the parcel so long as they do not lease the parcel for the purpose of solar or wind energy. (Sec.1)
2. Enables a lessee to submit a single application for multiple leased parcels or submit a separate application for each desired leased parcel. (Sec. 1)
3. Outlines the process by which a public auction may be initiated at the request of a lessee and how that public auction must be conducted. (Sec. 1)
4. Repeals this legislation on January 1, 2028. (Sec. 1)

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

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**HB 2975: state lands; solar score; maps**  
**Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Prohibits the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) from using solar evaluators, requires ASLD to develop new resource scoring maps and sets guidelines for the creation and adoption of new maps.

## History

Established in 1915, ASLD currently manages approximately 9.2 million acres of State Trust lands. ASLD administers laws related to lands owned by, belonging to and under control of the state, which includes both trust land and sovereign land. ASLD also manages and controls the products and uses of state land including timber, stone, gravel, grazing and farming ([A.R.S. § 37-102](#))(ASLD).

In 2025, the Governor signed [Executive Order 2025-13](#), which directed ASLD to deliver a report describing the standard leasing process with timelines for energy-related leases and opportunities to streamline ASLD processes, to expand energy infrastructure on state lands. ASLD currently accepts solar project applications and offers long-term commercial leases for solar energy projects. Solar leases have typically been written for 30 years and solar improvements must be removed upon expiration of the lease. ASLD operates a public mapping system to educate applicants on the suitability of a State Trust land parcel for solar development (ASLD).

## Provisions

1. Requires ASLD to suspend the use of solar scores or other solar evaluators notwithstanding any other law. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits the State Land Commissioner (Commissioner) from using solar scores or other solar evaluators in ASLD's decision making. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates ASLD develop mining and housing resource scoring maps that take development into consideration within two years. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs ASLD to cooperate with stakeholders to create and update the resource scoring maps. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows ASLD, during the stakeholder process, to consider comments only from the applicable industry when updating the resource scoring maps. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires the Commissioner to consider the resource scoring maps when creating ASLD's conceptual land use plans and five-year disposition plans. (Sec. 1)
7. Directs the Commissioner to submit a copy of the updated resource scoring maps to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)

## Amendments

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water*

1. Requires the Commissioner to develop resource scoring maps at least every ten years or at the Commissioner's discretion.

<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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2. Instructs ASLD to post each resource scoring map on ASLD's website.
3. Includes an applicability clause.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

## **HB 2985: CAP water; state land; allocation**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Mandates the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) begin a public stakeholder process for the adoption of a procedure for allocating Central Arizona Project (CAP) water to parcels of State Trust land.

### **History**

Established in 1915, the ASLD manages more than 9 million acres of State Trust lands. These lands are held in trust and are managed for the sole purpose of generating revenue for the 13 beneficiaries. Additionally, the ASLD administers laws related to lands owned by, belonging to and under control of the state, which includes both trust land and sovereign land. The ASLD also manages and controls the products and uses of state land including timber, stone, gravel, grazing and farming ([A.R.S. § 37-102](#)).

The CAP was established on September 30, 1968 by the Colorado River Basin Project Act ([USPL 1967, Chapter 57, page 380](#)). CAP is a water delivery system that runs roughly 300 miles to bring Colorado River water to central and southern Arizona. The corresponding Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD), a special taxing district, was established for the purposes of:

- 1) contracting with the U.S. Secretary of Interior for delivery of Arizona's CAP water;
- 2) repaying the federal government for the state's share of CAP construction costs; and
- 3) operation and maintenance of the CAP aqueduct ([A.R.S. Title 48, Chapter 22](#))(CAP).

In a [1983 Record of Decision](#), notice of final decisions made by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior for the allocations of CAP water, at the time, apportioned the SLD 39,006 acre-feet of water. Through amendments made, between 1997 and 2023, to ASLD's CAP subcontract the ASLD's current entitlement is 28,176 acre-feet of water ([CAP Subcontract Status Report April 2025](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires the ASLD initiate a public stakeholder process to adopt a procedure for allocating CAP water to parcels of State Trust land that may be sold or leased. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 10-0-0-0

## **HB 2986: department of environmental quality; programs**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Modifies various areas of statute that relate to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and its programs.

### **History**

ADEQ is responsible for 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 U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)([ADEQ](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Lead Acid Battery Regulations***

1. Eliminates the requirement that an eligible lead battery collection or recycling facility must be authorized by the EPA or ADEQ. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes the requirement for facilities that collect and recycle, lead acid batteries to register and pay fees associated with the solid waste program. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Open Burning Permitting and Enforcement***

3. Clarifies that, when ADEQ assumes jurisdiction over open burning in a county, the ADEQ Director may delegate issuance and enforcement of open burning permits. (Sec. 2)
4. Asserts that, in the aforementioned circumstance, violations are subject to the enforcement provisions of the State Air Pollution Control statute(s). (Sec. 2)

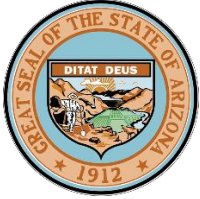
#### ***State Implementation Plan Revision Extensions***

5. Extends the conditional enactment dates, from July 1, 2027 to July 1, 2029, as it relates to State Implementation Plan revisions. (Sec. 6, 7)

#### ***Miscellaneous***

6. Confirms the used oil program to current federal regulations, while clarifying the used oil program administered by the state must not be more stringent than federal regulations. (Sec. 3)
7. Removes one-time emergency funding requirement. (Sec.4, 5)
8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 5)

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 6-4-0-0

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**HB4009: data centers; state lands; map**  
**Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Requires the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) produce a map identifying parcels of state lands best suited for the development of computer data centers and data center facilities.

## History

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

The ASLD Commissioner (Commissioner) must create conceptual land use plans for all urban State Trust land. In creating the plan, the Commissioner must prioritize the creation of conceptual plans to the extent possible to: 1) correlate with the rate of population growth in the urban areas in the state; and 2) coincide with the production of municipal general plans and county plans.

Each plan must be revised and updated at least every ten years. The Commissioner must consult with the city, town or county in which the land is located and with any regional planning organization regarding integrating the conceptual plan into the general land use plan of the city, town or county. Each plan and revision of the plan must be submitted to the urban land planning oversight committee for review ([A.R.S. § 37-331.03](#)).

## Provisions

1. Requires ASLD, within two years of this act taking effect, produce a map identifying the parcels of state land deemed by the Commissioner to be the highest and best locations for the siting and development of computer data centers and data center facilities. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs ASLD to cooperate and consult with members of the computer data center industry in developing the map. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates the Commissioner consider the map when creating conceptual land use plans. (Sec. 1)
4. States the Commissioner must submit a copy of the map to the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)

## Amendments

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*

1. Requires ASLD develop a map identifying the parcels of state land deemed by the Commissioner to be the highest and best locations for siting and developing thermal and nonthermal electric generating units, including small modular reactors. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs ASLD to cooperate and consult with members of the electric power generation and utility industry in developing the map. (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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3. Requires the Commissioner consider both maps when creating conceptual land use plans.
4. Directs ASLD to post each map on the ASLD website. (Sec. 1)
5. Stipulates that ASLD is not prohibited from processing any application for the disposition of state lands or for permits for data centers, thermal and nonthermal electric generating units prior to adopting the maps. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires the ASLD update both maps at least once every ten years. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 9-1-0-0

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## **HCR2038: Colorado River; seven-state agreement**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Displays support among the Arizona State Legislature for a seven-state agreement with the intention of supporting all basin states and protecting the industries in Arizona related to national security, economy and food supply.

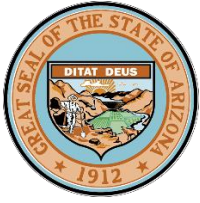
### **History**

The Colorado River basin states include Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming of the Upper Basin and Arizona, California and Nevada of the Lower Basin. Together, the seven states make up the basin states ([A.R.S. § 45-1311](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Asserts that the members of the Arizona State Legislature support a mutual, seven-state agreement that may benefit all basin states and protect the industries in Arizona related to national security, economy and food supply.

