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

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June 18, 2025

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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CAUCUS AGENDA

June 18, 2025

Bill Number Short Title Committee Date Action

Committee on Appropriations

Chairman: David Livingston, LD 28 **Vice Chairman:** Matt Gress, LD 4
Analyst: Jeremy Bassham **Intern:** Grey Gartin

HB 2946(BSI) city election; transaction privilege tax
SPONSOR: TSOSIE, LD 6 HOUSE
APPROP None

SB 1082(BSI) constables; report; board of supervisors
SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
APPROP 6/17/2025 DPA/SE (11-5-1-1)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, AUSTIN Abs: GRESS Present: VOLK)

SB 1299(BSI) law enforcement personnel; grant program
(APPROP S/E: safe community enforcement fund; establishment)
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
APPROP 3/31/2025 DPA/SE (11-6-1-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN Present: VOLK)

HCR 2058(BSI) abortion; women's health; state interest
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
APPROP 6/17/2025 DPA/SE (10-7-0-1)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK Abs: GRESS)

HCR 2031(BSI) land trust; distributions; common schools
(APPROP S/E: common schools; land trust; distributions)
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
APPROP 6/17/2025 DPA/SE (10-7-0-1)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK Abs: GRESS)

SB 1357(BSI) department of housing; continuation.
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
APPROP 3/31/2025 DPA (11-7-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK)

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4 **Vice Chairman:** James Taylor, LD 29
Analyst: Chase Houser **Intern:** Lane Nelson

SB 1470(BSI) graduation; children with disabilities
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10

ED	3/25/2025	DP	(12-0-0-0)
APPROP	6/17/2025	DPA/SE	(10-7-0-1)

(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK Abs: GRESS)

SB 1503(BSI) continuation; school facilities oversight board
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10

ED	3/25/2025	DPA	(10-2-0-0)

(No: OLSON, FINK)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1 **Vice Chairman:** Ralph Heap, LD 10
Analyst: Ahjahna Graham **Intern:** Ashley Bills

SB 1656(BSI) massage therapy; continuation; study committee
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25

HHS	3/24/2025	DP	(10-1-0-1)

(No: KUPPER Abs: GRESS)

Committee on Judiciary

Chairman: Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1 **Vice Chairman:** Khyl Powell, LD 14
Analyst: Nathan Mcrae **Intern:** Deborah Costea

SB 1227(BSI) school safety; cell phone bans
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2

JUD	3/26/2025	DPA/SE	(7-1-0-1)

(No: KOLODIN Abs: WAY)

SB 1242(BSI) board of executive clemency; continuation
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3

JUD	3/26/2025	DP	(7-1-0-1)

(No: KOLODIN Abs: WAY)

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

Chairman: Lupe Diaz, LD 19 **Vice Chairman:** Michele Peña, LD 23
Analyst: Blanca Santillan Ramos **Intern:** Lane Nelson

SB 1701(BSI) continuation; state fair board
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19

LARA	3/17/2025	DP	(8-0-0-1)

(Abs: STAHL HAMILTON)

Committee on Regulatory Oversight

Chairman: Joseph Chaplik, LD 3 **Vice Chairman:** Alexander Kolodin, LD 3
Analyst: Diana Clay **Intern:** Aaryan Dravid

SB 1037(BSI)	health boards; fund balances; fees				
SPONSOR:	KAVANAGH, LD 3				
		RO	3/18/2025	DP	(5-0-0-0)

Committee on Ways & Means

Chairman: Justin Olson, LD 10 **Vice Chairman:** Nick Kupper, LD 25

Analyst: Vince Perez **Intern:** Douglas Dexter

SB 1380(BSI)	property tax oversight commission; continuation				
SPONSOR:	MESNARD, LD 13				
		WM	3/12/2025	DP	(7-0-0-2)
		(Abs: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL)			

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
House: APPROP DP 15-2-0-1

HB 2946: city election; transaction privilege tax
Sponsor: Representative Tsosie (with permission of Committee on Rules), LD 6
Caucus & COW

Overview

Authorizes the City of Winslow to hold a special election for the purpose of levying a transaction privilege tax.

History

The Charter of the City of Winslow authorizes the city council to levy a transaction privilege tax subject to the approval of qualified electors of the city (Art. V § 7, Winslow City Charter). On November 3, 2020, the City of Winslow approved the levy and collection of an additional 1% city transaction privilege tax (Prop. 426). The Winslow City Council passed Ordinance No. 1359 on March 23, 2021, reauthorizing the transaction privilege tax for a period of five years from July 15, 2021. The ordinance will terminate on July 15, 2026, unless reauthorized by the qualified electors of the city (Winslow Municipal Code § 4.08.050).

Provisions

1. Authorizes a city with a population of fewer than 10,000 persons, located in a county with a population of fewer than 150,000 persons, according to the most recent US census, to hold a special election for the purpose of authorizing a transaction privilege tax (TPT) if:
   a) The city's charter requires an election to approve a TPT; and
   b) The city is levying a TPT that was approved by the voters in 2020 and expires on or before July 15, 2026. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the city to hold the special election on either March 10, 2026, or May 19, 2026. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that the ballot question must include the rate of the TPT which must be equal to the rate that was authorized by voters in 2020. (Sec. 1)
4. Repeals this measure on January 1, 2028. (Sec. 1)

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

SB 1082: constables; report; board of supervisors
S/E: land ownership; designated countries; prohibition
Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1082

Overview

Prevents a foreign principle from a designated county from holding real property in Arizona.

History

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

Provisions

1. Prohibits foreign principles from designated countries from purchasing, owning, or acquiring by grant or device or having a substantial interest in real property in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs the Attorney General (AG) to:
   a) enforce the prohibition;
   b) commence an action in the superior court in the county where the real property is located if there is reasonable suspicion that a foreign nation holds real property and;
   c) provide a report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on any investigation opened for this prohibition. (Sec.1)
3. Directs the superior court, if it finds that title or a substantial interest in real property was obtained in violation of the prohibition, to enter an order:
   a) stating the court's findings;
   b) divesting the person's interest; and
   c) directing the county board of supervisors (BOS) to sell the real property consistent with statute relating to the sale of land held by state under tax deed. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that when real property is sold by the county BOS any proceeds remaining after paying taxes, interests, penalties, fees and costs are to be distributed in the following order:
   a) to any valid lienholder for the value of their outstanding lien attached to the real property;
   b) to the appropriate county treasurer and the AG to reimburse the AG and county BOS for expenses incurred in the prosecution of a violation of the prohibition; and
   c) the property owner in an amount equal to any remaining proceeds of the sale. (Sec. 1)
5. Asserts that a title insurer, title agent, escrow agent or real estate licensee may not be held liable for any violation of the prohibition. (Sec. 1)
6. Asserts that a violation of the prohibition may not be the basis for a title insurance claim for any title insurance policy issued for property in Arizona. (Sec. 1)

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

7. Allows a foreign principle to purchase, own or acquire by grant or devise state land only in the following;
   a) the parcel is residential real property;
   b) the parcel is two acres or less;
   c) the foreign principle is a natural person;
   d) the parcel the foreign principle owns or is purchasing is the only real property owned by the foreign principle;
   e) the parcel is located 50 miles or more from any military installation, vector route or critical infrastructure;
   f) the parcel is located 25 miles or more from an Air Force range with total area of land between one-half and two and one-half million acres and;
   g) the foreign principle possesses a current verified United States visa or has been granted asylum by the United States government (Sec.1).
8. Permits members of foreign principles to acquire real property or any interest in real property in Arizona by devise or descent, if sells, transfers or divests from the real property within one year after acquiring the real property. (Sec. 1)
9. Defines *Critical Infrastructure*. (Sec. 1)
10. Defines *Designated Country*. (Sec. 1)
11. Defines *Foreign Principle*. (Sec.1)
12. Defines *Military Installation*. (Sec.1)
13. Defines *Substantial Interest*. (Sec.1)
14. Contains a legislative findings section. (Sec. 3)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: MABS DP 4-3-0-0 | APPROP DP 6-2-2-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: PSLE W/D | APPROP DPA/SE 11-6-1-0

SB 1299: law enforcement personnel; grant program
S/E: safe community enforcement fund; establishment
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1299

Overview

Creates the Safe Community Enforcement Fund and stipulates fund monies are distributed as grants to local governments and law enforcement for enforcement purposes.

History

In 2020, Arizona voters approved the Smart and Safe Arizona Act (Arizona Act) which legalized the sale and use of recreational marijuana to Arizonans who are at least 21 years of age (Title 36, Chapter 28.2, A.R.S.).

Additionally, the Arizona Act created the Smart and Safe Arizona Fund which receives revenues from a 16% excise tax on the sale of recreational marijuana products as well as license and registration fees. Fund monies are first used to pay costs incurred by state agencies to implement or enforce the provisions of the Act. The remaining Fund monies are distributed as follows:

1) 33% to community college districts;
2) 31.4% to municipal police and fire departments;
3) 25.4% to the Highway User Revenue Fund;
4) 10% to the Justice Reinvestment Fund; and
5) 0.2% to the Attorney General (AG) (A.R.S. § 36-2856).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Safe Community Enforcement Fund (Enforcement Fund), administered by the Department of Public Safety (DPS), consisting of monies deposited from the Smart and Safe Arizona Fund in accordance with statute. (Sec. 2)

2. Requires the State Treasurer, beginning FY 2026 through FY 2030, to transfer $2,500,000 from the Smart and Safe Arizona Fund to the Enforcement Fund by June 30 and December 31 of each year. (Sec. 1)

3. Specifies the Enforcement Fund monies are continuously appropriated and exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 2)

4. Instructs DPS to distribute Enforcement Fund monies as grants to cities, towns, county sheriffs, county prosecutors and the AG for the purpose of enforcing the Act. (Sec. 2)

5. Requires DPS to distribute grants by October 31 and March 30 of each year. (Sec. 2)

6. Authorizes DPS to prescribe procedures and forms necessary to apply for the grants. (Sec. 2)

7. Stipulates the distributed Enforcement Fund monies cannot supplant or cause a reduction in other funding sources for the enforcement of the Arizona Act. (Sec. 2)

8. Repeals the Enforcement Fund January 1, 2031. (Sec. 3)

9. Contains a Prop 105 clause. (Sec. 4)

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

Amendments

Committee on Appropriations

1. Specifies Enforcement Fund monies are allocated through agreements or contracts rather than as grants.
2. Includes reporting requirements for DPS relating to submitting an expenditure plan to JLBC.