<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: PSLE DPA 10-0-4-1

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**HB 2665: manslaughter; online advice; encouragement**  
**Sponsor: Representative Carter P, LD 4**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Expands the manslaughter classification to include a directed communication, made either verbally, in writing or electronically, that a minor uses to die by suicide.

## History

In Arizona, manslaughter is classified as a Class 2 felony. If a person is convicted of a Class 2 felony without a previous felony conviction, the minimum presumptive sentence is 4 to 5 years of imprisonment. Contingent on any evidence or information introduced or submitted to the court, the court may decide to increase or decrease the maximum term of imprisonment to a mitigated 3 years or an aggravated 12.5 years. The mitigated or aggravated determination made by the court is based on the finding of at least two aggravating or mitigating factors from the evidence (A.R.S. §§ [13-701](#); [13-702](#)).

## Provisions

1. Expands the manslaughter classification to include a person who is at least 18 years old that intentionally provides a directed communication, in addition to providing advice or encouragement, that a minor uses to die by suicide with the knowledge that the minor intends to die by suicide. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *directed communication* to mean:
  - a. any verbal, written or electronic communication, including through social media posts, text messaging or other online platforms, that is specifically addressed to or reasonably understood to be directed at the minor who dies by suicide;
  - b. includes an online post, message or other content that identifies, tags or is otherwise specifically directed at the minor who dies by suicide; and
  - c. does not include general public commentary, artistic expression or discussion of suicide or mental health that is not specifically directed at the minor who dies by suicide. (Sec. 1)
3. Cites the short title as *Cade's Law: If you See Something Say Something*. (Sec. 2)

## Amendments

*Committee on Public Safety and Law Enforcement*

1. Clarifies that intentionally providing advice or encouragement is *included by* directed communication that a minor uses to die by suicide.

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

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: PSLE DP 8-6-0-1

## **HB 2904: sovereign authority; border; health crisis**

**Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Declares the movement of illicit drugs across the Arizona-Mexico border is a public health crisis and directs the Department of Health Services (DHS) to do everything within its authority to address the crisis.

### **History**

Article I, Section 10 and Article IV, Section 4 of the United States (U.S.) Constitution are known as the *Contract Clause* and the *Guarantee Clause*, respectively. The Contract Clause proscribes states' powers regarding contracts, imports and exports, and describe acts requiring the consent of Congress. Alternatively, the Guarantee Clause guarantees a republican form of government for each state and the physical protections that are provided by the U.S. Government to states (U.S. Const. [art. I, § 10](#); [art. IV § 4](#)).

Article II, Section 3 of Arizona's Constitution states that the U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land and asserts that Arizona may exercise its sovereign authority to restrict the actions of its personnel and use of its financial resources by passing legislation or pursuing other legal remedies. Lastly, the section prohibits the State from cooperating with a designated federal action or program if its people or their representatives exercise their authority pursuant to the section ([Arizona Constitution, Art. II § 3](#)).

Established in 1973, DHS is responsible for: 1) the licensing and regulation of health care and childcare facilities; 2) disease control, immunization and the promotion of health programs and education; 3) the maintenance of emergency medical services and state laboratories; and 4) producing public health statistics and vital records which include birth and death certificates ([Arizona State Library, DHS](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Declares, pursuant to the U.S. Constitution's Contract Clause and Guarantee Clause, and the Constitution of Arizona, that it is the public policy of Arizona to protect the State from drug cartels that threaten the health and safety of the public. (Sec. 1)
2. Declares that the Federal Government's failure to secure the Arizona-Mexico border to protect the State from an unlawful invasion is dangerous and unprecedented. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires Arizona's laws be interpreted and construed to protect the State's sovereign authority against any unlawful invasion at the Arizona-Mexico border. (Sec. 1)
4. Declares the trafficking of fentanyl across the Arizona-Mexico border as a public health crisis. (Sec. 2)
5. Asserts that the overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids are primarily driven by illicitly manufactured fentanyl. (Sec. 2)
6. Directs DHS to do everything within its authority to address the prescribed crisis. (Sec. 2)
7. Defines *drug cartel* to mean an ongoing formal or informal association of person in which members or associates individually or collectively engage in specified crimes. (Sec. 1)

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

8. Defines *unlawful invasion* to mean illicit activities of a drug cartel. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: PSLE DP 12-1-1-1

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**HB 2917: firefighter cancer registry**  
**Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Directs the Department of Health Services (DHS) to establish and administer a firefighter cancer registry to analyze the incidence of cancer among firefighters in Arizona.

## **History**

Established in 1973, DHS aims to protect the physical and mental health of Arizona citizens and promote high standards for licensed healthcare institutions, emergency services, and care facilities for adults and children. Additional responsibilities include: 1) providing technical consultation and financial assistance to local health departments or districts; 2) collecting, preserving, and interpreting all information required by law regarding vital facts, public health, births, deaths, and disease prevention; 3) conducting statewide programs of health education; 4) enforcing food and water safety standards; and 5) evaluating local public health programs and overseeing the licensure of health care institutions and professionals ([A.R.S. § 36-132; Arizona State Library, DHS](#)).

## **Provisions**

### ***Firefighter Cancer Registry***

1. Directs DHS to establish and administer a firefighter cancer registry (registry) to collect, maintain and analyze data regarding the incidence of cancer among firefighters in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines the information DHS is required to collect for each firefighter included in the registry. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows DHS to collect information for the registry from any of the following sources:
  - a. fire departments and fire districts;
  - b. health care providers and health care facilities;
  - c. the Arizona Cancer Registry or other existing cancer surveillance systems;
  - d. workers' compensation insurers or administrators; and
  - e. firefighters or a firefighter's authorized designee, on a voluntary basis. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires firefighters who are diagnosed with cancer while employed as a firefighter in Arizona, or after separation from service, to participate in the registry. (Sec. 1)
5. Stipulates a firefighter is not required to submit medical information to DHS if the information is otherwise available through one of the specified sources. (Sec. 1)
6. Directs health care providers, health care facilities, fire departments and fire districts that obtain information regarding a firefighter's cancer diagnosis to report the information to DHS in a manner prescribed by DHS. (Sec. 1)
7. Directs fire departments and fire districts to provide employment and service-related information to DHS upon request. (Sec. 1)

### ***Privacy***

<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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8. Requires the registry to follow all applicable state and federal confidentiality and privacy laws, including the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996. (Sec. 1)
9. Establishes that all personal identifying information collected for the registry is confidential and is not subject to public inspection or records requests. (Sec. 1)
10. Authorizes DHS to use aggregated and de-identified data from the registry for:
  - a. public health research;
  - b. statistical analysis;
  - c. legislative reports; and
  - d. the development of cancer prevention strategies and occupational exposure-reduction policies. (Sec. 1)
11. Prohibits information contained in the registry from being used to determine an individual's eligibility for workers' compensation benefits, retirement benefits or insurance coverage. (Sec. 1)

***Miscellaneous***

12. Requires an annual report to be submitted by DHS to specified members of the legislative and executive branches beginning December 31, 2027, with specified information. (Sec. 1)
13. Defines *firefighter*. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW W/D | RED DP 5-1-1-0

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## **HB 2113: public service corporation; rates; intervenor**

**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Instructs the Director of the Residential Utility Consumer Office (Director) to intervene in a public service corporation rate case if the proposed rate increase to residential customers is 100% or more.

### **History**

The Residential Utility Consumer Office ([RUCO](#)) represents the interests of residential utility consumers in regulatory proceedings involving public service corporations before the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC). The Director may prepare and present briefs, arguments, proposed rates or orders and intervene or appear on behalf of residential utility consumers before hearing officers and the ACC as a party in interest and also participate as a party in interest in proceedings relating to rate making or rate design and involving public service corporations, as long as the proceedings do not involve a member-owned nonprofit cooperative corporation ([A.R.S. § 40-464](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires the Director to intervene in a public service corporation rate case if the impact of the public service corporation's proposed rate increase to residential customers is 100% or more. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: RED DP 6-1-0-0 | APPROP DPA 10-7-0-1

## **HB 2388: appropriation; commerce authority; nuclear; study**

**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Appropriates an unspecified amount from the state General Fund (GF) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 to the Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) to study the economic benefits of small modular reactors and data centers.