HCR2058: abortion; women's health; state interest
S/E: land trust; distributions; teacher salary
Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HCR 2058

Overview

Subject to voter approval and if the voters approve an increased Permanent State School Fund annual distribution rate, requires each school district and charter school to revise its salary schedules to increase the base salary of all eligible teachers. Creates the Teacher Pay Fund (Fund) and details calculation, compliance and reporting requirements.

History

The Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) manages approximately 9.2 million acres of state trust lands for 13 beneficiaries designated by the Enabling Act (ASLD). A permanent fund is established for each of the 13 beneficiaries, each of which consists of permanent and expendable receipts (JLBC). The largest beneficiary of state land trust monies is common (K-12) schools, with distributions made from the Permanent State School Fund (Ariz. Const. art. 10, § 7). Proposition 123 increases, for FYs 2016-2025, the annual distribution rates of the permanent funds from 2.5% to 6.9% of the preceding five-year average monthly market values. Beginning in FY 2026, each permanent fund's annual distribution rate returns to 2.5%.

A school district governing board (governing board) is authorized to fix the salaries and benefits of employees for the next year. A governing board may also reduce salaries or eliminate certificated teachers to effectuate economies in the operation of the school district or to improve the efficient conduct and administration of its schools. A notice of general salary reduction must be given to each affected certificated teacher (A.R.S. §§ 15-502 and 15-544).

Each governing board and charter school governing body (governing body) must establish a system to evaluate the performance of teachers that results in at least one evaluation each school year and includes the following four performance classifications: 1) highly effective; 2) effective; 3) developing; and 4) ineffective (A.R.S. §§ 15-189.06 and 15-537).

Provisions

Base Salary of Eligible Teachers

1. Requires each school district and charter school, if the voters approve a distribution rate of more than 2.5% of the Permanent State School Fund's preceding five-year average monthly market values, to revise its salary schedules to increase the base salary of all eligible teachers who are or will be employed. (Sec. 2)

2. Prohibits a school district or charter school, if salary increases are required, from reducing the base salary of eligible teachers who are or will be employed below the FY 2026 base salary schedule reported to the Arizona Department of Education (ADE). (Sec. 2)

3. Defines *eligible teacher* as a person who is employed by a charter school or school district and who either:
   a) meets both of the following:
      i. is employed for a full school day or full class load, or the equivalents, as determined by ADE; and
      ii. devotes more than 75% of their work time to nonadministrative activities that provide student instruction; or
   b) meets both of the following:
      i. is employed as a special education teacher for a full school day or full class load, or the equivalents, as determined by ADE; and

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

    ii. devotes more than 50% of their work time to support student academic achievement as prescribed by the governing board or governing body. (Sec. 2)

4. Includes, in *eligible teacher*, current teachers and teachers who begin work for the school district or charter school after the effective date of this proposition. (Sec. 2)

5. Excludes, from *eligible teacher*, an administrator or a person designated in either of the two lowest performance classifications after a teacher performance evaluation. (Sec. 2)

6. Allows a school district or charter school, in any budget year in which its estimated total current expenditures per pupil is below its total current expenditures per pupil calculated by ADE for FY 2026, to:
    a) reduce the base salary of eligible teachers below the base salary reported to ADE in FY 2026 by an amount that does not exceed the percentage reduction in the total current expenditures per pupil for the budget year compared to the total current expenditures per pupil for FY 2026; and
    b) apply the base salary reduction only to the current budget year. (Sec. 2)

7. States a school district's or charter school's authority to adjust an individual teacher's salary in a manner consistent with the applicable base salary schedule is not restricted. (Sec. 2)

Fund

8. Establishes the Fund that consists of legislative appropriations. (Sec. 2)

9. Tasks ADE with administering the Fund and establishing procedures for determining eligibility for Fund monies. (Sec. 2)

10. States Fund monies are continuously appropriated and exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 2)

11. Declares Fund monies that are distributed are in addition to any other monies the school district or charter school receives from any lawful source and may not supplant, replace or otherwise cause a reduction in other funding sources. (Sec. 2)

12. Exempts Fund monies that are distributed from the revenue control limit. (Sec. 2)

13. Stipulates the required eligible teacher base salary increases must be:
    a) the Treasurer's estimate of the Permanent State School Fund distributions that will be deposited in the Fund for the budget year; and
    b) the same amount for each eligible teacher, regardless of experience level. (Sec. 2)

14. Directs ADE, if salary increases are required, to allocate Fund monies to eligible school districts and charter schools in an amount equal to the per teacher amount determined by Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) Staff, multiplied by the number of eligible teachers employed by the school district or charter school. (Sec. 2)

15. Requires the following to occur by March 30 annually:
    a) the Treasurer must provide JLBC Staff an estimate of Permanent State School Fund distributions that will be appropriated to the Fund for the budget year; and
    b) JLBC Staff must determine a per teacher amount from the Fund for the budget year using the statewide number of eligible teachers and based on the Treasurer's estimate. (Sec. 2)

16. Mandates ADE, if the Legislature appropriates monies to the Fund for other salary increases, allocate monies to each eligible school district and charter school according to the terms of the appropriation. (Sec. 2)

Fund Reporting and Compliance

17. Instructs a school district or charter school that receives Fund monies to submit, by November 15 annually and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a report that provides an accounting of the expenditures of Fund monies during the previous fiscal year. (Sec. 2)

18. Tasks ADE, in conjunction with the Auditor General (OAG), with prescribing the format of the school district and charter school Fund expenditures report. (Sec. 2)

19. Requires ADE, on report from the OAG, to determine whether school districts and charter schools are complying with the prescribed Fund and salary requirements. (Sec. 2)

20. Declares a school district or charter school that is determined to be in noncompliance or that has failed to correct a deficiency within 90 days of notice from the OAG is ineligible to receive Fund monies from the date of the determination until the OAG reports that the school district or charter school is in compliance. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

21. Adds that a charter school's budget must contain:
    a) the salary schedule for eligible teachers who are employed for the current school year; and
    b) a statement identifying the number of eligible teachers who are employed for the current year. (Sec. 1)
22. Includes, in a school district's budget format, a statement identifying the number of eligible teachers who are employed for the current year. (Sec. 3)
23. Directs the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election. (Sec 3)
24. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 3)

HCR 2031: land trust; distributions; common schools
S/E: common schools; land trust; distributions
Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HCR 2031

Overview

Subject to voter approval in the next general election, amends the Arizona Constitution to prohibit the state from reducing the Permanent State School Fund's annual distribution rate below 6.9% until FY 2036, except as otherwise authorized. Directs the 57th Legislature to enact legislation for a statewide classroom teacher compensation program. Requires any increase in the expendable earnings that result from the 4.4% increase to the Permanent State School Fund's annual distribution rate to be appropriated to increase teacher salaries.

History

The Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) manages approximately 9.2 million acres of state trust lands for 13 beneficiaries designated by the Enabling Act (ASLD). A permanent fund is established for each of the 13 beneficiaries, each of which consists of permanent and expendable receipts. Permanent receipts are one-time revenues deposited into the appropriate beneficiary's permanent fund. Expendable receipts are typically generated as recurring revenue by ASLD and are distributed directly to beneficiaries. The Treasurer generates expendable receipts by investing monies in the permanent funds; these monies are distributed monthly according to a distribution formula outlined in the Arizona Constitution (JLBC). The largest beneficiary of state land trust monies is common (K-12) schools, with distributions made from the Permanent State School Fund (Ariz. Const. art. 10, § 7).

Proposition 123 increases, for FYs 2016-2025, the annual distribution rate of the permanent funds from 2.5% to 6.9% of the preceding five-year average monthly market values. The increase in expendable earnings from the Permanent State School Fund that result in the increased distribution rate that would otherwise go to the Classroom Site Fund (CSF) are appropriated for basic state aid (including inflation adjustments). Beginning in FY 2026, each permanent fund's annual distribution rate returns to 2.5%.

Proposition 123 also requires the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) directors to notify the executive and legislative branches, by February 1 annually, that a reduction to the permanent fund's annual distribution rate is necessary to preserve its capital if the preceding five-year average monthly market values have decreased compared to the five-year average monthly market values preceding those five years. After notification, the Legislature may, with the Governor's approval, enact legislation to reduce the annual distribution rate for the next fiscal year to between 2.5% and 6.9% of the permanent fund's preceding five-year average monthly market values.

Provisions

1. Prohibits, to promote continuity in educational funding and services for current and future students in educational programs, the state or any state officer from reducing below the level on the effective date of this proposition, except with an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths the members of the House of Representatives and Senate, the Permanent State School Fund's annual distribution rate below:
   a) 6.9% of its preceding five-year average monthly market values until FY 2036; or
   b) 2.5% of its preceding five-year average monthly market values.
2. Declares the Permanent State School's distribution rate may be set below the 6.9% annual distribution rate required until FY 2036 in accordance with existing constitutional language that:
   i. allows the Legislature to enact Legislation, with the Governor's approval, to reduce the annual distribution rate for the next fiscal year to between 2.5% and 6.9% of the preceding five-year average monthly market values upon notification from the OSPB and JLBC directors that a reduction is necessary to preserve the

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

Permanent State School Fund's capital if the preceding five-year average monthly market values have decreased compared to the five-year average monthly market values preceding those five years;
   ii. specifies any amount reduced is not required to be paid or distributed from any other source of public monies in any subsequent fiscal year; and
   iii. details procedures regarding the base level if the Permanent State School Fund's annual distribution rate is reduced.

3. Requires, until FY 2037, any increase in expendable earnings that results from a distribution rate of more than 2.5% of the Permanent State School Fund's immediately preceding five-year average monthly market values and that would otherwise go to the CSF to be appropriated for a statewide classroom teacher compensation program to increase the base salary and base salary schedules of all eligible classroom teachers.

4. Instructs the Legislature to enact legislation for a statewide classroom teacher compensation program that:
   a) ensures that the program distinguishes between performing and underperforming teachers;
   b) establishes reporting and auditing requirements for the program;
   c) requires schools to update teacher salary schedules;
   d) requires each school that receives monies to allocate an equal amount per teacher to all eligible employed teachers;
   e) allocates monies to a classroom teacher only if the teacher:
      i. is full-time;
      ii. spends a majority of their time on nonadministrative activities that provide classroom instruction to students; and
      iii. meets or exceeds performance requirements; and
   f) requires monies to supplement, and not supplant, teacher compensation monies from other sources.