### **History**

The ACA provides 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 ([A.R.S. § 41-1502](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Appropriates an unspecified amount from the GF in FY 2027 to the ACA to conduct a study of the economic benefits of small modular reactors and data centers to this state and local governments. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the study to include:
  - a. the number of direct and indirect full-time jobs created;
  - b. the amount of any state and local tax revenue increases from property, transaction privilege or income taxes;
  - c. broadband and infrastructure investments and improvements;
  - d. secondary and tertiary jobs and businesses created; and
  - e. any other economic benefits the Arizona commerce authority deems relevant. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the ACA to submit a report of its finding to the Governor and the Legislature and make a copy of the report available on its website. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Appropriations*

1. Sets the appropriated amount to \$100,000.
2. Adds the date of June 30, 2027, as to when the ACA must submit a report of its findings.

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 | APPROP DP 13-4-0-1

## **HB 2804: rural affordable housing; tax credits**

**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes the Rural Development and Housing Tax Credit.

### **History**

The insurance premium tax is imposed on net insurance premiums received by insurance companies for risks that exist within the state. Included are premiums for life insurance, accident and health insurance, AHCCCS contracted coverage, fire insurance, vehicle insurance, prepaid dental and legal insurance and other property and casualty premiums such as homeowners and commercial insurance, medical malpractice and fidelity and surety insurance.

Individual income tax is levied on an Arizona resident's taxable income at a single tax rate of 2.5 percent. Corporate income tax is levied on a corporation's taxable income at 4.9 percent. The calculation of Arizona individual income tax begins with the federal adjusted gross income and the corporate income tax begins with federal taxable income, which are then subject to various additions, subtractions and deductions. Statute also authorizes various tax credits that reduce a taxpayer's income tax liability ([A.R.S. Title 43, Chapters 10 and 11](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Rural Development and Housing Tax Credit***

1. Establishes the rural development and housing tax credit administered by the Arizona Department of Housing. (Sec. 3)
2. Instructs ADOH to allocate tax credits for projects that:
  - a. are wholly located within a county with a population of less than 800,000 persons;
  - b. qualify for the federal low-income housing tax credit; and
  - c. are placed in service after June 30, 2027 in an amount that the department determines is necessary for the economic feasibility of the qualified project. (sec. 3)
3. Specifies the credit is allowed in the first six taxable years during the federal credit period. (sec. 3)
4. Requires ADOH to:
  - a. allocate tax credits according to the department's current qualified allocation plan;
  - b. prescribe forms, procedures and criteria for applying, evaluating and qualifying for the credit; and
  - c. issue an eligibility statement for each qualified project that identifies the qualified project, the allocation year and the amount of the credits allocated to the project. (Sec. 3)
5. Directs ADOH, for calendar years 2026 through 2036, to allocate a total of \$2,000,000 of tax credits in any calendar year according to the date of the allocation of the credit. (Sec. 3)
6. Prohibits a credit allocated in calendar year 2026 from being claimed until the federal fiscal year beginning October 1, 2027. (Sec. 3)
7. Specifies an approved amount applies against the dollar limit for the year in which the application is submitted. (Sec. 3)
8. Directs any unused balances that are under the dollar limit be reallocated in the following year. (Sec. 3)

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

9. Stipulates a taxpayer that owns an interest in an investment in a qualified project that receives an eligibility statement from ADOH is allowed a tax credit provided the taxpayer acquires the interest before filing a tax return claiming the tax credit. (sec. 3)
10. requires the taxpayer to apply the credit against the taxpayer's insurance premium or income tax liability. (sec. 1)
11. Instructs ADOH, with DIFI and ADOR, to adopt rules and publish and prescribe forms and procedures as necessary to administer the tax credit. (Sec. 3)
12. Requires ADOH, by July 30 of each year, to hold a public hearing to solicit and accept public comments relating to the amount of the credit to be used for qualified projects and other rural development and housing tax credit issues. (Sec. 3)
13. Instructs ADOH to submit a report that addresses whether the credits produced a significant number of additional affordable housing units and that analyzes the economic impact of the credits on Arizona. (Sec. 3)
14. Repeal the rural development and housing tax credit January 1, 2037. (Sec. 4)
15. Defines *internal revenue code, qualified project and taxpayer*. (Sec. 3)

#### ***Miscellaneous***

16. Stipulates a taxpayer is allowed a credit against the premium tax liability, individual income tax or corporation income tax provided the ADOH issues an eligibility statement for a qualified project. (Sec. 1, 6, 8)
17. Specifies the amount of the tax credit. (Sec. 1, 6, 8)
18. Requires the taxpayer, to claim the credit, to submit the eligibility statement provided by ADOH to the respective agency with the taxpayer's tax return. (Sec. 1, 6, 8)
19. Allows the unused portion of the tax credit to be carried forward for up to five consecutive taxable years. (Sec. 1, 6, 8)
20. Stipulates if the federal low-income housing tax credit with respect to the qualified project is subject to recapture, then the applicable tax credit is also subject to recapture in a proportion amount from all taxpayers that claimed the credit. (Sec. 1, 6, 8)
21. Requires the applicable agencies in reference to the tax credit to adopt rules and publish and prescribe forms and procedures as necessary to administer the tax credit. (Sec. 1, 6, 8)
22. Declares a taxpayer the claims a tax credit against the state premium tax liability is not required to pay any additional retaliatory tax and may fully offset any retaliatory tax imposed in accordance with statute. (Sec. 1)
23. Includes the rural development and housing tax credit to the income tax credit review schedule. (Sec. 5)
24. Contains a purpose statement and saving clause. (Sec. 10, 12)
25. Makes the legislation retroactive to taxable years beginning January 1, 2026. (Sec.11)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: RED DPA 6-1-0-0

## **HB 2926: housing; contractors; bonds; taxes**

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Directs each municipality to administer a workforce housing project expedited plan and permitting process, certified by the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH), and authorizes the Registrar of Contractors (ROC) to waive the license examination for qualified applicants in rural areas. Creates a tax exemption for workforce housing builders.

### **History**

ADOH and the Arizona Finance Authority (AFA) were established in 2001 to fulfill separate duties in addressing housing stock and affordability. ADOH administers several programs and establishes policies and procedures to address housing issues of low- and moderate-income families, populations with special needs, housing affordability, and decaying housing stock.

Alternatively, AFA serves as the bonding authority and supports affordable housing programs. It is governed by a 7-member board of directors, appointed by the Governor to 7-year terms. AFA's main responsibilities include: 1) administering funds or property from federal agencies or others; 2) enter into agreements, contract with, or act as guarantor with any federal, state, or local government agency in connection with its responsibilities related to housing; and 3) inspect housing facility financed through its resources ([Arizona State Library](#)).

Furthermore, the AFA must authorize any corporation that seeks to act as an authority in the issuance of bonds and is responsible for overseeing the greater Arizona development authority. Bonds are issued mainly by the Arizona Industrial Development Authority (IDA), with uses for bonds ranging from residential rental to manufacturing and infrastructure projects ([Title 41, Chapter 53](#); [Title 35, Chapter 5, Art. 1 & 2 A.R.S.](#)).