5. Directs the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election.

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
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Senate: RAGE DPA 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-11-2-0
House: APPROP DPA 11-7-0-0

SB 1357: department of housing; continuation.
Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25
Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) for four years through July 1, 2029. Outlines requirements for ADOH related to the Housing Trust Fund (HTF), performance measurement, complaint tracking, wire transfers and conflicts of interest. Increases reporting requirements for ADOH.

History

Established in 2002, 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. Programs administered by the ADOH include rental development, rental assistance, home ownership assistance, housing rehabilitation, foreclosure prevention and homeless prevention (A.R.S. § 41-3953).

The ADOH is primarily funded through federal resources and fees. According to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the ADOH administered approximately $190 million in federal and non-appropriated state housing and community development funds per year (JLBC).

The House Commerce Committee of Reference (COR) held a public meeting on Tuesday, January 14, 2025, to review the Auditor General's Performance Audit and Sunset Review Report and consider ADOH's responses to the statutorily outlined sunset factors. The COR recommended that ADOH be continued with revisions. ADOH is set to terminate on July 1, 2025, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation (A.R.S. § 41-3025.06).

Provisions

1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, the ADOH until July 1, 2029. (Sec. 2, 9)

2. Repeals the ADOH on January 1, 2030. (Sec. 2)

3. Expands the reporting requirements for ADOH's annual report to the Governor and Legislature. (Sec. 3)

4. Requires ADOH to establish standards prohibiting the sale, manufacture or possession of dangerous or narcotic drugs in facilities funded by ADOH as a condition of the funding. (Sec. 3)

5. Declares that a grantee's refusal to comply with the standards disqualifies the grantee from receiving any future funding from ADOH. (Sec. 3)

6. Subjects all programs established by ADOH and funded by the Housing Trust Fund to review by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC). (Sec. 4)

7. Requires HTF monies to be spent in the following order of priority:
   a) for constructing or renovating emergency shelter facilities;
   b) for constructing or renovating transitional housing units; and
   c) for constructing or renovating other types of shelter or housing as determined by ADOH to best serve the needs of individuals who have been determined seriously mentally ill and chronically resistant to treatment. (Sec. 4)

8. Outlines requirements for emergency shelter facilities and transition housing units that receive HTF monies. (Sec. 4)

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

9. Requires ADOH to establish and implement a comprehensive performance measurement system within 12 months after the effective date. (Sec. 5)
10. Outlines requirements for the comprehensive performance measurement system. (Sec. 5)
11. Requires ADOH to conduct a biennial:
    a) evaluation of all housing programs in this state to assess program alignment with state housing goals and ensure compliance with state law; and
    b) review of regulatory fees associated with manufactured housing in this state. (Sec. 5)
12. Directs ADOH to establish secure wire transfer protocols to mitigate fraud risks. (Sec. 5)
13. Outlines requirements for the secure wire transfer protocols. (Sec. 5)
14. Requires any proposed regulatory fee changes to be submitted to the Board of Manufactured Housing for approval and subjects the fee changes to a 30-day public comment period. (Sec. 5)
15. Establishes requirements for ADOH related to complaints and complaint tracking. (Sec. 5)
16. Requires ADOH staff to annually complete a conflict-of-interest disclosure form. (Sec. 5)
17. Instructs ADOH to maintain a special file of all substantial interest disclosures. (Sec. 5)
18. Requires ADOH to report any instance of fraud involving state monies to the Governor, JLBC and the Auditor General within 10 business days. (Sec. 5)
19. Directs ADOH to institute restitution efforts within 30 days after identifying fraudulent activity. (Sec. 5)
20. Directs ADOH to provide quarterly reports to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate regarding the use of monies from the Housing Trust Fund until December 31, 2026. (Sec. 6)
21. Outlines requirements for the quarterly report. (Sec. 6)
22. Instructs ADOH to conduct a review of approved and paid payment requests since July 1, 2021, to identify any improper payments made to grantees and how to recover those monies. (Sec. 6)
23. Requires the Auditor General to appear before the Appropriations Committee of Reference and the Joint Legislative Audit Committee to present the 18-month follow-up of the sunset report for ADOH. (sec. 7)
24. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 8)
25. Defines terms. (Sec. 3, 5)
26. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 3, 4)

Amendments

Committee on Appropriations

1. Removes the outlined order of priority for how HTF monies must be used.
2. Allows HTF monies to be used on housing assistance, including support services for people who have been determined to be seriously mentally ill and chronically resistant to treatment.
3. Prohibits HTF monies from being spent on down payment assistance programs, except as authorized by law.
4. Requires the Auditor General to conduct a special audit of the money spent on programs and services for individuals experiencing homelessness in this state for the past five years.
5. Outlines requirements for the special audit.
6. Establishes a reporting requirement for the special audit and requires the report to be submitted by December 31, 2026.
7. Appropriates $1,650,000 from the Housing Trust Fund in FY 2026 to the Auditor General for the special audit.
8. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing.

SB 1470: graduation; children with disabilities
S/E: AHCCCS enrollment freeze; appropriation
Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1470

Overview

Lowers the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) FY 2026 appropriation by a total of $108,000,000 and freezes enrollment for specified eligible persons. Transfers $75,000,000 from the Hospital Assessment Fund to cover the nonfederal share of the costs of the traditional Medicaid population.