*Prime contractors* are those who supervise, perform or coordinate the modification of any modification of any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation, manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement, including the contracting, if any, with any subcontractors or specialty contractors and who is responsible for the completion of the contract ([A.R.S § 42-5075](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Workforce Housing Authorization***

1. Requires municipalities to allow a workforce housing builder to commence vertical construction on any residential structure as part of a workforce housing project concurrently with the completion of the horizontal improvements to the project if all specified conditions are fulfilled. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits, if essential infrastructure utility services are operational, a municipality from withholding necessary building permits or certificates of occupancy for workforce housing projects solely due to the associated horizontal construction being incomplete. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs municipalities to establish and maintain a workforce housing project expedited plan review and permitting process that is certified by ADOH within 12 months of the effective date. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines the minimum information and objectives required to be included in municipalities' workforce housing project expedited plan review and permitting process. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows municipalities to enter into agreements with ADOH to coordinate certification and permit tracking. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *workforce housing builder* and *workforce housing*. (Sec. 1)

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

### ***Rural Area Contractors Licensure***

7. Outlines specified eligibility requirements that, if all are met by an applicant, allow the ROC to waive the examination requirements and issue a license to the applicant. (Sec. 2)
8. Directs the ROC to approve or deny an application for a license within 60 days after receiving the completed application. (Sec. 2)
9. Prohibits a licensee from performing any work that is not in a rural area of Arizona. (Sec. 2)
10. Specifies the license expires on December 31, 2029. (Sec. 2)
11. Instructs the ROC to adopt rules to implement the licensure requirements. (Sec. 2)
12. Defines *rural area*. (Sec. 2)

### ***IDA Bond Issuance***

13. Lowers the minimum population threshold, from 7% to 3% of the total state population, that a governing body of a county or municipality must have in order to issue bonds to finance a qualified project. (Sec. 3)
14. Expands one of the types of qualified projects that may be financed through a bond issuance from an IDA, to include all residential rental projects instead of solely multifamily residential rental projects. (Sec. 3)

### ***Departmental Rules Establishment***

15. Directs ADOH to establish a process to certify workforce housing builders and maintain a public registry of certified workforce housing builders (public registry). (Sec. 4)
16. Directs ADOH and the Arizona Department of Revenue (DOR) to adopt rules and prescribe forms and procedures as necessary for the workforce housing builders certification process and public registry. (Sec. 4)
17. Directs ADOH and DOR to collaborate in adopting rules as necessary to avoid the duplication and inconsistencies of rules. (Sec. 4)
18. Grants ADOH exclusive authority over issues related to certification of workforce housing builders and the development of a public registry, and grants DOR exclusive authority over the administration of tax relief. (Sec. 4)
19. Authorizes ADOH to enter into agreements with a municipality to coordinate certification and permit tracking for workforce housing projects. (Sec. 4)

### ***Tax Exemption***

20. Exempts the gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the development of workforce housing projects from the prime contracting classification tax if the contractor is classified as a workforce housing builder, regardless of whether services are provided sequential to or concurrent with prime contracting activities that are subject to tax. (Sec. 5)

### ***Miscellaneous***

21. Contain legislative findings. (Sec. 6)
22. Establishes the effective date of this act to be 12 months after the general effective date. (Sec. 7)
23. Cites the act as the *Workforce Housing Incentive Act*. (Sec. 8)
24. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 3, 4, 5)

### **Amendments**

#### ***Committee on Commerce***

1. Strikes all language regarding the authorization of vertical construction commencing concurrently with horizontal improvements that are part of a workforce housing project.
2. Removes the requirement and instead allows each municipality to establish and maintain a workforce housing project expedited plan review and permitting process.
3. Requires the workforce housing project expedited plan review and permitting process to either grant inspections priority scheduling or schedule inspections within 72 hours.
4. Eliminates reduced or deferred plan review fees from the requirements of the workforce housing project expedited plan review and permitting process.

5. Modifies the definition of *workforce housing* to represent new dwelling units that have a for sale or rental price that is affordable to household earning not more than 150% of the area median income, instead of 120% of the area median income.
6. Replaces the term *workforce housing builder* with *workforce housing project* and alters the definition to mean a residential project that offers and constructs new dwelling units, where all its units are for sale or rent at a price that is affordable to households earning less than 150% of the area median income as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
7. Strikes all language relating to workforce housing builders and the licensure of rural area contractors.
8. Removes all language relating to ADOH.
9. Changes the exemption, from the entire prime contracting tax to only the state's portion of the prime contracting sales tax, for the gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the development of workforce housing projects.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: RED DP 7-0-0-0

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**HB 2939: qualified facilities; tax credit; amount**  
**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Includes an additional amount of the Qualified Facility tax credit (QFTC) that a taxpayer may receive for investments in a qualified facility.

## **History**

The [QFTC](#) promotes the location and expansion of headquarters or manufacturing facilities, including manufacturing-related research and development in Arizona. The program provides a refundable income tax credit to taxpayers who are expanding or locating a Qualified Facility in Arizona.

To qualify for the QFTC, a taxpayer must invest in a new qualified facility in Arizona or expand an existing qualified facility in Arizona and produce new full-time employment positions where the job duties are performed at the location of the qualifying investment. Only capital investments in a qualified facility that are made within 36 months before submitting an application for preapproval are included in the computation of the Credit.

The QFTC must be preapproved by the ACA and is equal to 10% of the lesser of: 1) the amount the applicant has projected in total qualifying investment in the qualified facility; or 2) either \$200,000 for each net new full-time employment position projected by the applicant that has job duties associated with a qualified facility, if the total qualifying investment is less than \$2,000,000,000; or \$300,000 for each net new full-time employment position projected by the applicant that has job duties associated with a qualified facility, if the total qualifying investment is \$2,000,000,000 or more. The QFTC must be claimed in five equal annual installments in five consecutive taxable years.

Statute defines *rural location* as a location that is within the boundaries of tribal lands or a city or town with a population of less than 50,000 persons or a county with a population of less than 800,000 persons ([A.R.S §§ 41-1512, 43-1083.03, 43-1164.04](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Adds an additional QFTC amount that a taxpayer can qualify for based on the amount of the total qualifying investment, to be 10% of \$250,000 for each net new full-time employment position projected by the applicant that has job duties associated with a qualified facility that is in a rural location, if the total qualifying investment is \$2,000,000,000 or more. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
2. Applies the new credit amount to taxable years beginning January 1, 2027. (Sec. 4)

<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: ST DPA 9-0-0-0

## **HB 2809: statewide cybersecurity encryption system; requirements**

**Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30**

**Caucus and COW**

### **Overview**

Outlines requirements and regulations for the adoption of a statewide cybersecurity system that utilizes post-quantum encryption (PQE) for any state agency that processes, stores or transmits data, personal information or considered confidential by state or federal law.

### **History**

The United States Department of War (DoW) developed the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) Program to protect defense industrial base from cyberattacks. CMMC assesses defense contractor compliance with existing information safeguarding requirements for federal contract information and controlled unclassified information. There are three levels to the CMMC program which include self-assessment and annual affirmation of compliance with security requirements listed in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), assessment done by an authorized third-party assessment organization ([DoW](#)).

PQE is an advanced encryption algorithm that protects against cyberattacks from quantum computers. These computers contain counterintuitive properties which enable a bit of data to act as a 0 and a 1 at the same time, which makes calculations more difficult or impossible to read on a conventional computer ([NIST](#)).

Executive Order (E.O.) 14144 was introduced by the Biden Administration in January of 2025. This set forward policies to improve agency adoption of post-quantum encryption, mandated private sectors to attest to secure software development practices when selling IT to the federal government and required federal agencies to improve their own cybersecurity systems. During Trump's Administration, E.O.14306 kept several polices from E.O. 14144 but changed the requirements to adopt post-quantum cryptography, limited cyber sanctions to foreign actors and removed mandatory secure-software attestations for government contractors in favor of voluntary NIST guidelines ([Congress](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires a statewide cybersecurity system (system) that uses post-quantum encryption that meets or surpasses an initial CMMC 2.0 validation. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates the System be implemented for any state agency that processes, stores or transmits any of the following:
  - a. personal identifying information;
  - b. sensitive state data;
  - c. data relating to elections, public safety, public benefits, finance or infrastructure; and
  - d. any data that is designated as confidential by state or federal law. (Sec. 1)
3. Required the System be implemented in accordance with existing state law. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines qualification requirements that a vendor must meet, including:
  - a. be one hundred percent a United States-based company;
  - b. only use software, hardware and cryptographic components that are developed, manufactured and maintained in the United States;
  - c. meet or exceed the United States Department of Defense cybersecurity standards; and
  - d. cannot have a parent company, subsidiary, development partner or data dependency that is located outside of the United States. (Sec. 1)
5. Restricts an application that is developed by, partnered with or dependent on a foreign entity from eligibility to be part of the System. (Sec. 1)