History

Established in 1981, AHCCCS is Arizona's Medicaid program. It is a federal health care program jointly funded by the federal and state government that oversees contracted health plans for the delivery of health care services to individuals and families who qualify for Medicaid and other medical assistance programs. Through its contracted health plans, AHCCCS delivers health care to qualifying individuals including low-income adults, their children or people with certain disabilities. Current statute outlines covered health and medical services offered to AHCCCS members (A.R.S. § 36-2907).

In 2000, Arizona voters enacted Proposition 204, increasing Medicaid eligibility for residents up to 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL), including parents and childless adults. Proposition 204 also established the Arizona Tobacco Litigation Fund to fund the Medicaid expansion.

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) was passed by Congress in March 2010. The ACA expanded access to health insurance to various groups of the uninsured and extended Medicaid eligibility to individuals up to 133% FPL (Medicaid expansion population).

Laws 2013, First Special Session, Chapter 10 included provisions relating to the expansion of Medicaid. Included in the expansion is the increase in the income eligibility level for all children up to 133% FPL, childless adults up to 100% FPL and adults up to 133% FPL, instituting a hospital assessment for the benefit of providing health care for eligible persons, the requirement that AHCCCS pursue cost sharing requirements for members, a hospital transparency report, a notice to AHCCCS members that their enrollment may depend on federal financial participation and other provisions related to the expansion.

The Hospital Assessment Fund is an assessment on hospital revenues, discharges or beds days. The purpose of the fund is to cover the non-federal share of Proposition 204 services and the adult population who became eligible for AHCCCS services on January 1, 2014.

Provisions

1. Reduces AHCCCS's FY 2026 appropriation by the following amounts:
    a) $2,000,000 from the state General Fund (GF) for a freeze on enrollment for persons who are eligible due to Medicaid expansion;
    b) $31,000,000 from the state GF for a freeze on enrollment for individuals who are eligible due to Medicaid expansion under Proposition 204; and
    c) $75,000,000 from the state GF. (Sec. 1)
2. Redirects $75,000,000 from the Hospital Assessment Fund to cover the nonfederal share of the costs of the traditional Medicaid population. (Sec. 1)

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

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: ED DP 6-1-0-0 | 3rd Read 27-1-2-0
House: ED DPA 10-2-0-0

SB 1503: continuation; school facilities oversight board
Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the School Facilities Oversight Board (SFOB) for five years. Establishes requirements relating to the disclosure of substantial interests for SFOB employees.

History

Laws 2021, Chapter 404 transferred the powers and duties of the School Facilities Board to SFOB and the Division of School Facilities (Division), both of which are within the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA). Statute details the responsibilities of SFOB, which include: 1) reviewing and approving student population projections submitted by school districts for the purposes of New School Facilities (NSF) Fund distributions; 2) approving the Division to distribute NSF Fund monies; 3) approving or rejecting school district requests to reduce pupil square footage; 4) adopting minimum school facility adequacy guidelines and certifying that plans for new school facilities meet these guidelines; 5) reviewing the policies developed by the Division to administer the Emergency Deficiencies Correction Fund and the Building Renewal Grant Fund; and 6) submitting multiple reports detailing SFOB's and the Division's activities (A.R.S. §§ 41-5702, 41-5703, 41-5711, 41-5721, 41-5731 and 41-5741).

SFOB consists of seven members who meet prescribed requirements and who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, as well as the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the ADOA director (or their designees), both of whom serve as advisory nonvoting members (A.R.S. § 41-5701.02).

SFOB terminates on July 1, 2025. The House of Representatives Education Committee of Reference (COR) met on January 14, 2025 to conduct the sunset review of SFOB and recommended that SFOB be continued for two years (A.R.S. § 41-3025.07) (COR Minutes).

Provisions

1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, SFOB until July 1, 2030. (Sec. 2, 5)
2. Repeals SFOB, the Division and related statutes on January 1, 2031, only if:
   a) SFOB has no outstanding state school facilities revenue bonds, state school improvement revenue bonds and lease-to-own transactions; or
   b) the Legislature has otherwise provided for paying or retiring any outstanding state school facilities revenue bonds, state school improvement revenue bonds and lease-to-own transactions. (Sec. 2)
3. Provides that if neither of these conditions has occurred by January 1, 2031, SFOB, the Division and related statutes are repealed 30 days after the retirement of all revenue bonds and outstanding lease-to-own transactions. (Sec. 2)
4. Instructs the SFOB director to require each employee to disclose in writing to SFOB at least annually any interest the employee has in any contract, sale, purchase, service or other transaction of SFOB, the Division or a school district. (Sec. 3)
5. Directs SFOB to determine whether an interest disclosed by an employee is a substantial interest and to maintain a record of all identified substantial interests. (Sec. 3)
6. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 4)
7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 3)

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

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. States the Legislature intends that SFOB provide only one estimate of projected enrollment, and the associated costs, to the Legislature for the purposes of the NSF Fund.
2. Prohibits a city or town from assessing or collecting development fees for streets and water sewer utility functions for developments funded in whole or in part from the NSF Fund.

SB 1656: massage therapy; continuation; study committee
Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25
Caucus & COW

Overview

An emergency measure that continues the State Board of Massage Therapy (Board) for 2 years. Creates a Study Committee on the Continuation of the Arizona Board of Massage Therapy (Study Committee) and outlines membership and duties.