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

6. Designates the Auditor General as the independent custodian of the master encryption key for the System. (Sec. 1)
7. Tasks the Auditor General to:
  - a. establish secure key management, storage and access control procedures;
  - b. conduct periodic audits of encryption compliance and integrity;
  - c. certify the installation and operational validation for each state agency that uses the System; and
  - d. report any instance of noncompliance to the Governor, Legislature and Attorney General. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires the Attorney General to conduct a cybersecurity audit of any state agency, at the request of the Legislature, that contains any of the following:
  - a. verification that the System is properly installed, configured and validated;
  - b. an assessment of the state agency's compliance with CMMC 2.0 or higher security standards;
  - c. a review of the state agency encryption key management, access controls and custody procedures;
  - d. an evaluation of the state agency adherence to the United States Department of Defense risk management framework principles; and
  - e. the identification of any vulnerabilities, deficiencies or noncompliant practices. (Sec. 1)
9. Directs the Auditor General to submit the results of an audit to specified individuals. (Sec. 1)
10. Allows the Legislature to use the audit findings for any of the following:
  - a. legislative oversight hearings;
  - b. to determine a state agency's appropriation;
  - c. corrective action directives; and
  - d. enforcing compliance with requirements. (Sec. 1)
11. Prohibits a state agency from retaining sole custody or control of the System encryption keys. (Sec. 1)
12. Instructs each state agency that uses the System to:
  - a. install the System on all state agency systems;
  - b. validate the operational effectiveness in coordination with the Auditor General; and
  - c. maintain constant compliance with the System's security requirements. (Sec. 1)
13. Requires a state agency installation and validation for the System to follow the United States Department of Defense risk management framework principles, including continuous monitoring and threat assessments. (Sec. 1)
14. Instructs any vendor that is contracted to work with the System to:
  - a. provide technical training and operational support to the Auditor General and state personnel;
  - b. support the installation, validation and audit activities;
  - c. provide documentation that demonstrates compliance with CMMC 2.0 or higher; and
  - d. cooperate fully with all state cybersecurity audits. (Sec. 1)
15. Allows the Auditor General to recommend suspension, remediation or contract termination if a vendor does not comply with the listed requirements. (Sec. 1)
16. Lists enforcement measures for noncompliant state agencies. (Sec. 1)
17. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
18. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 2)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Science and Technology*

1. Specifies that an agency system is not required to be connected to the internet or make any system capable of receiving information from the internet. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits any agency from imposing requirements onto any other governmental device or system. (Sec. 1)
3. States a state agency will be given that agencies key. (Sec. 1)
4. Includes a joint resolution in the mandatory corrective action plan for state agencies that do not comply with the requirements in the act. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DPA/SE 4-3-0-0

**HB 2257: HOV lane; blood transport vehicles  
S/E: watercraft fund; distribution of monies  
Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30  
Caucus & COW**

**Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2257**

**Overview**

Modifies the percentages of monies collected from the numbering of watercraft fees that are distributed, from 65% to 50%, for the Watercraft Licensing Fund (Watercraft Fund) and from 35% to 50% for the State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF) and Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF).

**History**

Each month, monies received from the registration and infrastructure fees received for the numbering of watercraft must be deposited in the Watercraft Fund. Each month, the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) must distribute the monies as follows:

- 1) all revenues collected must be allocated as follows:
  - a. 65% must be deposited in the Watercraft Fund to be used by AZGFD for administering and enforcing boating and water sports regulation, providing an information and education program relating to boating and boating safety and administering any aquatic invasive species program. These monies are subject to legislative appropriation;
  - b. 35% such revenues must be further allocated as follows:
    - i. 15% to the SLIF;
    - ii. 85% to the LEBSF; and
- 2) all revenues collected from any additional registration fees, used solely for the lower Colorado river multispecies conservation program and for no other purpose, must be paid to an account designated by a multi-county water conservation district ([A.R.S. § 5-323](#)).

**Provisions**

1. Changes the distribution of collected monies, from 65% to 50%, for the Watercraft Fund and from 35% to 50% for the SLIF and LEBSF. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires AZGFD to submit an annual report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of State on expenditures made from the Watercraft Fund. (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: TI DPA 7-0-0-0

## **HB2305: private towing carriers; regulation; rates**

**Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Revises the private towing carrier regulation. Makes the regulation of towing rates for private towing carriers a matter of statewide concern. Outlines various requirements for private towing carriers.

### **History**

The governing body of an incorporated city, town or a county board of supervisors may regulate the maximum rate and charge for towing, transporting or impounding a motor vehicle from private property without the permission of the vehicle owner by any private towing carriers. A private towing carrier (carrier) is subject to the maximum rate and charge regulation prescribed by the city, town or county board of supervisors for all such towing, transporting or impounding services if the vehicle being towed or transported is towed from private property.

The owner or owner's agent of the private property must be deemed to have given consent to unrestricted parking by the general public in any parking area of the private property unless posted signs are clearly visible and readable from any point within the parking area and at each entrance and must contain, at a minimum: 1) the restrictions on parking; 2) the disposition of vehicles found in violation of the parking restrictions; 3) the maximum cost to the violator; and 4) telephone number and address where the violator can locate the vehicle.

It is unlawful for a private towing carrier to tow or transport a vehicle from private property without the permission of the owner or operator of the vehicle unless such private towing carrier receives a request from a law enforcement agency or the express written permission from the owner or the owner's agent of the property. The owner or the owner's agent must either sign each towing order or authorize the tow by a written contract which is valid for a specific length of time.

A person who violates regulation on private towing carriers is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

A *private towing carrier* means any person who commercially offers services to tow, transport or impound motor vehicles from private property without the permission of the owner or operator of the vehicle by use of a truck or other vehicle designed for or adapted to that purpose (A.R.S. §§ [9-499.05](#), [11-251.04](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Mandates that regulation of towing rates for private towing carriers is a matter of statewide concern. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Removes the ability for a governing body of an incorporated city, a town or a county board of supervisors from being allowed to regulate the maximum rate and charge for towing, transportation or impounding a vehicle from private property without the vehicle owner's permission by any private towing carriers. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Restricts the regulation of towing rates for private towing carriers from being subjected to further regulation by a county, city, town or other political subdivision of this state. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Requires the rate for towing, transporting, impounding or storing a motor vehicle to be the rate published in the Department of Public Safety (DPS) tow service agreement for the location from which the vehicle was towed. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. Directs a private towing carrier (carrier), before mechanically connecting a vehicle to a carrier, to document, using date-and-time-stamped digital photograph or digital video, the nature of the parking violation. (Sec. 1)

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6. Requires a carrier to provide all photographic or video images to the vehicle's owner or the owner's agent, if requested. (Sec. 1)
7. Stipulates the photographic evidence must include:
  - a. images of the vehicle being towed;
  - b. images of the required signage;
  - c. images of the entire vehicle taken from all four corners of the vehicle; and
  - d. images of the vehicle's license plate or vehicle identification number (VIN). (Sec. 1)
8. Requires any person towing a vehicle from private property without permission of the vehicle's owner or the owner's agent to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within one hour after mechanically connecting the vehicle to a carrier. (Sec. 1)
9. Tasks the carrier with providing the appropriate law enforcement agency:
  - a. the name and address of the vehicle's owner, if known;
  - b. the vehicle's license plate number, VIN and a description of the vehicle;
  - c. the reason for the tow of the vehicle;
  - d. the street address of the impound lot where the vehicle will be impounded;
  - e. the name and address of the carrier that will tow the vehicle and the name of the person who will tow the vehicle; and
  - f. a phone number answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for the carrier and the impound lot where the vehicle will be impounded. (Sec. 1)
10. Directs the carrier to release an impounded vehicle to the owner of record or the owner's agent who pays, or makes satisfactory arrangements to pay, the charges in a manner consistent with the DPS tow service agreement and who proves ownership of the vehicle by providing a government-issued photo identification and:
  - a. a valid certificate of title;
  - b. proof of a current vehicle registration that is not a restricted use three-day permit;
  - c. a repossession affidavit and a hold harmless liability release from legal claims;
  - d. an insurance company release;
  - e. a certificate vehicle record; or
  - f. proof of a bona fide security interest or other financial interest in the vehicle that exists at the time of the vehicle tow. (Sec. 1, 2)
11. Instructs the carrier to provide the vehicle owner with an itemized receipt for services and, on request, to provide a copy of this statute to the vehicle owner or owner's agent who reclaims the vehicle. (Sec. 1, 2)
12. Allows a carrier that charges a towing fee greater than the prescribed towing fee to be ordered to reimburse the vehicle owner for any overcharges for unauthorized charges. (Sec. 1, 2)
13. Makes a carrier or parking facility owner that intentionally, knowingly or recklessly violates private towing regulation, liable to the vehicle owner, subject to violation, for damages equal to two times the amount of the fees assessed as part of the vehicle's towing and storage. (Sec. 1, 2)
14. Expands the class 2 misdemeanor penalty for a person in violation of unlawful towing without permission, to now include a person in violation of all rules related to private towing. (Sec. 1, 2)
15. Exempts, from private towing regulation, agreements entered between law enforcement agencies and carriers for law enforcement-initiated towing services. (Sec. 1)
16. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

### Amendments

#### *Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure*

1. Clarifies that the regulation of towing rates is *for motor vehicles that are towed from private property* by private towing carriers.
2. Mandates that the regulation on private towing carriers applies only to motor vehicles towed from private property.
3. Stipulates that any *private towing carrier that tows* a vehicle, rather than any person towing a vehicle, from private property, must notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within one hour after mechanically connecting the motor vehicle to a carrier.

4. Specifies that a *private* parking facility owner who violates towing regulation is subject of the violation for prescribed damages.
5. Makes conforming changes.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DPA 7-0-0-0

## **HB 2573: DUI; alternative treatment**

**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Revises regulation related to driving under the influence (DUI). Allows a first-time offender of aggravated driving or actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, to request a hearing to determine if the defendant is eligible to serve in a home detention program. Expands eligibility for DUI convicts to apply for a special interlock restricted driver license (restricted license), including those under evidence-based psychotherapy.

### **History**

By a majority vote of the full membership of the board of supervisors after a public hearing and a finding of necessity, a county may establish a home detention program for persons who are sentenced to jail confinement related to a DUI violation. A prisoner placed under the program must bear the cost of all testing, monitoring and enrollment in alcohol or substance abuse programs.

A county may establish a continuous alcohol monitoring program for persons sentenced to jail confinement related to a DUI violation, which must be treated the same as confinement in jail. The presiding justice of the peace of the county justice court must approve the program before its implementation. A prisoner placed under a continuous alcohol monitoring program must bear the cost of all testing, monitoring and enrollment in the program and pay \$30 per month while in the program ([A.R.S. § 11-251.15](#)).

It is unlawful for a person to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, a vapor releasing substance containing a toxic substance or any combination of liquor, drugs or vapor releasing substances if the person is impaired to the slightest degree and if the person has an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more within two hours of driving ([A.R.S. § 28-1381](#)).

A person whose class D or class G license has been suspended or revoked due to specific alcohol-related offenses may apply to Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) for a restricted license that allows the person to operate a vehicle during the period of suspension or revocation subject to the restrictions of the certified ignition interlock device (certified device), if the person's driving privilege has been restricted, suspended or revoked and the offense involved only alcohol or a combination of drugs and alcohol if the person's alcohol concentration is 0.08 or more ([A.R.S. § 28-1401](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows a person, convicted of their first offense of aggravated driving or actual physical control while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, to request a hearing in the same jurisdiction that rendered the sentence to determine if the defendant is eligible to serve in a home detention program. (Sec. 3)
2. Requires a home detention program to:
  - a. be ordered at a hearing not later than 10 days after the person's timely filing of an appeal;
  - b. be ordered by the court based on the following factors, with the state bearing the burden to prove ineligibility of the defendant's flight risk and whether the defendant is a danger to the public or to themselves;
  - c. not suspend the underlying sentence, the defendant must be given one day credit toward the underlying sentence for every one day served in home detention; and
  - d. require the person to equip each vehicle that is operated by the person with a certified device within 20 days after the order for home detention and maintain the certified device for the duration of home detention, the

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period of use of the certified device must count toward any certified device requirement imposed either judicially or administratively. (Sec. 3)

3. Removes the requirement for a DUI convict to serve any of their minimally required jail time consecutively. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Eliminates the requirement that a DUI convict must complete a 45-day revocation period before being eligible for a restricted license. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. Permits a person, whose driver license is revoked due to an alcohol-related offense related to homicide or aggravated assault resulting from the operation of a vehicle or a felony in the commission of which a vehicle is used if the conviction is a class 4, 5 or 6 felony, to be eligible for a restricted license. (Sec. 5)
6. Allows a person, whose class D or G license has been revoked due to a homicide or aggravated assault resulting from the operation of a vehicle or due to a felony in the commission of which the vehicle is used, to apply for a restricted license. (Sec. 4)
7. Conforms evidence-based psychotherapy for a DUI conviction with requirements on certified devices. (Sec. 6)
8. Allows ADOT to issue a new license or a restricted license to a person, only if the person has completed or *is satisfactorily participating* in a court-ordered program. (Sec. 6)
9. Defines *evidence-based psychotherapy*. (Sec. 6)
10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 3-6)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure*

1. Removes the provisions pertaining to driving or actual physical control while under the influence, the home detention program, special ignition restricted driver licenses and mandatory revocation of licenses.
2. Adds back that a minimum of 30 *consecutive* days must be spent in jail for an extreme DUI conviction and that half of the time spent in jail for a second extreme DUI conviction must be spent consecutively.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DPA 6-0-1-0

## **HB 2772: license; driver; nonoperating; medical indicia**

**Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires the Arizona Department of transportation (ADOT) to provide space on each driver license and nonoperating identification license (license) where a licensee may indicate that the licensee has a prehospital medical care directive (directive) by using an orange symbol prescribed by ADOT. Exempts ADOT, this state, system personnel, hospital emergency department personnel and direct care staff from liability.

### **History**

ADOT must provide on each license a space where a licensee may indicate that the licensee suffers from some sort of adverse medical condition using a medical code prescribed by ADOT if the licensee presents a signed statement from a licensed physician stating that the person suffers from the condition.

ADOT must prescribe by rule a medical code to identify the medical conditions using a system of numeral or letters commonly accepted by the medical profession. Except for the purposes of entering the medical code on the license, and unless the person affirmatively requests in writing that the person wants medical code as part of the computer record, ADOT must not maintain the medical code in the ADOT computer after the department issues the license ([A.R.S. § 28-3167](#)).

A person may execute a directive that, in the event of cardiac or respiratory arrest, directs the withholding of cardiopulmonary resuscitation by emergency medical system personnel, hospital emergency department personnel and direct care staff persons ([A.R.S. § 36-3251](#)).

A health care provider who makes good faith health care decisions in reliance on the provisions of an apparently genuine health care directive or the direction of a surrogate is immune from criminal and civil liability and is not subject to professional discipline for that reliance ([A.R.S. § 36-3205](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires ADOT to provide a space on each license where a licensee may indicate that the licensee has a directive by using an orange symbol, if the licensee provides proof to ADOT of the directive that fulfills prescribed requirements. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that ADOT is not required to accept or interpret directives that do not meet statutory requirements on the directives. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the licensee to affirm to ADOT, at each renewal, that the directive remains in effect for the licensee. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows ADOT to maintain the directive in their computer records, only if it is for the purpose of indicating the orange symbol on the license and the licensee affirmatively requests in writing that the licensee wants the directive as part of the computer records. (Sec. 1)
5. Tasks ADOT with prescribing, by rule, an orange symbol to identify the directive. (Sec. 1)
6. Exempts ADOT and this state from liability or damages from the use of the directive information on a license. (Sec. 1)

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7. Exempts medical system personnel, hospital emergency department personnel and direct care staff from liability if they make a good faith effort to identify the patient and rely on an orange symbol indicated on the patient's license. (Sec. 2)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure*

1. Expands immunity from liability to *any civilian bystanders* who make a good faith effort to identify the patient and rely on an orange symbol indicated on the patient's license.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

## **HB2941: motorcycles; reckless driving**

**Sponsor: Representative Contreras L, LD 22**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Makes a person operating a motorcycle, who violates rules on overpassing in the same lane or driving between the lanes, guilty of reckless driving.