History

Established in 2003, the Board licenses and regulates massage therapists who specialize in the wellness, relaxation, stress reduction, pain relief, postural improvement or therapeutic benefits of the public. Its mission is to protect the health, safety and welfare of Arizona citizens by regulating and maintaining the standards of the massage therapy profession. The Board evaluates the professional competency of massage therapists and promotes continued competency and fitness by investigating complaints, holding hearings, monitoring the activities of its licensees, providing information to the public and enforcing the standards of practice for the massage therapy profession as set forth by law (A.R.S. §§ 32-4203, 32-4254 and 32-4259).

The Board consists of five members, three public members and two massage therapists all appointed by the Governor (A.R.S. § 32-4202).

The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health & Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 17, 2025, to conduct a review of the Board. The COR recommended that the Board be consolidated.

Provisions

Board of Massage Therapy Continuation Study Committee

1. Establishes the 12-member Study Committee, consisting of:
   a) three members of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President (President), not more than two of whom are members of the same political party, one of whom to serve as co-chairperson;
   b) three members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House (Speaker), not more than two of whom are members of the same political party, one of whom to serve as co-chairperson;
   c) the Executive Director of the Governor's Office of Boards and Commissions or their designee;
   d) the Executive Director of the Board or their designee;
   e) a representative of private postsecondary schools who is appointed by the Speaker;
   f) a representative of law enforcement who is appointed by the President;
   g) a representative of a state or national massage therapy association who is appointed by the President; and
   h) a representative of a national association of massage therapy licensing boards and agencies whose primary interest is public and consumer protection who is appointed by the President. (Sec. 3)
2. Requires the Study Committee to study the Board and make recommendations regarding:
   a) whether the Board should continue in its current form, remain a stand-alone health board or be combined with an existing board;
   b) the state's role in expediting background checks;
   c) whether the Board's information technology project that was implemented beginning in February 2025 is sufficient to deal with existing issues; and

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

d) whether an establishment license should be required in this state as a tool to eliminate sex trafficking. (Sec. 3)

3. Requires the Study Committee to collect:
   a) comparable data points between any previous technology and the new technology solution implemented in February 2025; and
   b) feedback from stakeholders, licensed massage therapists throughout Arizona, local law enforcement agencies and victims' services advocates to make any recommended change to the structure of the Board or to implement any additional licensure types. (Sec. 3)

4. Specifies that Study Committee members are ineligible to receive compensation but are eligible for reimbursement of expenses. (Sec. 3)

5. Requires the Study Committee to produce a report by December 31, 2026, that includes the recommendations and submit the report to the President and Speaker.

6. Requires the Study Committee to submit a copy of the report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 3)

7. Repeals the Study Committee on July 1, 2027. (Sec. 3)

Massage Therapy Continuation

8. Continues, retroactively to July 1, 2025, the Board until July 1, 2027. (Sec. 2, 5)

9. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2028. (Sec. 2)

10. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 4)

11. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 6)

12. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 1)

SB 1227: school safety; cell phone bans
S/E: ACJC; continuation; revision
Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything to SB 1227

Overview

Continues the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) for two years and makes various modifications to its membership and operation.

History

ACJC is responsible for monitoring the implementation of criminal justice legislation, promoting interagency research and data sharing and compiling various reports for the governor and legislature on the state's criminal justice system. ACJC also oversees statistical analyses, supports community crime prevention programs and sets rules for grant and fund allocations.

The recommendation of the House Judiciary Committee of Reference was that ACJC be *revised* (Judiciary Committee – January 15, 2025). The recommendation of the Senate Judiciary and Elections Committee of Reference was that ACJC be *continued with revisions* (Sunset Review Final Report, Senate JUDE COR).

Provisions

Revision of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC)

1. Modifies the membership structure of ACJC as follows:
   a) the one police chief, county attorney and county sheriff that previously came from a county with a population between 800,000 and 1,500,000 persons, are now to come from a county with a population between 450,000 and 1,500,000 persons;
   b) the one police chief, county attorney and county sheriff that previously came from a county with a population below 800,000 persons, are now to come from a county with a population below 450,000 persons; and
   c) there are to be two, rather than only one, victim advocates. (Sec. 1)

2. Prohibits the 16 members of ACJC who are appointed by the governor, and not ex-officio members, from using designees to represent them. (Sec. 1)

3. Requires ACJC to meet four times, rather than only once, annually. (Sec. 1)

4. Mandates that each ACJC member must attend at least three meetings; if a member does not attend at least three meetings, then his position is deemed vacant by operation of law. (Sec. 1)

5. Repeals the statute designating ACJC as the central collection point for criminal justice data collection and authorizing it to collect the same from government agencies. (Sec. 2)

Continuation of ACJC

6. Mandates that ACJC be subject to review by the Auditor General during its next sunset review. (Sec. 3)

7. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, ACJC until July 1, 2027. (Sec. 4, 5, 8)

8. Repeals ACJC on January 1, 2028. (Sec. 5)

9. Stipulates that existing members of ACJC may continue to serve on ACJC until the normal expiration of their terms. (Sec. 6)

Miscellaneous

10. Contains a purpose clause. (Sec. 7)

11. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 3)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Makes a conforming change to correctly match the number of members appointed by the Governor.

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: JUDE DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 25-4-1-0
House: JUD DP 7-1-0-1

SB 1242: board of executive clemency; continuation
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the *Board of Executive Clemency* (BOEC) for five years.

History

The BOEC possesses exclusive power to pass on and recommend reprieves, commutations, paroles and pardons to the Governor. The BOEC consists of five members, appointed by the Governor for five-year terms, based upon professional or educational qualifications and a demonstrated interest (A.R.S. §§ 31-401 and 31-402).

The BOEC is set to terminate on July 1, 2025. The Senate Judiciary and Elections Committee of Reference (COR) reviewed the Auditor General's performance audit and sunset review, received public testimony and recommended that the BOEC be continued (COR Report; A.R.S. § 41-3025.13).

Provisions

1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, the BOEC until July 1, 2030. (Sec. 2, 4)
2. Repeals the BOEC on January 1, 2031. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose clause. (Sec. 3)

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

SB 1701: continuation; state fair board
Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the Arizona Exposition and State Fair Board (Board) for eight years.

History

The Board was established in 1905 to direct and conduct state fairs, exhibits, contests and entertainments for the purposes of promoting and advancing the pursuits and interests of the several counties and of the state, and of producing sufficient revenue to defray the expenses incurred by the Board in conducting such events. Additionally, the Board has the power to promote, co-promote or lease the state fairgrounds for such events, exhibitions, entertainments or other purposes it deems proper. It is comprised of five members appointed by the Governor to five year terms. Of the five members, one must be knowledgeable and have not less than five years' experience in: 1) accounting; 2) finance or business management; 3) agriculture; and 4) promotions or public relations. Board members serve without compensation (A.R.S. §§ 3-1001, 3-1002 and 3-1003).

The Board also provides monthly reports to the Governor and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee detailing financial data for the preceding month, including funds received and disbursed, assets and liabilities, profit and loss, and a full and detailed account of its transactions (A.R.S. § 3-1001).

The Senate Regulatory Affairs & Government Efficiency Committee of Reference (COR) met on January 15, 2025, to consider the Board's response to the sunset factors and receive public testimony. The Senate COR recommended that the Board be continued with revisions (Senate COR Report).

The House Land, Agriculture and Rural Affairs COR met on January 16, 2025, to consider the Board's response to the sunset factors and receive public testimony. The House COR recommended that the Board be continued for eight years until July 1, 2033, and return in four years for review. Currently, the Board is set to terminate on July 1, 2025, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation (A.R.S. § 41-3025.03).

Provisions

1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, the Board until July 1, 2033. (Sec. 1, 2 and 4)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2034. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose clause. (Sec. 3)

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

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: RAGE DPA 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 26-0-4-0
House: RO DP 5-0-0-0

SB 1037: health boards; fund balances; fees
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes fee and fund balance report and review requirements for health profession regulatory boards and licensing authorities.

History

On the request of any person, a health profession regulatory board must provide: 1) a copy of the minutes of any specified board meeting; 2) a copy of a board action concerning a person under regulation of the board; 3) a copy of the final adjudication of a complaint against a person regulated by the board; and 4) the name and primary practice address of a person regulated by the board (A.R.S. § 32-3209).

Each licensing authority is required to, in addition to complying with public meeting statute as it pertains to public employees: 1) provide a digital recording of each licensing authority meeting, except for executive sessions; 2) post on its website the digital recording of the meeting not later than five days after the meeting and retain that recording for at least three years; and 3) post on its website final decisions, orders and actions the licensing authority takes not later than five days after the meeting and retain the information for at least three years but not more than five years (A.R.S. § 32-4801).

Provisions

1. Requires a health profession regulatory board or licensing authority to review in a public meeting the amount of each fee authorized by its statutes at least once each fiscal year prior to establishing fee amounts for the subsequent fiscal year. (Sec. 1,2)
2. Directs each health profession regulatory board or licensing authority to calculate and disclose its fund balance at the public meeting. (Sec. 1,2)
3. Specifies that the fund balance of a health profession regulatory board or licensing authority may not exceed two years of its annual operating expenses plus five percent. (Sec. 1,2)
4. Requires that if a health profession regulatory board's or licensing authority's fund balance exceeds the allowable amount, the board or authority must reduce or eliminate fees until its fund balance is below the allowable amount. (Sec. 1,2)
5. Defines *licensing authority*. (Sec. 2)

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

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: FIN DP 7-0-0-0: 3rd Read 28-0-2-0-0
House: WM DP 7-0-0-2

SB 1380: property tax oversight commission; continuation
Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Extends the Property Tax Oversight Commission (PTOC) until July 1, 2033.

History

The PTOC was established for the purposes of: 1) furthering public confidence in property tax limitations; 2) providing a uniform methodology for determining tax limitations; and 3) providing a continuing review of practices to ensure a fair and equitable administration of property tax laws (A.R.S. § 42-17002).

The PTOC reviews property tax levies to determine any property tax levy violations and notifies any violations to the appropriate entity. Additionally, if requested by a county, city town or community college district, the PTOC holds hearings regarding the calculation of the maximum primary property tax limitations (A.R.S. § 42-17003).

Provisions

1. Continues the Property Tax Oversight Commission until July 1, 2033. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals the PTOC on January 1, 2034. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Contains a retroactivity clause to July 1, 2025. (Sec. 4)

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