### **History**

A person who drives a vehicle in reckless disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving. A person convicted of reckless driving is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor. The judge may require the surrender to a police officer of any driver license of the convicted person, must report the conviction to the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) and may order the driving privileges of the person to be suspended for a period of not more than 90 days. On receipt of conviction and order, ADOT must suspend the driving privilege of the person for the period ordered by the judge.

If a person convicted of a violation has been previously convicted within a period of 24 months, the person: 1) is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor; 2) is not eligible for probation, pardon, suspension of sentence or release on any basis until the person has served not less than 20 days in jail; and 3) will have their driving privilege suspended for one year ([A.R.S. § 28-693](#)).

All motorcycles are entitled to the full use of a lane. A person must not drive a motor vehicle in such a manner as to deprive any motorcycle of the full use of a lane.

A motorcycle operator must not overtake and pass in the same lane occupied by the vehicle being overtaken and must not operate between the lanes of traffic or between adjacent rows of vehicles. A person must not operate a motorcycle more than two abreast in a single lane ([A.R.S. § 28-903](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Stipulates that a person operating a motorcycle, who overtakes and passes in the same lane occupied by the vehicle overtaken or who operates between the lanes of traffic or between adjacent rows of vehicles, is guilty of reckless driving. (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: TI DP 4-3-0-0

## **HB2957: driver license; enhanced; mobile; prohibition**

**Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits a city, town or county or this state from requiring the use of a digital or mobile driver license or a digital or mobile nonoperating identification license for identification purposes for any government service or purpose. Requires that a physical driver license or nonoperating identification license (license) must be accepted for all identification purposes.

### **History**

This state must not participate in the implementation of an enhanced driver license program to satisfy the requirements of the Federal Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative or the REAL ID act of 2005. The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) must not implement an enhanced driver license program and must report to the Governor and the Legislature any attempt by agencies or agents of the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to secure the implementation of an enhanced driver license program through the operations of DHS ([A.R.S. § 28-338](#)).

The ADOT Director may implement electronic or digital versions of driver licenses, nonoperating identification licenses, vehicle registration cards, license plates or other official ADOT records ([A.R.S. § 28-364](#)).

If a license applicant requests a license that allows the applicant to board a federally regulated commercial aircraft or to access restricted areas in federal facilities, nuclear power plants or military facilities, ADOT must issue the applicant the license ([A.R.S. § 28-3175](#)).

### **Provisions**

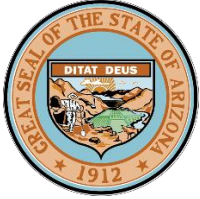
1. Mandates that a city, town or county of this state must not require the use of a digital or mobile driver license or a digital or mobile nonoperating identification license for identification purposes for any government service or purpose. (Sec. 3)
2. Stipulates that a physical license must be accepted for all identification purposes in this state. (Sec. 3)
3. Restricts this state from requiring a person to participate in an enhanced driver license program to satisfy Federal Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative requirements or the 2005 REAL ID Act. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires ADOT to continue making available a driver or nonoperating identification license that are not compliant with the REAL ID Act and any subsequent amendments. (Sec. 2)
5. Mandates that the noncompliant driver or nonoperating license must be marked *Not for REAL ID Act purposes*. (Sec. 2)
6. Prohibits ADOT from collecting, capturing, storing or using any biometric identifiers, including biometric facial image data consistent with the REAL ID Act's implementing regulation requiring compliance with international standards in connection with issuing a license. (Sec. 2)
7. Restricts ADOT from retaining any copies of original or secondary source documents used to verify a person's identity when issuing a license. (Sec. 2)
8. Directs ADOT to ensure that each person who applies for a license is informed both verbally and in writing that the person may choose to be issued either a license that is REAL ID-compliant or a noncompliant license. (Sec. 2)
9. Asserts that any sign, display, brochure, electronic interface or public communication in this state that describes

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or

promotes the REAL ID Act must clearly state that using a REAL-ID compliant license is voluntary and that a noncompliant license is available as an alternative. (Sec. 2)

10. Requires that a license applicant must be given a list of the Transportation Security Administration's currently acceptable forms of identification. (Sec. 2)
11. Removes the possibility for the ADOT Director to implement electronic or digital version of driver licenses and nonoperating identification licenses. (Sec. 4)
12. Contains a conditional repeal clause. (Sec. 5)
13. Defines *biometric identifiers*. (Sec. 2)
14. Redefines *evidence*. (Sec. 1)
15. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DPA 5-4-0-0

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## **HB4029: income tax changes; notification; forms**

**Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) to evaluate and determine how conforming the laws of Arizona will affect the income tax revenues. Prohibits the Department of Revenue (DOR) from prescribing forms inconsistent with the statutes that are in effect on the date that the forms are issued.

### **History**

The Arizona Legislature historically updates the statutory definition of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (IRC) to include any federal provisions that became effective in the preceding calendar year as a means of paralleling the computation of Arizona income tax and other statutory references throughout the Arizona Revised Statutes to the amended IRC. Tax conformity with the IRC is deemed necessary because the calculation of Arizona corporate income tax liability begins with federal taxable income. Similarly, federal adjusted gross income is the starting point for individual income tax assessment.

The Arizona Department of Revenue (DOR) is required to prepare and submit to the legislature a report containing a summary of all the revisions made to the internal revenue code during the preceding calendar year on or before January 10 of each year. ([A.R.S. § 42-1005.A.5](#))

### **Provisions**

1. Requires the OSPB and the JLBC to evaluate and determine if conforming the laws of this state with changes made to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) for calculating federal adjusted gross income for the purposes of calculating taxable income in this state will result in an increase or decrease of income tax revenues of \$100 million or more compared to the amount of income tax revenues that would be collected if the laws of this state did not conform to the internal revenue code changes. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the governor to determine if a special session of the legislature is necessary before September 30 of each year, to conform the laws of this state to the changes in the IRC and will notify in writing to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of that determination and the reasons that support the determination. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits DOR from prescribing forms for returns that are inconsistent with the statutes that are in effect on the date that the forms are issued. (Sec. 3)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Ways & Means*

1. Changes the evaluation and determination of income tax law to be done individually by the OSPB and JLBC and if either shows an increase or decrease of a \$100 million or more, the governor is required to determine if a special session is needed for the Legislature. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds that the DOR must submit an initial report containing a summary of all the revisions made to the internal revenue code during the preceding year by September 30 of each year and must submit a final report by January 10 of each year to the Legislature. (Sec. 2)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DP 5-4-0-0

## **HB4030: rates; fees; taxes; increase; moratorium**

**Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits a municipality and a county from adopting, imposing or collecting increased fees, transaction privilege tax and utility rates, beginning July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2030.

### **History**

Municipalities and counties raise revenues that reflect policy judgments regarding reasonable and necessary charges for services each Fiscal Year (FY) to deliver quality services in an affordable, efficient and cost-effective basis. Cities and counties have a responsibility to account for their public funds, to manage their finances wisely and to plan for the adequate funding of services desired by the public.

### **Provisions**

#### ***Municipal and County Fees, Transaction Privilege Tax and Utility Rate Moratorium***

1. Prohibits, beginning July 1, 2026, through June 30, 2030, a municipality and a county from adopting, imposing or collecting any of the following:
  - a. a fee that is a greater amount than the amount authorized in the fee schedule that has been adopted by a municipality and a county as part of a municipality's or a county's FY 2026 budget, including any fee schedule that is adopted by an ordinance or resolution or that is incorporated by reference.
  - b. any transaction privilege tax or surcharge increase beyond the rate that is in effect on June 30, 2026.
  - c. a rate imposed for utility service provided by a municipality or a county and that is greater than the utility rate authorized in a municipality's or a county's FY 2026 budget or utility rate schedule. (Sec. 1,3)
2. Prohibits a municipality and a county from adopting or imposing new tax classification or expand the tax base to additional taxpayers, beginning July 1, 2026, through June 30, 2030. (Sec. 1,3)
3. Mandates that if a municipality and a county has not adopted a consolidated or comprehensive fee, tax or utility rate schedule as part of a municipality's and a county's FY 2026 budget, the applicable fee, tax or utility rate will be the highest fee imposed by the municipality or the county at any time during the FY 2026. (Sec. 1,3)
4. Prohibits a municipality and a county from circumventing any of these prohibitions by doing any of the following:
  - a. renaming, reclassifying or restricting a fee, tax or utility rate.
  - b. altering methodologies, assumptions, service areas, customer classes or cost allocation practices.
  - c. imposing a new charge that is substantially similar in effect to an increase in a fee, tax or utility rate that is prohibited by these changes.
  - d. adopting or amending a fee, tax or utility rate schedule during the FY 2026 for the primary purpose of avoiding the application of the changes. (Sec. 1,3)
5. Specifies that these prohibitions apply to all municipal and county fees, taxes and utility rates, regardless of the name or title, that are imposed as a condition of any of the following:
  - a. conducting a taxable transaction.
  - b. receiving a governmental service.

Prop 105 (45 votes)

Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

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- c. obtaining a permit, license, approval or inspection.
  - d. connecting to or receiving municipally or county-provided utility service.
  - e. development, construction, occupancy, operation or change in use. (Sec. 1,3)
6. Specifies that these prohibitions do not apply to an increase in a municipal or a county tax if all the following apply:
- a. if the tax increase is approved by the qualified electors of the municipality or county.
  - b. at least 60% of the votes cast at the election are cast in favor of the measure.
  - c. the election is held on a consolidated election date in an even-numbered year. (Sec. 1,3)
7. Specifies that these prohibitions don't apply to any of the following:
- a. the expiration, reduction or elimination of fee, tax or utility rate.
  - b. the collection of a fee, tax or utility rate that is at or below the amount that of the highest fee imposed.
  - c. An increase in total revenue that results solely from an increase in service demand, usage or growth in the tax base. (Sec. 1,3)

#### ***Violation and Enforcement***

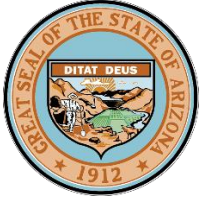
8. Specifies if a fee, tax or utility rate is adopted, imposed or collected that is in violation of these prohibitions is void. A county or municipality that adopts, imposes or collects a fee, tax or utility rate that is in these prohibitions is subject to enforcement by the attorney general and has 30 days to resolve the issue. (Sec. 1,3)
9. Specifies that a taxpayer, resident, business or property owner that is aggrieved by a violation these prohibitions can bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief in a court of competent jurisdiction. The court may award reasonable attorney fees and costs to a prevailing plaintiff. (Sec. 1,3)

#### ***Delayed Repeals***

10. Repeals A.R.S. § 9-500.54 as added by this act effective July 1, 2030. (Sec. 2)
11. Repeals A.R.S. § 11-269.31 as added by this act effective July 1, 2030. (Sec. 4)

#### ***Miscellaneous***

12. Defines *fee* and *utility service*. (Sec. 1,3)
13. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 5)
14. Contains a legislative findings and intent clause. (Sec. 6)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DP 5-4-0-0

## **HCR 2052: rates; fees; taxes; increases; moratorium**

**Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits, a municipality and a county from adopting, imposing or collecting increased fees, transaction privilege tax and utility rates, beginning July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2030.

### **History**

Municipalities and counties raise revenues that reflect policy judgments regarding reasonable and necessary charges for services each Fiscal Year (FY) to deliver quality services in an affordable, efficient and cost-effective basis. Cities and counties have a responsibility to account for their public funds, to manage their finances wisely and to plan for the adequate funding of services desired by the public.

### **Provisions**

#### ***Municipal and County Fees, Transaction Privilege Tax and Utility Rate Moratorium***

1. Prohibits, beginning July 1, 2026, through June 30, 2030, a municipality and a county from adopting, imposing or collecting any of the following:
  - a. a fee that is a greater amount than the amount authorized in the fee schedule that has been adopted by a municipality and a county as part of a municipality's or a county's FY 2026 budget, including any fee schedule that is adopted by an ordinance or resolution or that is incorporated by reference.
  - b. any transaction privilege tax or surcharge increase beyond the rate that is in effect on June 30, 2026.
  - c. a rate imposed for utility service provided by a municipality or a county and that is greater than the utility rate authorized in a municipality's or a county's FY 2026 budget or utility rate schedule. (Sec. 1,3)
2. Prohibits a municipality and a county from adopting or imposing new tax classification or expand the tax base to additional taxpayers, beginning July 1, 2026, through June 30, 2030. (Sec. 1,3)
3. Mandates that if a municipality and a county has not adopted a consolidated or comprehensive fee, tax or utility rate schedule as part of a municipality's and a county's FY 2026 budget, the applicable fee, tax or utility rate will be the highest fee imposed by the municipality or the county at any time during the FY 2026. (Sec. 1,3)
4. Prohibits a municipality and a county from circumvent any of these prohibitions by doing any of the following:
  - a. renaming, reclassifying or restricting a fee, tax or utility rate.
  - b. altering methodologies, assumptions, service areas, customer classes or cost allocation practices.
  - c. imposing a new charge that is substantially similar in effect to an increase in a fee, tax or utility rate that is prohibited by these changes.
  - d. adopting or amending a fee, tax or utility rate schedule during the FY 2026 for the primary purpose of avoiding the application of the changes. (Sec. 1,3)
5. Specifies that these prohibitions apply to all municipal and county fees, taxes and utility rates, regardless of the name or title, that are imposed as a condition of any of the following:
  - a. conducting a taxable transaction.
  - b. receiving a governmental service.

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

- c. obtaining a permit, license, approval or inspection.
  - d. connecting to or receiving municipally or county-provided utility service.
  - e. development, construction, occupancy, operation or change in use. (Sec. 1,3)
6. Specifies that these prohibitions do not apply to an increase in a municipal or a county tax if all of the following apply:
    - a. if the tax increase is approved by the qualified electors of the municipality or county.
    - b. at least 60% of the votes cast at the election are cast in favor of the measure.
    - c. the election is held on a consolidated election date in an even-numbered year. (Sec. 1,3)
  7. Specifies that these prohibitions don't apply to any of the following:
    - a. the expiration, reduction or elimination of fee, tax or utility rate.
    - b. the collection of a fee, tax or utility rate that is at or below the amount that of the highest fee imposed.
    - c. an increase in total revenue that results solely from an increase in service demand, usage or growth in the tax base. (Sec. 1,3)

#### ***Violation and Enforcement***

8. Specifies if a fee, tax or utility rate is adopted, imposed or collected that is in violation of this prohibitions is void. A county or municipality that adopts, imposes or collects a fee, tax or utility rate that is in these prohibitions is subject to enforcement by the attorney general and has 30 days to resolve the issue. (Sec. 1,3)
9. Specifies that a taxpayer, resident, business or property owner that is aggrieved by a violation these prohibitions can bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief in a court of competent jurisdiction. The court may award reasonable attorney fees and costs to a prevailing plaintiff. (Sec. 1,3)

#### ***Delayed Repeals***

10. Repeals A.R.S. § 9-500.54 as added by this act effective July 1, 2030. (Sec. 2)
11. Repeals A.R.S. § 11-269.31 as added by this act effective July 1, 2030. (Sec. 4)

#### ***Miscellaneous***

12. Defines *Fee* and *Utility Service*. (Sec. 1,3)
13. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 5)
14. Contains a legislative findings and legislative intent clause. (Sec. 6)
15. Specifies that this act can be cited as the *Local Cost-of-Living Protection Act*. (Sec. 7)
16. Specifies that the Secretary of State will submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election. (Sec. 7)